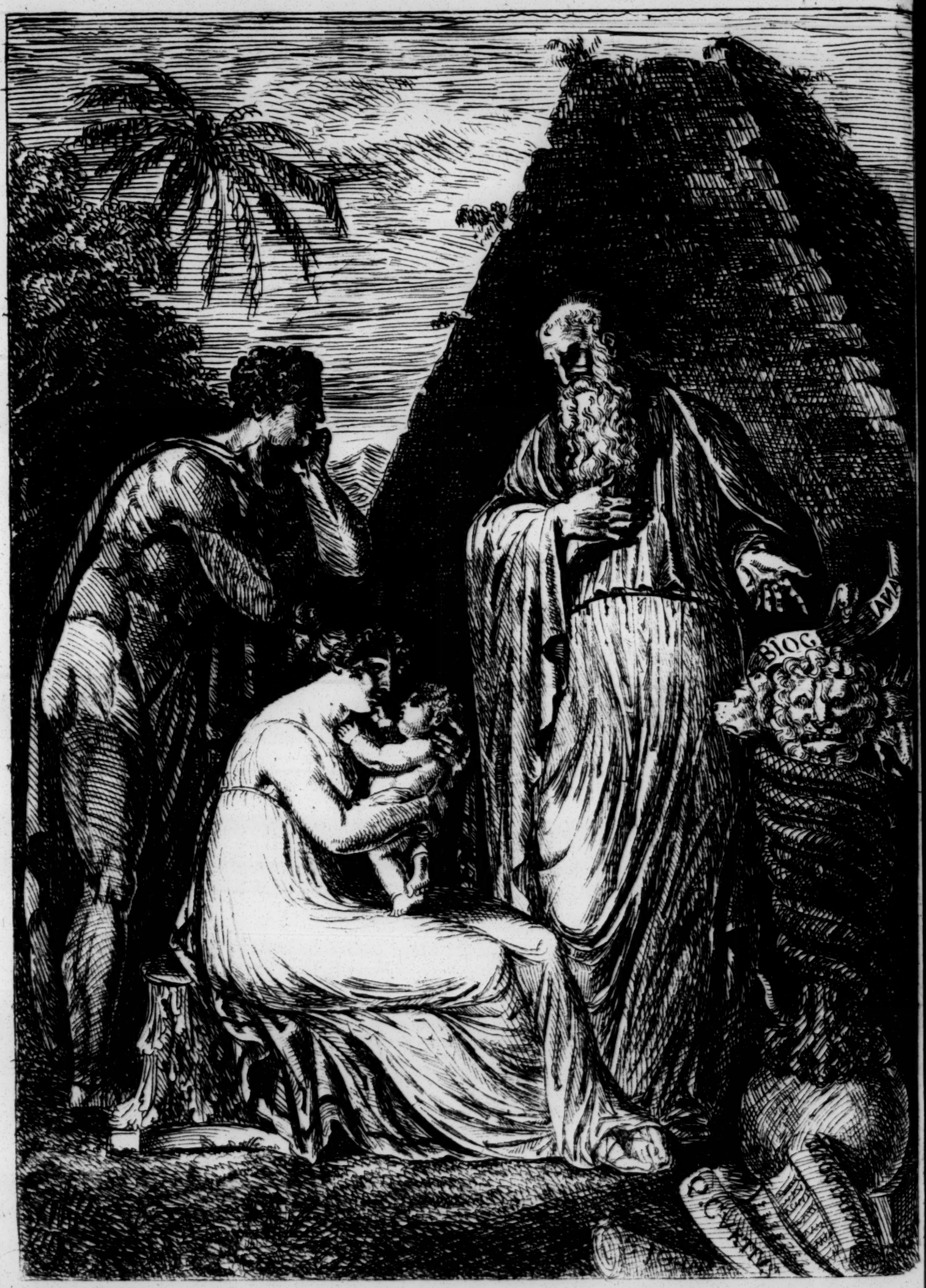
BIOGRAPHIANA.


BIOG

BIOGRAPHIANA.

BY THE COMPILER

OF

ANECDOTES

OF

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

VOL. I.

——VARIO DIVERSA PALATO.

HOR.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

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BL

INTRODUCTION.

THE favourable reception of the ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, and the very liberal conduct of the preſent Publiſher, have induced the Compiler to appear again before the Public. This Volume has been conducted nearly upon the ſame plan as the laſt; and if now and then an Anecdote ſhould appear that has been told before, the Compiler hopes it is here better told, or that its merit, or the remarks it may have given riſe to, will plead in its favour.

To two YOUNG LADIES this Volume is indebted for its principal Embelliſhments; the one having honoured it with an elegant Frontiſpiece; the other having combined for it a congeries of Notes that would "lap a ſoul in Elyſium," and,

if

if any Sounds could effect her benevolent purpoſe, " compoſe the jarring " world to peace and harmony."

One Living Character only is introduced, that of the Saviour of the extenſive and important dominions of INDIA for that country which has alone ungratefully refuſed to acknowledge the obligation.

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TO

MISS HARRIET CARR,

OF

DURSTON HILL,

NEAR

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

MADAM

THIS Work is with great propriety inſcribed to you, who have adorned it with a FRONTISPIECE deſigned and etched by yourſelf, which would do honour to the elegant pencil of Pietro di Cortona.

A learned Prelate * of our times has in one of his ſermons declaimed againſt

* See Dr. Hurd's Sermons.

the

the cultivation of the fine arts. Had he known the application that you make of your taſte and talents in one of them, you could not poſſibly have been obnoxious to his cenſure. The moſt ſevere Aſcetic will not only allow, but muſt admire the efforts of the pencil employed in extending the beſt affections of the heart, in purifying the paſſions, and in adding motives to virtue by embelliſhing the illuſtrious examples of it in other ages, and preſenting them to our eyes in the moſt impreſſive manner.

I have the honour to remain, with great reſpect,

MADAM,

Your obliged and obedient ſervant,

W. SEWARD.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

BRENNUS,

KING OF THE GAULS.

WHEN the Gauls, with Brennus at their head, took the city of Rome by ſtorm, it was ſaved from pillage on the inhabitants promiſing to pay to their conquerors ſo many thouſand pounds weight of gold. Brennus ſate in a chair of ſtate in the Capitol, with a pair of ſcales in his hand to weigh the ſum demanded. In the oppoſite ſcale he put his ſword and helmet, to make more gold neceſſary to weigh it down; and when the Romans complained of this trick, he inſolently and pointedly exclaimed, "*Væ Victis!** The conquerors always treat the con-

* How completely the French diſdain even the leaſt appearance of attention to common notions of juſtice and of equity, the following quotation from Citizen Genet's Declaration to the Americans, publiſhed in a pamphlet written by the intelligent and virtuous repreſentative of his country Mr. Harper, will forcibly evince: "I thank "God, I have long ſince forgotten what is contained in

conquered as they think fit!"—words which at preſent well ſuit thoſe nations who have ſubmitted to the modern Gauls, the terror and the ſcourge of Europe; but which, we truſt, well never have any reference to the people of this country, however they may be menaced by an enemy that unites the perfidy of the *hyæna* to the force of the *lion*.

RABBI IRCHANAN,

during the ſiege of Jeruſalem, thus addreſſed the temple while he felt it trembling, and obſerved its maſſy gates to open of their own accord: "O temple, temple, why doſt thou "ſhake thus, and art thus moved? We know "thou art to be deſtroyed!" A prediction which, in ſpite of its perfect accompliſhment, ſeems to have had very little effect upon the belief of the Jews in Chriſtianity, however their diſperſion has ſerved to render many other perſons determined believers. "Whatever you

"the worm-eaten volumes of Vattel, Grotius, and Puffen-"dorf."—See *Obſervations on the Diſpute between the United States and France.* 8vo.—a pamphlet which at this time ſhould be tranſlated into every European and Aſiatic language, and peruſed by every individual who has the leaſt regard for his liberty, his property, or his life.

"may

" may ſay againſt Chriſtianity," ſaid the great Prince of Condé to ſome of his infidel friends, " the preſent ſtate of the Jews is always a " ſtanding miracle in my eyes, and ſufficient " to make me a Chriſtian."

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT

was in many reſpects a cruel Prince, yet ſome of his laws are very humane. He forbade the tax-gatherers to ſeize upon wives, labouring ſervants, or oxen, for the payment of debts due to the government. " Even common prudence," ſays the learned and virtuous Dr. Jortin, " required this moderation; becauſe ſuch violent methods would have reduced farmers " to a ſtate of beggary, and ſo have made them " for ever unable to pay their taxes."

In the time of this Emperor, the clergy were forbidden by the eccleſiaſtical laws to receive any intereſt for their money, and the ſenators were reſtricted by the civil laws from receiving ſo much intereſt as other perſons received *.

THEODOSIUS,

* It ſeems ſtrange that money ſhould not, like every other commodity, find its level, and that more intereſt ſhould

THEODOSIUS,

EMPEROR OF ROME.

(Whom no one will accuſe of want of piety.)

THIS Chriſtian Emperor ſays in his Code of Laws, "Let all the judges, all the common "people in cities, and all the artizans be at "reſt on the venerable day of Sunday. In "the country, however, let the buſineſs of "agriculture go on freely, and without re-"ſtraint; ſince it often happens, that on that "day the beſt opportunities occur for ſowing "corn and planting vineyards; and it is a "great pity, that by the occaſion of the mo-"ment an opportunity offered by the kind-"neſs of Heaven ſhould be loſt*."

be paid for it, in proportion to the want of it, and its greater means of fructification. Laws againſt uſury, as it is called, promote the evil which they were intended to remedy; and it has been obſerved, that in ſome ſtates, where there are no laws againſt uſury, the intereſt of money is loweſt.

* "What man ſhall there be among you, that ſhall have "one ſheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day will "he not lay hold on it, and lift it out?

"How much then is a man better than a ſheep? where-fore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days."—Matthew, chap. xii. ver. 11, 12.

And how indeed can a man do better, than, after having returned his thanks to God, to endeavour by his labour to ſecure to himſelf the bleſſings which the Deity has in kindneſs afforded to him?

Virgil

Virgil had indeed ſaid long before in his 'Georgics:'

—Feſtis quædam exercere diebus
Fas et jura ſinunt.

By law and right it is allow'd
To do ſome certain works on holy-days.'

Scævola, the great Roman lawyer, according to Macrobius, being aſked what work might be performed on an holy-day, replied, "That "which, if left undone, would occaſion in-"convenience—*quod omiſſum noceret.*"

PLOTINUS,

as Porphyry relates, "requeſted the Emperor "Galienus to rebuild a rural city in Cam-"pania, and to give it to the philoſophers, in-"tending to live in it himſelf with his diſci-"ples, and to eſtabliſh Plato's Republic." A ſimilar idea took place in the brains of Voltaire and D'Alembert (ſee their Letters), which was o have been realized by Frederic the Second, king of Pruſſia *, who was to have

* "A republic of modern deiſts and modern philoſo-"phers," ſays Dr. Jortin, "would be as great a curioſity "as this city of philoſophers would have been, but perhaps

 "not

have given them a city in Poland, ſo honorably acquired as to have enſured the ſucceſs of the deſign.

LEO,

EMPEROR.

In the year 797, the ſecond Nicene Council was held. Fleury remarks, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, "that among ſo many biſhops "there was not one critic who knew how "to diſtinguiſh true from falſe records. But "this," continues he, "doth not at all in-"validate the deciſions of the council. A "council about the ſame time," he adds, "was held in England; one of its decrees "forbade the cutting off horſes tails *, and "eating their fleſh."

"not quite ſo well regulated." Bayle has made it a problem, "Whether a republic of atheiſts could ſubſiſt?" It was the opinion of a great politician, "that they "would firſt begin by cutting the throats and pillaging the "property of their neighbours, and finiſh by acting the "ſame atrocities on each other."

* The two ridiculous French lines on this ſubject attributed to Voltaire were written by Mr. Colman, author of "The Jealous Wife;"

Barbare Angleterre, la même coup de couteau
Tranche la têtes aux rois, et le queux aux chevaux!

EDGAR,

EDGAR,

KING OF ENGLAND.

MANY ſevere puniſhments for crimes occur in the eccleſiaſtical laws of this Prince; they were, however, ſoftened by bodily penances and commutations. The perſons of wealth or power might be aſſiſted by others in diſcharging them; they might ſelect as many perſons to faſt with them and for them as would accompliſh in a few days the faſts enjoined to themſelves for ſeveral years.

WILLIAM THE FIRST,

KING OF ENGLAND.

OUR lawyers have been divided reſpecting the title of this Prince to the crown of England, taking the word *conqueſt* in a feudal, or in the common ſenſe of it. Some parts of the ſpeech which he made upon his death will moſt clearly evince his own opinion of his right to it:

" Being laden with many and grievous
" ſins, I now tremble, who am ready to be
" taken hence, and to be tried by the ſevere

" but juſt examination of God. I, that have
" always been brought up in wars, and am
" polluted with the effuſion of blood, am
" now ignorant what to do; for I cannot
" number my offences they are ſo infinite,
" and have been by me *now* theſe ſixty-four
" years; for which, without any delay, I muſt
" render up an account to that moſt upright
" Judge whom I have ſo greatly offended.

* * * * *

" I conſtitute no heir to the realm of Eng-
" land, but I commend it to the Creator of
" all things (whoſe I am); for I poſſeſs not
" that honour by any title of inheritance, but
" by the will of God, the effuſion of blood,
" and the perjury of Harold, whoſe life de-
" ſtroyed, and whoſe vaſſals vanquiſhed, I
" made it ſubject to my dominion: the
" natives of the realm I hated; the nobles I
" diſgraced; the people I cruelly vexed; and
" many I unjuſtly deſpoiled of their eſtates in
" the county of York, and in ſeveral other
" places; many I deſtroyed with hunger and
" the ſword; and thus that beautiful land and
" noble nation I made deſolate."

William had indeed ſworn at the high altar of the Abbey of St. Alban's upon the Evangeliſts, and the ſhrine of that Saint, to obſerve and

and keep inviolate the ancient laws of the land, and more eſpecially thoſe of King Edward the Confeſſor. Yet with what fidelity he kept his oath Matthew Paris informs us, who ſays, "that in William's reign no Engliſh-"man was permitted to bear any office of "credit, or had countenance; and that it was "accounted a diſgrace to be called an Engliſh-"man, or to be married to an Engliſh woman: "that whereas King Alfred had founded "a magnificent College in Oxford, for the "maintenance of many learned divines, who "might inſtruct his people in the Chriſtian "faith in their own tongue, (which College "was to be ſupported entirely at the King's "charges, and to be continued during the "reigns of his ſucceſſors) King William, "willing to deſtroy the Engliſh language, and "to prevent preaching in it, decreed that the "annual expences attending that inſtitution "ſhould never be again allowed in his reign, "nor in thoſe of his ſucceſſors *."

* In the times of his predeceſſors, the common prayer of Europe was, *ab corruptione Normannorum libera nos, Domine*; a prayer that may at preſent be adopted againſt ſome of their ſucceſſors by that Europe which they are now deſolating, and whoſe territories they would not have invaded, had not the inhabitants had the folly or wickedneſs to invite to them theſe deſpoilers and deſtroyers of the human race, and every thing that is dear to man.

FREDERIC,

FREDERIC,

ABBOT OF ST. ALBAN'S.

Soon after the battle of Haſtings, which ſecured to William the kingdom of England, he came to the Abbey of St. Alban's to ſwear upon the reliques of that Saint, to obſerve inviolate the ancient laws of this realm, and more particularly thoſe of King Edward the Confeſſor. William afterwards partook of a noble banquet that was made for him in the abbey; and, elated with his victory, aſked, as in ſport, "What was the reaſon, that in a battle of "one day he had been able to ſubdue the "Engliſh nation, while it coſt the Danes ſo "many merely to attempt it." Frederic, the Abbot of the convent, aroſe, and thus anſwered him;

"Sir, the reaſon may be eaſily given, if the "occaſion be well weighed; for formerly "our land was defended by dint of arms, until "their warlike warriors, from reaſons of godly "devotion, took them from their ſides, and "laid them upon the altars of oraiſons; "which now, through over long reſt, are "grown ruſty, and their edges are become "too dull for the field. For," added he,

BL

" the maintenance of martial men, with a great
" part of the revenues of the kingdom, are
" daily converted to pious uſes, to maintain
" and defend thoſe holy votaries, whoſe prayers
" pierce deeper than their ſwords. And
" therefore, O King! thou art bound in con-
" ſcience to maintain them in peace, who
" have been the occaſion of this thy eaſy con-
" queſt."

The Abbot had ſcarcely finiſhed his ſpeech, when William exclaimed, in a loud and inſolent tone of voice, " Is then the Clergy ſo rich
" or ſo powerful, that the land remaineth de-
" prived of her men at arms?—and, merely to
" keep the men of religion in ſafety, ſhall the
" laity be expoſed to the invaſions of the
" Danes, and other foreign enemies? Out of
" thine own mouths I will moſt aſſuredly judge
" thee; and, for redreſs of the wrongs that
" have been committed, begin with thee?"

The Conqueror then immediately gave orders for disfranchiſing from the Abbey all the lands and revenues of it that lay between Barnet and London Stone. The Abbot, on the King's departure, called a Chapter of his Brethren, and perſuaded them to fly with him to the Iſle of Ely, " where," ſays the MS.

Life

Life of Frederic, "he desisted not from his "wonted machinations against the Conqueror."

From the MS. lives of distinguished persons, and from the antient chronicles of these kingdoms compiled in the Monkish times, great light might be thrown upon the history of England. How many of the Livys, the Plutarchs, the Sallusts, of the early periods of our history are permitted to remain in oblivion! A collection of them, published in the manner recommended by Mr. Gibbon, would be an addition to the literature of the country, and illustrate the laws, the manners, and the customs of it. The publication of them seems with the strictest propriety designated to that learned body, the course of whose studies and pursuits so immediately tends to their illustration, the Antiquarian Society of London.

ST. BENEDICT.

This illustrious Saint retired from the world at an early age, in spite of the wealth and the honours to which, in right of his ancestry, he had pretensions. He remained three years in a desert near Rome; and the fame of his sanc-

tity having brought together ſeveral perſons, they drained the neighbouring marſhes, cut down the foreſt of trees, and cultivated much waſte land. Benedict afterwards built a Monaſtery at Monte Caſino, the cradle of his Order, where he and his Monks lived together in the moſt exemplary manner, and received ſtrangers with great hoſpitality. The rule that he laid down for his converts was that of labour, humility, and patience. To this he conformed ſo exactly himſelf, that St. Gregory ſaid of him, "Do you wiſh to ſee an abridgement of the rule of St. Benedict, obſerve his life; and when you want to ſee an abridgement of his life, read the one as the counterpart of the other."

It is obſerved, that the followers of his Order were not found in the time of the league with the other Orders who took up arms againſt their Sovereign. After the expulſion of the Jeſuits from France, the Benedictines were entruſted with the management of thoſe ſchools which they had governed, and are ſuppoſed to have contributed not a little to their deſtruction. Soon after this event a caricature came out at Paris, repreſenting St. Ignatius, the founder of the Order of the Jeſuits, quitting his pontifical robe, and looking up towards Heaven as in the

the act of aſcending thither: St. Benedict was repreſented ſtanding behind him, and cutting the gold lace from it, to ſhew how one Order had profited by the calamities of the other.

The French, in their rage to regenerate every thing, have completely deſtroyed Monaſteries and the Religious Orders; inſtitutions which have contributed very much to the inſtruction * of mankind, and have afforded an aſylum to the pious, the ſtudious, the poor, and the diſconſolate. The great King of Pruſſia would only have curtailed their number, and partaken of their wealth.

* "I am ſenſible," ſays the learned and ingenious Mr. Butler, in his 'Horæ Biblicæ,' "that it is the general "opinion, that the ſtudy of the fine arts was barred during "the middle ages. It is not however leſs certain, that while "during many ages literature was cruſhed every where elſe, "ſhe found refuge in Monaſteries. From unexceptionable "evidence it may be ſhewn, that while ſome of the Monks "applied themſelves to the ſtudy of Divinity, Medicine, or "Dialectic, others made themſelves acquainted with the "Hebrew language, in order to confound the Jews, &c. &c."

HORÆ BIBLICÆ, p. 22.

DESIDERIUS,

DESIDERIUS,

ABBOT OF MONTE CASINO.

THIS Benedictine Abbot, resolving to rebuild his convent in a magnificent manner, sent some of his Monks to Constantinople to procure him architects and sculptors in marble, and workmen in Mosaic, in the year 1071; "for," adds Fleury, "these arts had been lost in Italy for "upwards of five hundred years."

ST. BRUNO

was a learned Divine, and a Canon of Paris. A desire of a greater perfection than he thought he could attain to by living in the world induced him to go, with six other persons, and fix in a solitary place in Dauphine, called Chartreuse, from whence the Carthusian Order which he founded took its name. Abbe Vally says, "That the honour of this Order is to have "observed, for six hundred years, its institutions "with such exactness, that it has never had "occasion for any reform."—"It hath least of "all," says Fleury, "degenerated from its "primitive rigour, and hath made its way in

"the

" the world ſlower than the other Orders.
" There are only a few Carthuſian Nunneries
" in the world, and in thoſe few there is a
" relaxation of the inſtitution of perpetual
" ſilence, which it was thought coſt the female
" ſex too great ſelf-denial to practiſe."

One of the moſt authentic records of the deterioration of the human ſpecies is preſerved in the annals of theſe illuſtrious Aſcetics: —" By the original inſtitution of this Order, " the Monks are ordered to be bled five times " a year. This," ſays Dom Maſſom, the publiſher of the Annals, " was no doubt intended " as a preſervative againſt diſeaſe, and to keep " the Monks in good health; but if we were " now to comply with this regulation, we " ſhould kill all our Monks." He makes ſome remarks on the different ſizes of the bones that are depoſited in the cacatombs of the Convent of La Grande Chartreuſe; and ſays that the ancient are much larger and more ſolid than the modern ones.—*Annales Ordinis Carthus. Folio*, 1703, *Paris. Liber rariſſimus.*

That rapacity and love of gain can find reception even in the minds of Carthuſian Monks themſelves, the following narrative will evince: " St. Louis had given their Order a houſe at " Paris, from the windows of which they ſaw " another

" another more extenſive and convenient in " the neighbourhood. It ſoon happened, that " this houſe was haunted by ſpirits and gob- " lins, who made a great noiſe in the night, " rattling their chains, and pouring forth the " moſt horrid yells and groans; and amongſt " other hideous ſights, a green monſter " with a large white beard, half a man and " half a ſerpent, made his appearance every " night, and frightened the paſſengers. What " was to be done in ſuch a caſe? The pious " Monarch gave the houſe to the Carthuſians, " after which no more noiſes were heard, and " no more ſpectres appeared; but the ſtreet " in which the houſe was ſituated got the " name of the Street of Hell, which name it " had in St. Foix's time."—*Eſſais ſur Paris.*

RICHARD THE FIRST,

CŒUR DE LION, KING OF ENGLAND.

" THIS Prince," ſays Roger Hoveden, " as " he was detained at Meſſina on his journey " to the Holy Sepulchre, inſpired with divine " grace, and ſtudying to fit himſelf for the " great work he had in hand, was ſtung to the

" ſoul with ſo juſt a compunction for his ſins,
" that calling before him his Archbiſhops and
" Biſhops into a chapel, where he lodged, he
" bluſhed not to make a penitent confeſſion of
" his manifold offences; humbly praying of God
" mercy, and of them (as his ſubordinate Mi-
" niſters) abſolution."—" Whereupon, addict-
" ing his mind to divine contemplations," ſays Speed, " and meditations of the Chriſtian
" Church, whoſe champion now he was, he
" deſired conference of one Joachim, a Ciſ-
" tertian Abbot, whoſe great learning and
" deep underſtanding in the ſcriptures, with
" an opinion of his prophetical inſpiration, made
" him ſo famous all over the world. Whom
" at his coming he heard preaching and ex-
" pounding the Apocalypſe of St. John,
" touching the afflictions of the Church, and
" of Antichriſt, which (ſaid he) was then born
" and in the city of Rome, and ſhall be ad-
" vanced to the See Apoſtolic; of whom the
" Apoſtle ſaid, he ſhould extol himſelf above
" all that is called God, and that the ſeven
" Crowns were the Kings and Princes of the
" earth who obeyed him."

ABBOT JOACHIM.

"In the Commentary of this Abbot," ſays M. Peyreſc, "according to Father Michaelis, "are all the predictions reſpecting the ruin and "deſolation of the city of Rome, where every "thing is to be deſtroyed by fire and ſword, "and where the Pope is to be entirely de-"ſpoiled of his temporalities (which he has "repreſented by a naked man ſitting upon a "dunghill): adding, that after that an angelic "Pope ſhall ſucceed (for ſo he calls him), who, "choſen by the nomination of a voice from "Heaven, ſhall reform the Church and the "Biſhops, and ſhall put the Church into the "ſame ſtate it was at its birth; performing at "that time as many miracles as it did then to "convert all mankind: and that after that the "Church ſhall remain a great while in a pa-"cific ſtate before the end of the world; the "Princes of the world being at peace with each "other, without any war or diſſenſions whatever; "the Jews being converted. Father Michaelis "then goes on to quote ſeveral quatrains of "Noſtradamus that deſignate the fall of the "Church and this angelic Pope, beſides many "other things, which he finds ſo like to the

" Abbot's predictions, that he ſuppoſes Noſtra-
" damus had borrowed them from him, or
" from ſome other holy perſonage, who had
" written down his revelations, or at leaſt was
" better able to decypher his predictions than
" we are; and by theſe means he keeps up
" the credit of Noſtradamus's quatrains, as
" containing nothing but interpretations more
" preciſe and clear than the primitive pre-
" dictions, which appear ſo obſcure to us. He
" aſſures us likewiſe, that it appears by the
" firſt quatrains of Noſtradamus, that whilſt he
" was writing his predictions he was ſeated in
" a brazen chair, and that he held his feet on
" the rim of a brazen baſon; that he had a
" ſtaff decorated with flowers in his right hand,
" in the ſame manner as thoſe that delivered
" the oracles of old; and that from within the
" ruffle of his left hand a voice proceeded,
" which articulated diſtinctly all his pre-
" dictions; and that he did nothing but write
" them down, making uſe always of the ſame
" words; which he did without underſtanding
" them, being entranced in a fit of enthuſiaſm."

MS. Memoires du M. de Peyreſc.

PIERRE

PIERRE BERCERIE,

PRIOR OF ST. ELOY,

tranſlated into French the Roman Hiſtory of Livy. The book is in MS. very finely illuminated, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of M. d'Urſé, the author of the celebrated romance of Aſtræa. At the end of the Chapter of Contents there is this line,

" *Scriptor qui ſcripſit cum Chriſto vivere poſſit.*
" *Amen.*"

" Theſe words," ſays M. Michault, " con-
" tain ſomething very curious; they tell us,
" that the MS. was copied with a pen; for I
" believe that many MSS. were written with a
" pencil. Their extreme ſimilarity proves that
" they drew and painted them with great
" accuracy. Had they indeed been written
" with a pen, every hand having a different
" character, and a manner of writing that is
" peculiar to itſelf (as we ſee in the preſent
" times), the MSS. would not have poſſeſſed
" ſo perfect a reſemblance to each other. In
" ſpite of the particular manner of writing of
" the times, the Copyiſts, following the dif-
" ferent diſpoſition of their hands, would have
" varied; and indeed the MSS. never could

" have been ſo like to each other, nor ſo per-
" fectly well imitated by the pen, which is
" more free, more bold, and leſs ſervile, than
" the pencil. We have only to confront them
" to be convinced of this. The ſtatutes of the
" Order of the Benedictines come in aid of my
" conjecture. The copying of books is by
" them commended to the Monks of it in theſe
" terms :

" *Paginam fingat digito, qui terram non aratro*
" *proſcribit.*"

Du Cange, in his Gloſſary, makes mention of Paginitor. He is not that copyiſt who paints the general writing of the MSS. but the painter of the vignettes, and of the great letters.

PETRARCH.

SALMASIUS ſays, in his Notes upon Pliny, that the Ægyptians made their clothes from the inner bark of the Papyrus. For the ſame reaſon Pliny admires the cuſtom of the Parthians, who uſed to write upon their clothes, preferring that method of writing to the making

ing uſe of paper. This act of reſpect to antiquity was imitated by Petrarch, who wrote occaſionally his thoughts in gilt letters upon a cloak of leather which he wore. This anecdote is mentioned by two authors, who obſerve at the ſame time, that the cloak was not lined, but, according to them, was ſo contrived that he might be able to write on both ſides of it his verſes, which appeared full of corrections and notes. It is ſaid, that La Caſa, Sadolet, and Buccatello (who was in poſſeſſion of this precious relique), when they retired to the country-houſe of the latter, to take refuge from the plague which in 1527 was deſolating Italy, took this cloak with them to conſider it at their leiſure, and to be able to decypher what it contained.

Some lines of Petrarch ſettle the diſpute reſpecting the antiquity of vines in England:

" The Engliſh," ſays he, " drink nothing " but beer and cyder; the Flemiſh drink hy- " dromel; each of theſe countries is ſo far " diſtant from thoſe in which vines grow, that " the people cannot afford to purchaſe wine."

Petrarch in one of his Letters has this melancholy truth: " We make journies to ſee

" beautiful woods, fine rivers, and high moun-
" tains; yet all the while forget to obſerve and
" take notice of ourſelves."

ANSELM,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS Prelate, in a council holden at London, decreed excommunication againſt all prieſts that were married (yet, according to Goodwin, in his Life, half the clergy of England at that time were either prieſts or the ſons of married prieſts). He likewiſe inhibited all laymen from hearing their maſſes. " But theſe
" decrees," ſays M. Paris, " however excellent
" they might appear to ſome perſons, were by
" others eſteemed very dangerous, leſt, whilſt
" they aſpired after a purity beyond their
" ſtrength, they might fall into an impurity of
" greater conſequence."

It was obſerved at the council of Trent, that when the continuance of the celibacy of the prieſthood was propoſed, the younger Cardinals and Biſhops were in favour of the continuance; thoſe of a greater age and experience were againſt it.

ELEANOR,

ELEANOR,

WIFE OF EDWARD THE FIRST.

EDWARD was wounded at the ſiege of Acon by an aſſaſſin with a poiſoned knife. The venom was extracted from the wound (as the hiſtorians of the time tell us) by the lips of his wife Eleanor, who received no harm by this dangerous effort. "So ſovereign a medicine," ſays Rodericus Toletenus, "is the tongue of a "wife, anointed with the virtue of lovely af-"fection."

DU GUESCHLIN,

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF FRANCE.

THIS illuſtrious Champion of the Gothic ages poſſeſſed a perſon by no means favoured by nature. He ſaid of himſelf when he was very young, "I am indeed very ugly; I ſhall never "be a favourite withthe ladies; but I truſt I "ſhall make myſelf feared by the enemies of "my Sovereign." From his earlieſt youth, he breathed nothing but battles and feats of activity. "There never was a more unlucky boy "in

" in the world," ſaid his mother, " than my " ſon. He is always wounded in ſome way " or other; his face is always full of ſcars; he " is conſtantly beating and being beaten."

In the times in which Du Gueſchlin lived, the nobility were often aſſembled to give fêtes to the ladies. His father and many other courteous and brave Breton gentlemen publiſhed a tournament, to which they invited all the accompliſhed cavaliers in France and in England. Young Du Gueſchlin obſerved with great pleaſure the preparations that were making for the tournament, when his father, in conſideration of his very early years, ordered him to ſtay in his chateau, and on no account whatever to follow him to Rennes. Soon after he was ſet out, young Du Gueſchlin quitted the caſtle in diſguiſe, and placed himſelf amongſt the ſpectators of this brilliant ceremony. Obſerving, however, a relation of his, who had retired from the engagement unhorſed, he followed him to the inn, and with tears in his eyes entreated him to lend him his horſe and his armour. Having with ſome difficulty effected his purpoſe, he performed ſuch wonders at the tournament, that the prize was adjudged him, which he offered to the chevalier who had accoutred him, for the honourable diſtinction which he obtained.

tained. This, however, he refuſed, and brought the young hero to his father, who embraced him amidſt the applauſes of the ſpectators.

His ſucceſſes over the Engliſh contributed not a little to make his grateful and well-judging Sovereign, Charles V. confidé to him the ſword of the High Conſtable of France. Du Gueſchlin reſiſted for ſome time, and told Charles that the ſword would be much better in the hands of the Duke of Burgundy, his relation, than in his, who was merely a poor batchelor in the profeſſion of arms. "Sieur "Bertrand," replied the ſagacious Sovereign, "make no more excuſes; there is no brother "nor couſin of mine who does not willingly "ſerve under you, as well as every Count and "Baron in my kingdom; and if they acted in "a contrary manner, they would ſo grievouſly "anger me, that they would ſoon feel the "effects of my indignation; ſo I beſeech you "take the office quietly and gladly, and con-"tinue to ſerve me as you have done."

Du Gueſchlin had the honour of being appointed godfather to one of the ſons of Charles. In the midſt of the ceremony he drew his ſword, and putting it into the hands of his royal godſon, exclaimed, "My Lord, I put "this

" this ſword into your hands, praying to God,
" that he would give you his grace, and give
" you as bold a heart, and as great courage,
" that you may one day become as loyal and as
" brave a knight as your father of illuſtrious
" memory, who gave me this ſword."

The Conſtable died in the midſt of his triumphs at the ſiege of Rendon in 1380. After having made his will, he aſked for his ſword of Conſtable, which he kiſſed in the moſt reſpectful manner, and gave into the hands of M. de Sorcerne, to deliver to his Sovereign; then turning to the companions of his victories, he conjured them by the love of God, and by every thing they held ſacred, that, in whatever country they made war, they would never regard churchmen, women, children, and poor perſons as their enemies.

The Engliſh who were beſieged in the town had promiſed to Du Gueſchlin to ſurrender it to him in perſon, if it was not ſuccoured by a certain day. Though he was then dead, they could not prevail upon themſelves to think that they were diſpenſed from their obligation. The Commander in Chief of Rendon, followed by all the garriſon, went in proceſſion to the tent of the deceaſed General, and falling upon

their

their knees before his coffin placed the keys of their town upon it.

On the death of Charles the Fifth, Du Gueſchlin animated his ſoldiers to an engagement with theſe words: "For God's ſake, my "friends, remember that we have now a new "King of France, and let him take the earneſt "for his crown from our hands."

POPE CLEMENT V.

was a native of Gaſcony. After having dragged the ſacred college through that country and Poitou, he fixed the holy ſee at Avignon * in 1313, where it remained for many years, and in which city the future Popes were choſen. The Cardinal Urſini obſerving one day his Eminence De Prato, who had contributed very much to the election of Clement, ſaid to him with an ironical ſmile, "You have at laſt ſucceeded in "your deſigns; you have made *Tramontani* of "us; and I have not the leaſt knowledge of "the character of the Gaſcons, or they will not "ſuffer the holy ſee to return to Rome for "ſome time."

* "*Ubi Romanus Pontifex turpi in exilio Chriſti tenet ec-*"*cleſiam.*"—*Petrarcæ Epiſtol.*

EDWARD

EDWARD THE THIRD,

KING OF ENGLAND.

THIS Prince, after the death of Charles le Bel, wrote to the Pope to enforce his claims to the crown of France. The Pope very wiſely adviſed him to renounce, as ſoon as poſſible, the title of King of France * ; a title that could not fail to make him paſs with poſterity for a Prince of great injuſtice, and to entail upon himſelf and his heirs the implacable hatred of all Frenchmen.—RYMER'S FŒDERA.

* The good and honeſt Abbe de St. Pierre obſerves well—" Do but behold the immenſe expence of men, of " money, of reſources of every kind, and the extreme ex- " hauſtion into which even the moſt ſucceſsful war muſt " ever throw any nation, and compare theſe loſſes with " every poſſible advantage it can receive from it, we ſhall " often find that it loſes when it ſuppoſes itſelf to be a " gainer; and that the conqueror, always rendered more " weak by the war, has only the melancholy conſideration " to ſee the conquered nation rather more weakened per- " haps than itſelf."

" A Prince," continues he, " that has added ſeveral new " provinces to his dominions, is no gainer by his conqueſts " if he has loſt many of his ancient ſubjects in the war.— " His territories are indeed augmented, but its defenders " are leſſened in the ſame proportion."

HENRY

HENRY THE FIFTH,

KING OF ENGLAND.

AFTER the ſurrender of Harfleur, this valiant Prince ſent a herald to the Dauphin of France with this meſſage: "That he would ſtay eight "days at Harfleur to expect his coming, where "they might treat of one accord, to which "himſelf was well inclined, and which indeed "might take place if his Highneſs was well "diſpoſed to it; for he was not inclined to "demand more than his right; and that if "they could not agree for the ſparing of "Chriſtian blood, he was willing to decide "the diſpute by ſingle combat with him."

Previous to the battle which took place on Trinity Sunday, Henry thus addreſſed his Soldiers: "My moſt faithful Companions and "worthy Soldiers, we now go into the field "of honour, and to the work of manhood "which your great valour ſo long has ex-"pected and prayed for. Lo! behold that "day is now come, and your work is the "nobleſt in the world. Exert then your ut-"moſt ſtrength, that ages to come may know "what the lance, the axe, the bow, and "the ſword, can do in the hands of men of "valour.

" valour. Whoever deſires riches, honour, " and rewards, ſhall find them here—*Nunc* " *ipſe hæc medio poſuit Deus omnia campo.*"

" The King having ſpoken thus, every " man in his army fell proſtrate upon the " ground; and, committing himſelf to Him " in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and " death, took into his mouth a piece of earth," ſays the Hiſtorian, " in remembrance of his " own mortality (being thereof made), or of " the Holy Communion whereof he was in- " corporated to be a partaker, and then aroſe " with a cheerful countenance. The King " then commanded his ſtandard to advance " towards the enemy, exclaiming, Our inju- " rious foes attempt to ſtop up the way; " let us then ſet upon them in the name of " the glorious Trinity, and in the beſt hour* " of the whole year."

" The ſtatute enacted in the firſt year of " his reign," ſays Speed, " Henry put in " execution, and commanded the French out " of his land; and now, fearing to nouriſh a " ſnake in his boſom, he forbad the French " from all preferments eccleſiaſtical, and all

* The battle began at ten o'clock on Trinity Sunday.

" thoſe priors, aliens conventual, who had
" inſtitution and induction to put in ſecurity,
" not to diſcloſe, or cauſe to be diſcloſed, the
" counſel and ſecrets of the realm."

JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD,

REGENT OF FRANCE.

Louis XI. being adviſed to deſtroy the tomb of this illuſtrious Prince, in the Cathedral of Rouen, in Normandy,—" with whom," as Charles the Eighth ſaid, " was buried all the " Engliſhman's good fortune in France,"—made this noble reply :

" What honour ſhall it be to us, or to you,
" to break this monument, and to pull out
" of the ground the bones of him dead, whom,
" in his life-time, neither my father, nor your
" progenitors, with all their power, were once
" able to make fly one foot backwards ; who,
" by his ſtrength, policy, and wiſdom, kept
" them all out of the principal dominions
" of the realm of France, and out of this noble
" Dutchy of Normandy ? where, I ſay firſt,
" God ſave his ſoul, and let his body remain at
" reſt ; which, when it was alive, would have

" diſmayed the proudeſt of us all. And as " for his tomb, I aſſure you it is not ſo wor- " thy or magnificent as his honour and ac- " tions deſerved."

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

THE Count of Luxemburgh very baſely ſold this intrepid heroine to the Engliſh. Accompanied by the Earls of Warwick and Stafford, he viſited the Maid of Orleans in priſon, pretending that he came thither to treat about her ranſom. She turned her eyes towards him with great indignity, and exclaimed, " Be- " gone! you have neither the intention nor the " power to ranſom me." Then, looking ſternly at the two Earls, ſhe ſaid, " I know " that you Engliſh are determined to put me " to death; and you imagine, that after I am " dead, you will conquer France: but though " there were an hundred thouſand more God " Dam' me's in France than there are at pre- " ſent, they will never conquer that King- " dom."

HENRY

HENRY THE SIXTH,

KING OF ENGLAND.

THE deſolation of the countries of England and France during the wars they carried on in the reign of this pious Prince, is thus deſcribed by Polydore Vergil, and ſeems well to delineate the preſent ſtate of Europe:

"Whilſt the Engliſh and French," ſays he, "contended for dominion, ſovereignty, "and life itſelf, men's goods in France "were violently taken by the licence of "war; churches ſpoiled; men every where "wounded or murdered; others tortured or "put to death; matrons raviſhed; maids "forcibly torn from their parents arms to "be violated; towns daily defaced, daily taken, "daily deſpoiled; the property of the inhabi-"tants carried whither the conquerors "thought fit; houſes and villages every where "ſet on fire; no kind of cruelty was left un-"practiſed upon the miſerable French, omit-"ting many hundred kinds of other calami-"ties which all at once oppreſſed them; add "hereunto, that the Commonwealth, being "deſtitute of the help of laws (which for the "moſt part are mute in times of war and "mutiny), floated up and down without any

" anchorage at right or juſtice. Neither was
" England herſelf void of theſe miſchiefs, who
" every day heard the news of her valiant
" children's funerals ſlain in perpetual ſkir-
" miſhes and quarrels; her general wealth
" conſtantly ebbed and waived; ſo that the evils
" ſeemed almoſt equal; and the whole Weſt-
" ern world echoed the groans and ſighs of
" other nations quarrels, being the common
" argument of ſpeech and commiſeration
" throughout Europe."

EDWARD THE FOURTH,

ſays Speed, " uſed to ſit in perſon in his Court
" of King's Bench certain days together, to ſee
" how his laws proceeded with juſtice. He or-
" dained penal ſtatutes againſt exceſſive pride
" in apparel, eſpecially againſt long picked
" ſhoes then uſually worn, which grew to
" ſuch an extreme, that the pikes in the toes
" turned upward, and with ſilver chains or
" ſilk laces were tied to the knee."

The mother of King Edward objecting to his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Rivers, he thus anſwered ſome of her arguments: " Marriage,
" being a ſpiritual type, ought rather to be
" conjoined where God had framed the par-
" ties

" ties to conſent (as this of his was), than in
" regard of any temporal reſpect whatever.
" That his choice was pleaſing to himſelf, and
" would be to his ſubjects, he certainly knew,
" whoſe amity before all other nations he moſt
" preferred and deſired; and neither could
" he give them better occaſion of love than
" in this,—that being their ſovereign, he
" diſdained not to marry with their tribes:
" and ſo likewiſe for his iſſue, there could not
" be any Prince better beloved than he was,
" their natural Prince, ſo born of both parents.
" That if foreign alliances were needful, he
" had many of his kin to contract them, and
" that with content of all parties; but for
" himſelf to marry for poſſeſſions, or to pleaſe
" others with diſpleaſing his own affections,
" he ſaw in it no wiſdom, having enough
" of the one; and the other offended, plea-
" ſure itſelf would become bitterneſs when the
" choice was made by another perſon's eye.
" As for poſſibility of more inheritance by
" new affinity in foreign land, it proves often
" the occaſion of more trouble than profit;
" and we have already title by that means to
" ſo much as ſufficeth to get and keep well
" in one man's days. Lady Elizabeth is a
" widow, and hath already children; I, by
" God's Bleſſed Lady, am a batchelor, and

" have ſome too; ſo each of us hath proof that
" neither of us is like to be bare. And there-
" fore, Madam, I pray you be content; I
" truſt in God ſhe ſhall bring you a young
" Prince, that ſhall play on your lap to your
" great pleaſure, and you ſhall bleſs the womb
" that bore ſuch a babe."

HENRY THE SEVENTH,

KING OF ENGLAND.

ONE of the maxims of this politic Prince was, "Not to enter into any treaty till he was
" in the field; and that with ſuch a force as
" was likely enough to carry his own con-
" ditions: Not to ſuffer the leaſt ſign of his
" ſecret willingneſs to peace, or inward doubt
" of troubles at home, to creep out at any
" crank or cranny of his carriage."

Speed, in enumerating the buildings erected by this Prince, adds, " Of his building alſo
" was Richmond Palace, and that beautiful
" place the Chapel of Weſtminſter—the one
" the place of his death, the other of his bu-
" rial: which forms of moſt curious and ex-
" quiſite building he and Biſhop Foxe firſt

(as

" (as is reported) learned in France, and " thence brought with them into Eng- " land *."

PRINCE ARTHUR,

SON OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

" PRINCE ARTHUR," ſays Speed, " en- " joyed his marriage but a very ſhort time; " he was married at fifteen, and died a few " months after, being a Prince in whoſe youth " the lights of all noble virtues did begin to " ſhine. His aptneſs to learn was almoſt in- " credible; for (by the report of his Maſter†) " he had learned without book, or otherwiſe " ſtudiouſly turned and revolved with his own " hands and eyes the Authors following: " In Grammar—Gavin, Perot, Sulpitius, Gel- " lius, and Vella: In Poetry—Homer, Vir- " gil, Lucan, Ovid, Silius, Plautus, and Te- " rence: In Oratory—Tullie's Offices, Epiſ- " tles, Paradoxes; and Quintilian: In Hiſ-

* Henry the Seventh's Chapel was probably taken from that of Gallion, the palace of the Archbiſhop of Rouen. It is melancholy to ſee in what a ſtate of ruin and of dilapidation Henry the Seventh's Chapel is at preſent.

† Bern. Andr. MS.

" tory—Thucydides, Livy, Cæſar, Suetonius,
" Tacitus, Plinius, Valerius Maximus, Saluſt,
" Euſebius. Wherein we have been par-
" ticular to ſignify what Authors were then
" thought fit to be elementary and rudi-
" mental unto Princes; and by their example
" to all of noble or gentle birth, whoſe ſuper-
" ficial baldneſs in books in theſe * frothy
" days is become moſt ſcandalous and inju-
" rious to the honour and uſe of learning."

The death of Prince Arthur contributed very much to corrupt the diſpoſition of his younger brother, afterwards King Henry the Eighth, who was intended for the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury (an excellent appendage for a younger Britiſh Prince), and had taken great pains to qualify himſelf for that diſtinguiſhed ſituation.

LOUIS XII.

KING OF FRANCE.

THIS Prince early diſcovering the extreme turn for expence which his heir, the Count

* Speed wrote in the reign of James the Firſt, moſt aſſuredly a learned age; but writers ever take a liberty with their own times—that of abuſing them.

D'Angoulême,

D'Angoulême, afterwards Francis the Firſt, diſcovered, ſaid, " Alas! we are taking all " this pains to no purpoſe; that big Boy there " will deſtroy every thing we have been " doing."

He ſaid of the celebrated Conſtable of Bourbon, when he was very young, " I ſhould " like him much better if he had a more " open character, if he were gay, and not ſo " fanciful.—Nothing is worſe than ſtagnated " water."

This excellent Prince, at an advanced age, married the Princeſs Mary, ſiſter of Henry the Eighth of France. She made him alter his hours; and this change in his way of living deſtroyed him very ſoon. " Beſides," ſays Fleuranges, " he wiſhed to appear a man of " gallantry in her eyes; but he was no longer " a man to act well that part, for he had been " ſick a long while—*Il avoit voulu faire gentil* " *compagnon avec ſa femme*; *mais il n'étoit plus* " *homme à le faire, car de long tems il étoit fort* " *malade.*"

CARDINAL

CARDINAL D'AMBOISE.

THIS Prime Miniſter of Louis XII. would have been Pope, had he been a man of duplicity equal to that of the Italians. He was duped by the Venetians, who excluded him from that high dignity which he was ſo ſolicitous to obtain.

Amboiſe was Archbiſhop of Rouen, and built the magnificent palace of Gallion in the moſt finiſhed ſtyle of the florid Gothic; which by its elevation, and the flatneſs of the country about it, appears to domineer over his extenſive and fertile domain *.

A neighbouring gentleman had offered to ſell the Cardinal his eſtate. On the latter inquiring the cauſe, he was told, "That he intended "to portion one of his daughters, who had a "good offer of marriage, with the money "ariſing from it." The Cardinal gave him the money he wanted for that purpoſe, and reſtored him his eſtate,—remarking to his friends, "How much better it was to acquire "a friend, than to purchaſe an eſtate."

* A very fine print of this extraordinary fabric was made by Iſrael Sylveſtre.

Amboiſe

Amboiſe was attended in his laſt moments by a Capuchin Friar, called Brother John. "Brother John!" exclaimed he continually; "Alas! why was I not always Brother "John?"

FRANCIS THE FIRST,

KING OF FRANCE.

FRANCIS, at ſome mock ſkirmiſh, was wounded in the head by a burning ſtick, and was obliged afterwards to wear his hair ſhort. "He was," ſays Paſquier, "the firſt of our "Kings who degenerated from the ancient "gravity of wearing long hair. Whilſt his "courtiers were anxious to find out the per-"ſon who had hurt this Monarch, he replied, "nobly, Let him alone. I have committed "a folly, and it is but right that I ſhould "ſuffer for it."

His predeceſſor was called the Father of his People.—Francis acquired the name of the Father and Reſtorer of Learning.

This Monarch was a man of letters and of ſome learning; but, like other ſovereigns, he

he ſeemed to deſire a ſhort and royal way no leſs to learning than to every thing elſe. Julius Camillus, knowing his foible, undertook to teach him in a month's time to compoſe in Greek and Latin, in proſe and verſe, with as much eloquence as Demoſthenes and Cicero, Homer and Virgil. He only requeſted the King to give him one hour every day. For his reward, he had the conſcience to demand two thouſand crowns a year. Francis took two leſſons of this charlatan, and then diſmiſſed him.

Francis's device was a ſalamander, in alluſion to his very active and adventurous life. Caſtellanus, in his funeral ſermon, declared as his belief, "That Francis was gone directly to Paradiſe." This offended the Sorbonne, who ſent deputies to complain of it at Court. They were but coldly received; and Mendoza, the King's ſteward, told them, "That he knew "his old maſter's temper better than they; "that he knew he could not bear to ſtay long "in any place; and that, if he went into pur-"gatory, he merely ſtopped there to take a "glaſs of wine or ſo in his paſſage."

POPE ALEXANDER THE SIXTH.

THIS Pope aſked Doria, the Venetian Ambaſſador, "What right his Republic had to the "dominion of the Adriatic Sea?" 'It will be 'found, Holy Father,' replied he, 'on the 'back of the donation of the patrimony of St. 'Peter to his ſucceſſors.'

POPE ADRIAN THE SIXTH

was an honeſt and a learned German. His memory has been ridiculed by ſome of the ſcholars of his time on account of his hatred of poetry. "Adrian," ſays Jovius, "gave me a "biſhopric, becauſe he was informed that I "was a learned man, a writer of hiſtory, and no "poet."

Adrian was very deſirous of reforming the Church in manners and in diſcipline, not in doctrine. Eraſmus wrote to him to adviſe him to give the Chriſtian world hopes that ſome faults would be amended, and requeſted him to call together, to conſult upon this ſalutary meaſure

ſure, perſons of integrity, of abilities, and of all countries. The Pope was diſpleaſed with this, and withdrew his protection from Eraſmus.

LEO X.

THIS great Pontiff died of joy on hearing that the French were driven out of Italy; a country they had never viſited but to diſguſt, and to deſolate. Leo's epitaph is inſcribed on his tomb, and may be thus tranſlated.

Thy bounty, Leo, to mankind ſupply'd
The finer arts, their pleaſure and their pride:
With thee, great Pontiff, they aroſe to light;
With thee, alas! they ſink in endleſs night.

A Life of Leo X. is a *deſideratum* in Engliſh literature, that we truſt will be ſoon ſupplied by the learned and ingenious * writer of that of his grandfather Lorenzo de Medicis.

The ſcandalous ſentence reſpecting the Chriſtian religion, which, according to Du Pleſſis, in his 'Myſtere d'Iniquite,' Leo is ſaid

* For one ſentence in the Life of Lorenzo, Mr. Roſcoe deſerves a ſtatue: "No end can juſtify the ſacrifice of a prin-" ciple, nor was a *crime ever neceſſary in human affairs.*"

to

to have uttered to Cardinal Bembo, has, according to Bayle himſelf (no very firm advocate for Chriſtianity), no foundation to reſt upon. "It is," ſaid he, "to be reducible to the teſti "mony of one perſon only, Bale, a teſti- "mony completely exceptionable, as he wrote "in open war againſt the Pope, and againſt the "Roman Church."

The accuſation of atheiſm made againſt this Pontiff by Picus de Mirandola, appears to be no better founded. Calumnies againſt perſons of eminence are ever received with open ears; and to what is perhaps ſaid by them merely in joke, a ſerious meaning is appended by envy and by malignity. Leo was moſt aſſuredly a man of wit and of pleaſantry, and might perhaps in an unguarded hour, with a levity inconſiſtent with the dignity of his ſituation, occaſionally talk lightly upon ſubjects which ought never to be treated by any one in a light and airy manner.

The learned and candid Dr. Jortin thus ſpeaks of Leo: "He died of poiſon, as was "commonly ſuppoſed. His encouraging arts "and ſciences, his boundleſs liberality to the "poor, to wits and poets, and artiſts and men "of letters, is what his apologiſts have to op- "poſe to abundance of ſcandalous defects and "grievous

" grievous faults in his character." Of his candour the following inſtance is given upon good authority: " His maſter of the houſehold " one day accuſing Martin Luther of pro- " pagating very heretical opinions, the Pope " exclaimed, 'Friar Martin has a very fine " genius; his enemies are envious little " Monks."

JOHN WESSELL.

SEXTUS THE FOURTH, having a great eſteem for this learned German, ſent for him, and ſaid, " Son, aſk of us what you will; no- " thing ſhall be refuſed to you that becomes " our character to beſtow, and your condition " to receive." 'Moſt holy Father,' replied he, 'I ſhall never be troubleſome to your 'Holineſs. You know I never ſought after 'great things: the only favour I have to beg 'is, that you would permit me to take out of 'your Vatican library a Greek and a Hebrew 'bible.' " You ſhall have them," ſaid Sextus; " but what a ſimple man you are. Why do

" you

" you not aſk for a biſhopric?"—" Becauſe, " Holy Father, I do not want one," replied Weſſell *.

JOHN THE MONK.

When Francis the Firſt, with a ſpirit of cruelty and bigotry unworthy of his glorious title of 'The Father of Letters,' permitted the maſſacre of the Vaudois in Dauphiny, John the Monk ſignalized himſelf by perſecuting theſe poor innocent people in a new and outrageous manner: he put their legs into boots full of boiling tallow, and then jeſtingly aſked them, " If they were ready for their journey?" Having heard that the Parliament of Aix, by

* To the honour of our times it is to be recorded, that two diſtinguiſhed men living in them have refuſed the ſame reſpectable and lucrative dignity: the learned Dr. Balguy and the acute Dr. Tucker. And that when Lord North, during the American War, ſent to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Meddely, Shropſhire (who had written on the unfortunate American War in a manner that pleaſed that Miniſter) to know what he wanted, he ſent him word, that he wanted but one thing (which it was not in his Lordſhip's power to give him), and that was more grace. " *Sit anima mea cum* " *Fletchero*" was the obſervation of the excellent Divine who furniſhed this anecdote.

orders from the King, had condemned him, he fled to Avignon; "where, being ſcreened from "men and human tribunals, he could not," ſays Le Clerc, "eſcape divine juſtice: he was "ſtripped of all his effects by his ſervants, and "reduced to a ſtate of beggary. His body "became covered over with ulcers, and he "lived long in this miſerable condition, often "wiſhing for death, which did not come till "he had endured the moſt dreadful torments."

Comines obſerves, in his Life of Louis XI. "that the divine vengeance was conſpicuous "in returning to this wicked prince the evil "which he had inflicted upon others, and in "making his puniſhment ſuitable to his of-"fences; ſo that 'even here we do but teach "bloody inſtructions, which return to plague "the inventors."

LUTHER.

THIS great Reformer always preached up obedience to the civil Magiſtrate. When the ſect of the Anabaptiſts appeared, and committed their violent ravages, he exhorted the Governors of the country where they prevailed, to

draw the ſword, and to deſtroy them as ſo many wild beaſts. "The leaders of theſe wretched "people," ſays Jortin, "were enthuſiaſts, and "yet not altogether ſo mad as not to be great "rogues: for theſe two qualities of knave and "fanatic go very lovingly together."

In 1538 the ſect of the Antinomians aroſe, who taught that it mattered not how wicked a man was, if he had but faith. Luther not only confuted their founder, Iflebius Agricola, but converted him, and brought him back to his duty.

"That poiſoned doctrine of the Antino-"mians," ſays Luther, in his 'Table Talk,' "proceedeth gently; fleſh and blood reliſh it "well; it is ſweet, and maketh men rude and "ſecure; it will do much miſchief*."

* The Chriſtian Religion, like the world which ſuſtains its profeſſors, is ſuited to every ſtate and condition of life. By the roguery and folly of its teachers, it may, like the viſible univerſe, be perverted and turned to bad purpoſes. It extends its benevolent and protecting arms no leſs to the man of purity than to the repentant ſinner. From the one no leſs than from the other it exacts two things, belief in its doctrines, and conformity to the moral precept it contains. Like every thing preſented to man it is liable to abuſe, and who can wonder that wild or deſigning teachers have ſometimes diſunited the two tables?

Luther's prayer was "*A doctore glorioſo, a* "*paſtore contentioſo, et ab inutilibus quæſtionibus* "*eccleſiam ſuam liberat Deus.*"

Luther anſwered Henry the Eighth's book againſt him in a very rough and indecent manner. Soon afterwards, by the perſuaſion of his friends, and perhaps hoping that the King would favour the Reformation, he wrote to him a very humble and decent letter. To this letter an angry and a violent anſwer was returned. Luther, irritated at this, declared publickly that he was ſorry he had ſo far demeaned himſelf, and that in future he would throw away no more of his civilities and ſubmiſſions upon crowned heads.

Publicanus ſays, "that before Luther began "to preach, there was not one Greek teſtament "to be found in all Germany, though its "weight in gold ſhould have been offered for "it."

Luther called ſome one who wrote againſt him in a verboſe and tedious manner, without much argument, '*Saccum verborum*,' a bag of words. The gentle, the candid Eraſmus ſays of Luther, "All the world has agreed with us "in commending his moral character. With "reſpect

" reſpect to his doctrine there are various " opinions. He hath given us good advice " on ſeveral points."

" Your ſon," ſays Luther, in his 'Table Talk,' to a diſconſolate father, " is well pro- " vided for: he liveth now with Chriſt. Oh! " would to God that I had finiſhed my courſe, " I ſhould not then wiſh myſelf here again."

ERASMUS

ſays in one of his letters, "I am always the " ſame, and yet I have *laid the egg, and Luther* " *hath hatched it*. This is a joke of the Mi- " norite brethren, for which they deſerve to be " complimented as wits. But the truth is, I " laid a hen-egg, and Luther hath hatched a " very different bird *."

Speaking of the wars between France and the Empire that took place in his time, he ſays,

* The two Monks who wrote that inſtructive and entertaining work, '*Le Voyage de deux Benedictins*,' aſſure us, that they ſaw in a Convent in France a MS. Letter of Eraſmus, in which he ſays, " That he had rather be cut into a thou- " ſand pieces than deny the real preſence in the ſacrament."

" I ſee and am heartily grieved that the war " between France and Germany rages more " violently every day. What a great affliction " to Chriſtianity, that two of the moſt powerful " monarchs in the world ſhould be thus cru- " elly tearing each other to pieces! The evil " would be more eaſily tolerable indeed, if the " perſons who are moſt concerned in it were " to ſettle their diſputes by a duel. For what, " alas!" adds he, " have the tradeſmen and " the farmers done, that they ſhould be de- " prived of their fortunes, driven out of their " habitations, led away captives, killed and " butchered? O the hard-heartedneſs of " princes, if they conſider theſe things, and yet " do them. How ſtupid muſt they be if they " do not know them; how careleſs if they do " not conſider them!"

Eraſmus wiſhed much for a reformation in religion. " I once entertained hopes," ſays he, " that my old friend and ſchool-fellow, Pope " Adrian XII. would do ſome good in this " matter. Should I, however, be miſtaken in " this, I will not be factious."

Eraſmus, like the gentle zephyr, ventilated that fabric which corruption had erected on the baſis of Chriſtianity; whilſt Luther, like the

boiſterous

boiſterous yet ſalutary tempeſt, overwhelmed and deſtroyed the whole edifice, leaving merely the foundation on which future ages might rebuild that pure and holy temple of which the Author of our faith himſelf had ordained the diſpoſition.

Eraſmus had indeed ſaid of himſelf, with great modeſty and truth, "Though Luther "had written every thing in the moſt unexceptionable manner, yet I had no inclination to die for the ſake of truth. Every man "hath not the courage required to make a "martyr; and I am afraid, that if I were put "to the trial, I ſhould imitate St. Peter."

MELANCTHON

is thus deſcribed by Eraſmus: "He not only "excells in learning and eloquence, but, "by a certain fatality, he is a general favourite. Honeſt and candid men are fond of "him, and even his adverſaries cannot hate "him."

Honeſt Biſhop Latimer ſays, in one of his Sermons, "I hear ſay that Maſter Melanc-

" thon, the great clerk, ſhall come hither.
" I could wiſh him, and ſuch as he is, two
" hundred pounds a year;—the King ſhould
" never want it in his coffers at the year's end.
" There is yet amongſt us two great learned
" men, Peter Martyr and Bernard Ochin,
" which have an hundred marks a piece. I
" would the King would beſtow a thouſand
" pounds on that ſort."

This is perhaps the firſt time that the patronage of men of learning was inculcated to a Sovereign from a Catholic pulpit.

Melancthon, in ſpeaking of a religious treatiſe contrary to his own opinions, ſays, " I am
" not offended at it. It would be mere ty-
" ranny to hinder any man from giving his
" opinion concerning any part of religion.
" This ought to be free to every one who will
" deliver his ſentiments without paſſion and
" partiality."

" I foreſee," ſays Melancthon, " what
" diſputes will ariſe concerning the Trinity.
" The Scriptures direct us to invoke Jeſus
" Chriſt, which is to aſcribe divinity to him,
" and is full of conſolation. As to curious
" inquiries

" inquiries concerning his nature, they are by
" no means fitting."

Luther had one day written upon his table:
" Melancthon has both things and words;
" Eraſmus words without things; Luther
" things without words; Carolo Stade neither
" things nor words."

JOHN CALVIN.

BUCER is ſaid to have told this violent and perſecuting Reformer, " You judge as you
" love, or as you hate; and you love or hate,
" as you think fit."—No very honourable account of the candour and temper of this acute and learned man!

Greater praiſe was, however, given to his power of memory; " which," according to Beza, " was ſo great, that he never forgot a
" perſon whom he had once ſeen; and that
" although he ſhould have been interrupted in
" the courſe of his dictation of any thing for
" many hours, he could return to it as perfectly
" as if the chain of it had never been bro-
" ken. Indeed," adds he, " he never forgot
" any

" any thing which he had ever entruſted to his " memory. I ſpeak of ſuch things as it was " his duty to remember. His mind was eager " and ardent, and therefore received every " impreſſion * made upon it in a forcible " manner. Calvin was like many other per- " ſons, who claim for themſelves that liberty " they deny to others. He cauſed Servetus " to be burnt for differing in opinion with him " on religious maettrs; and afterwards wrote " a book, with this title: 'A faithful Account " of the Errors of Michael Servetus, and a " Refutation of them;' in which it is ſhewn " that heretics ſhould be puniſhed with Death."

* This account of Calvin's ſtrength of memory, confirms what Dr. Johnſon ſays in the Idler: " The true art of " memory is the art of attention. No man will read with " much advantage who is not able at pleaſure to evacuate " his mind, or who brings not to his author an intellect de- " fecated and pure, neither turbid with care, nor agitated " by pleaſure. If the repoſitories of thought are already " full, what can they receive? If the mind is employed on " the paſt or the future, the book will be held before the " eyes in vain." To ſome one who was complaining of his want of memory, Johnſon ſaid, " Pray, Sir, do you " ever forget what money you are worth, or who gave you " the laſt kick on your ſhins that you had. Now, if you " would pay the ſame attention to what you read as you do " to your temporal concerns and your bodily feelings, you " would impreſs it as deeply in your memory."

Had

Had Calvin's doctrine been put in practice againſt himſelf by the Catholic party of France, he never would have been able to have exerciſed it upon Servetus.

Calvin, the learned, the preſumptuous Calvin, in his commentary on the Scriptures, paſſed by the Apocalypſe, giving as a reaſon, according to Bodin, "that he was not able to "underſtand any thing in ſo obſcure a writer, "whoſe name and hiſtory had not been ſettled "by the learned."

Calvin dedicated his 'Inſtitutes of a Chriſtian' to Francis the Firſt, in which he addreſſes him with that freedom with which a prejudiced and a perſecuting Prince ſhould be treated. Joſeph Scaliger ſaid of Calvin, "That "he was the greateſt Divine that had ever ap-"peared ſince the days of the Apoſtles." Happy indeed had it been for him and his diſciples had they imitated the Apoſtles, no leſs in their gentleneſs than in their wiſdom; and had the dove and the ſerpent been united in their character.

IGNATIUS

IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

It is not perhaps generally known, that this celebrated Order took its riſe in the quarries of Montmatre, at Paris, whither Loyola uſed to retire with four or five of his followers to pray, and where they took their firſt vows. Loyola took at firſt the name of the Knight Errant of the Virgin Mary, and came to Paris, at the age of thirty-three, to learn Latin at the College of Sainte Barbe, where he ſuffered himſelf to undergo the ſame diſcipline that the loweſt boys in a ſchool undergo. This inſtitution was approved by Paul III. in 1540. —The General was the ſoul and the centre of it. The provincial Generals wrote to him every month; the Rectors, the Superiors of the Houſes for the Profeſſed, for the Noviciates, and thoſe of the Colleges, wrote to him every three months, and thoſe beyond the ſea as often as the convenience of ſending by ſhips permitted them. Every three years the General of the Order received the catalogues of each province, containing the names of each Monk, his underſtanding, his talents, his good and bad qualities. All of them were employed in a manner ſuitable to their diſpoſitions and capacities. This regulation has contributed very much to form

form the great men that were ſeen in their Order.

" With the deſigns of kings, the ſecrets " of courts, of ſocieties, and of particular fa- " milies, with every thing, in fact, that related " to this world," ſays a French Writer, " they " became acquainted by means of agents, who " rouſed no ſuſpicion, who were devoted to " them, and who were known only to a ſet " of the heads of the Order. A circum- " ſtance," adds he, " very little known to " people in general, and which has been often " confirmed to me by many reſpectable per- " ſons who did not contribute a little to their " deſtruction in France."

The late Duke of Choiſeul, then Count Stainville, having no employ in the govern- ment of France, happened one evening at ſupper to ſay ſomething very ſtrong againſt the Jeſuits. Some years afterwards he was ſent Ambaſſador to Rome, where, in the uſual rou- tine of his viſits in that ſituation, he called upon the General of the Jeſuits, for whoſe Order he profeſſed the higheſt veneration.— " Your Excellence did not always, I fear, " think ſo well of us," replied the General. The Duke, much ſurpriſed at this obſervation,

begged

begged to know "what reaſons he had for "thinking ſo, as he was not conſcious that "he had ever mentioned the Order, but in "terms of the higheſt reſpect." The General, to convince him of the contrary, ſhewed him an extract from a large Regiſter Book belonging to the Society, in which the particular converſation alluded to, and the day and the year in which it happened, were minuted down. The Embaſſador bluſhed, and excuſed himſelf as well as he could; and ſoon went away, reſolving within himſelf, whenever he ſhould become Prime Miniſter, to deſtroy a ſociety that kept up ſuch particular and detailed correſpondences, of which it might make uſe to the detriment of adminiſtration and government.

The Duke would, perhaps, have ſhewed himſelf a better politician, had he united government more ſtrongly with the Jeſuits, and made uſe of their knowledge and information in ſupport of it. Standing naturally in aid of each other, they would have coaleſced very ſtrongly, and rendered the bond of ſociety more firm. Had that Order exiſted in the reign of the laſt King of France, no revolution would perhaps have taken place; their ſuperior intelligence and ſagacity would have

diſcovered

diſcovered the approaching ſtorm, and either prevented it, or directed it to a ſalutary purpoſe. The two Orders joined their forces to invade the rights and the property of a third; and not only with the loſs of their own property, but with that of their lives, have expiated their injuſtice *.

Of the ſuperior intelligence that prevailed among the Order of the Jeſuits, the following anecdote has been often mentioned by an Engliſh gentlemen in Lincolnſhire: "He "had reſided ſome time in Portugal, and was "at dinner at the Engliſh Miniſter's, when "he was called out of the parlour by a perſon "who inſiſted upon ſpeaking to him, and who "told him, with great earneſtneſs, and in a "tone of voice not to be counterfeited, 'You "muſt fly this country immediately, and get "on board a ſhip bound for England. I have "very cogent reaſons for giving you this ad-

* We are but too apt to make exceptions in our own favour, even when we act unjuſtly. Property is the creature of ſociety, and its rights ſhould never be violated. One kind of property eſtabliſhed by law is as ſacred as any other; and no maxim is more certain in politics, than that thoſe who have deſtroyed the property or the privileges of any claſs of men in a government, have at laſt ſuffered themſelves, from the example and precedent which they have been either wicked or fooliſh enough to afford.

"vice,

" vice, which I cannot give you now; but I
" hope, from the bottom of my heart, you will
" follow my advice.' The Gentleman did as
" he was desired; and many years afterwards,
" walking in the streets of Wisbech, in the
" Isle of Ely, he observed a butcher's servant
" dressing a calf with the utmost niceness and
" dexterity. The Butcher looked very ear-
" nestly at him; and the Gentleman said to
" him, 'I think I have seen your face before.'
" —'So you have, Sir; and if you will go
" out of the high street into a private place, I
" will tell you where.' The Gentleman did as
" he was desired, and was soon followed by
" the Butcher; who said, 'Do not you re-
" member, Sir, a person who gave you some
" remarkable advice at Lisbon?—I am that
" person. You had said something against the
" Inquisition of that city, and the officers of
" it were in search of you; I gave you that
" notice in consequence of some friendly
" office you did to one of my Society (that of
" the Jesuits) at Rome. A kind action, any
" more than an unkind one, that is done to
" any of our Order, is never forgotten, and
" we keep registers to record them."

JOHN

JOHN MUNCER

was a mechanic, and the head of thoſe rebellious peaſants who deluged Germany with blood in the year 1525. Fifty thouſand of their own people were ſlain. Amongſt their articles of grievance, one was the Game Laws.

" From his ſhop," ſays Sleidan, that of Muncer, " proceeded a tribe of men who " from their actions and their opinions are " called Anabaptiſts; for they not only do " not ſuffer children to be baptiſed, but are " themſelves baptiſed again. They pretend " to a great degree of ſanctity in externals; " they ſay that Chriſtians ought never to go " to law, ought not to exerciſe any office of " magiſtracy, that they ſhould not poſſeſs any " hoard of property, but have* every thing in

* " Other nations," ſays the acute Biſhop of Llandaff, " may deluge their land with blood in ſtruggling for liberty " and equality; but let it never be forgotten by *ourſelves*, " and let us impreſs the obſervation upon the hearts of our " children, that we are in poſſeſſion of both, of as much of " both as can be conſiſtent with the end for which civil " ſociety was introduced amongſt mankind."

" The proviſion," continues Dr. Watſon, with great truth and perſpicuity, " which is made for the poor in this

" in common." Muncer had his head ſtricken off by the hangman at Mulhauſen in 1525, and

" kingdom is ſo liberal, as in the opinion of ſome to diſ-
" courage induſtry. The rental of the lands in England
" and Wales does not, I conjecture, amount to more than
" eighteen millions a year, and the poor rates amount to
" two millions. One million more, at leaſt, may be put
" down to the account of the poor for hoſpitals, alms-houſes,
" and private donations. The poor then, at preſent, poſſeſs
" a ninth part of the landed rental of this country; and, reck-
" oning ten pounds for the annual maintenance of each pauper,
" it may be inferred, that thoſe who are maintained by the
" community do not conſtitute a fortieth part of the people.
" An equal diviſion of the land would be to the poor a
" great misfortune; they would poſſeſs far leſs than by the
" laws of the land they are entitled to." See the whole of an excellent diſcourſe well adapted to the actual ſituation of Europe at preſent, and which ought to be tranſlated into the various languages of the Continent for the advantage of the different nations that compoſe it, written by the Biſhop of Llandaff. It is entitled " A Sermon preached " before the Stewards of the Weſtminſter Diſpenſary at " their Anniverſary Meeting in April 1785."—Octavo. Cadell.

" The equality of men in a ſtate of nature," continues this learned prelate, " does not conſiſt in an equality of " bodily ſtrength or intellectual ability, but in their being " equally free from the dominion of each other. The " equality of men in a ſtate of civil ſociety does not conſiſt " in an equality of wiſdom, honeſty, ingenuity, induſtry, " nor in an equality of property reſulting from a due ex-" ertion of theſe talents, but in being equally ſubject to, " equally protected by the ſame laws. And who knows

" not

and repented at the ſcaffold of the wickedneſs of his doctrines, and of the pernicious conſequences which they had occaſioned.

LAINEZ

was the political founder of the order of the Jeſuits, of that order which, according to Monteſquieu, would have governed the univerſe, if Luther and Calvin had not been born before its inſtitution. He accompanied Cardinal d'Eſte to the celebrated conference of Poiſſy, at which he diſputed againſt Beza and Peter, and at which he told the imperious Catherine of Medicis, " that it was not for women to " appoint conferences on religious ſubjects." He refuſed a cardinal's hat offered to him by Paul IV. The celebrated ſociety of which Lainez was the legiſlator, having domineered over the minds of mankind with an authority

" not that every individual in this great nation is in this " reſpect equal to every other?"

* * * * * * * * *

" Nor is any order of men excluſively entitled to the en- " joyment of the lucrative offices of the ſtate. All cannot " enjoy them, but all enjoy a capacity of acquiring them. " The ſon of the meaneſt man in the nation may become a " general or an admiral, a lord chancellor or an arch- " biſhop."

of which the world has ſeen few examples, was in turn treated by them with a tyranny and oppreſſion which but too plainly ſhewed they were rather aſhamed than indignant at their long ſubjugation, and how low envy, and avarice, and revenge can ſtoop, and what cruelties they can be guilty of, to deſtroy that domination which ſuperior abilities, and knowledge greater than their own, have forced upon them.

The Jeſuits, too, of late years had not produced the great men with which they once abounded, and had become more ſcrupulous in making uſe of ſome of the means, that of the direction of the conſciences of perſons in power, which they had formerly employed to increaſe their influence and give conſequence to their order.

MORET.

ALBERTUS was buried in a monk's habit; Moret ſaid of him, that "He turned monk "after he was dead."

"A certain prince," ſays Jortin, "who "had led a very wicked life, was carried to "his grave in the humble diſguiſe of a monk.

" A woman, whoſe huſband he had murdered,
" ſeeing the maſquerade go by, ſaid to him,
" Ah, you dog! you think you are finely con-
" cealed under that frock, but the devil will
" find you out."

BUDÆUS

ſaid of himſelf, " that he was both ſelf-taught
" and late taught." To remedy theſe defects no one ever took greater pains. He denied himſelf every amuſement, and grudged himſelf the neceſſary hours for his ſleep and his meals. On the very day of his wedding he withdrew for many hours from his company to attend to his ſtudies.

Francis the Firſt was very fond of the company and converſation of this great ſcholar, to whom he gave a penſion, and appointed him Maſter of the Requeſts, a conſiderable office in the Parliament of Paris. Budæus attended his ſovereign at his hours of leiſure, and was taken by him to the ſplendid interview he had with Henry the Eighth near Ardres. He aſked him one day, were all the books to be burned, which book he would chooſe to have exempted from the general deſtruction. " The works of Plutarch, Sire,"

replied he; "for they contain the elements of "every thing that is known *."

Budæus, like a true philoſopher, wiſhed to die as obſcurely as he had lived; and in the preamble to his will made this declaration: "I "deſire to be carried to the grave by night, "and without having any invitation made to "my friends to attend me thither, with only "one torch, or two at moſt; nor will I have "the day of my burial proclaimed in the city; "for I have always deteſted mournful cere-"monies and funeral pomps."

If we may believe the writer of the following lines upon Budæus, he would never permit any likeneſs to be taken of him, nor any epitaph to be made for him.

Nec voluit vivus pingi potuiſſe Budæus,
Nec vatum moriens quæſiit elogia,
Hunc qui tanta ſuæ mentis monumenta reliquit
Externâ puduit vivere velle manu.

* "No book has ever been peruſed by me with equal "ſatisfaction to that which I experienced from the lives of "Plutarch," ſaid the great Lord Chatham one day in the Houſe of Commons. The learned Giu Patin uſed to ſay, "that Pliny's Natural Hiſtory was one of the beſt books in "the world, and was the library of the poor man;" adding, "that if you put Ariſtotle to Pliny, you had then a com-"plete library; but that if you joined Plutarch and Seneca "to theſe, you had then the whole family of good books, "the father and mother, the elder and younger brother."

Budæus,

Budæus, while he liv'd, diſdain'd to truſt
His image or to picture or to buſt;
Nor at his death was anxious for the praiſe
Afforded by the poet's ſacred lays;
Nobly aſham'd by other means to live,
Than thoſe his own vaſt pow'rs of mind could give.

"I have come to this reſolution," ſays Budæus, in one of his letters to Eraſmus: "to "take a wife to be the lawful mother of my "children, and from philology to produce "books; that is, an eternal memory of my "name, and an immortal offspring. Now, "indeed, I have gotten more children than I "have produced books; indulging my body, "perhaps, more than my mind. Hereafter, "I hope, as my body grows weaker, my mind "will become ſtronger, more active, and more "vigorous."

RAMUS.

MANKIND have ever had ſo great a rage for diſputing on trifles, and on things which they could not underſtand, that in the year 1550, the Royal Profeſſors of Paris, with Ramus at their head, having endeavoured to introduce a purer pronunciation of the Latin

language, they were attacked by the profeſſors of the Sorbonne, who were extremely angry that they ſhould be obliged to unlearn what they had been taught when boys. The firſt diſpute was about the letter Q, which the Sorbonne decreed ſhould be pronounced in their ancient and abſurd manner as a K, whilſt the Royal Profeſſors inſiſted on its pronunciation with the uſual ſound of that letter. A divine was ejected from his living by the Sorbonne, and he appealed to the Parliament of Paris, who, after much deliberation, and great fluctuation of opinion, reverſed the ſentence of the Sorbonne, reſtored the divine to his ſituation, and declared themſelves incompetent to any deciſion upon ſuch grammatical niceties. So that in one part of Paris *Kis*, *Kalis*, *Kantus*, & *mihi*, prevailed; in the other, *Quis*, *Qualis*, *Quantus*, & *mihi*; to the no ſmall inconvenience of thoſe who had occaſion to addreſs in Latin the Sorbonne or the Royal College *.

Accident

* The pronunciation of Latin by the Engliſh is completely different from that of any other nation. It muſt therefore be bad as it is inconvenient, an Engliſhman ſpeaking that nearly univerſal language in any other country except his own, being as completely unintelligible as if he were ſpeaking the Æthiopian tongue. It would then ſurely

Accident but too often decides the colour of a man's life. Ramus had, from a love of paradox, when he took his degree as Maſter of Arts in the Univerſity of Paris, advanced, that every poſition which Ariſtotle had laid down was falſe and erroneous. He gained the victory by his powers of argumentation, and this led him ſubſequently to a more ſerious and formal attack upon the opinions of that great philoſopher, which entailed upon him afterwards perpetual abuſe and perſecution. According to Thuanus, he periſhed in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris.

RAPIN

was a poet and a provoſt-marſhal, two characters not often united in the ſame perſon. He told the Monks who attended him in his laſt moments, that the only good action which he had to congratulate himſelf upon in his younger days, was his preventing the

ſurely be wiſe in our ſchoolmaſters to teach the foreign pronunciation of Latin, particularly that of the Italian, as being more muſical, and more likely to be the true accent than that of any other country. The celebrated Archibald Bower, who had lived long in Italy, was particularly diſguſted with our manner of pronouncing Latin.

contagion

contagion of Atheiſm in Paris. He ſaid, "that "about the year 1580 there came to Paris a "foreigner of a ſubtle and factious ſpirit, who, "having made himſelf acquainted with the "celebrated wits of that city (of which "Ronſard, the poet, was the chief), began "to publiſh his pernicious and abominable "maxims againſt the Deity, which had al-"ready ſtaggered the minds of ſome of them. "I ſoon afterwards procured him to be hung "and burnt by a decree of the Parliament of "Paris. Ronſard at laſt came over to my "opinion, and wrote his poem againſt the "Atheiſts, which begins

O ciel, O terre, O Dieu, Pere commun.

"Had it not been for us," added he, "France, "perhaps, would have been a ſink of Atheiſts "at this day *."

* The French poets and philoſophers have been much inclined to looſe opinions. By Herault de Sechelle's account of Buffon, he appears to have been an Atheiſt. Aſcham, in his time, accuſes the Italians of that folly and wickedneſs. For the honour of the philoſophers of England, they have all, with that glory of human nature Sir Iſaac Newton at their head, execrated that opinion, and have been ſincere believers in Chriſtianity.

"*Qui nec Deum nec numen admittit, non tantum ratione, ſed "ſenſu caret.*" SENECA.

EDWARD

EDWARD THE THIRD,

KING OF ENGLAND.

JOHN SPEED, the honeſt and faithful hiſtorian of England, ſays, " that when Philip " de Valois, then King of France in poſ- " ſeſſion, knew of Edward the Third's in- " tention of invading his kingdom, he had " ſundry great and high motives to embolden " his ſtanding off. Firſt the regent of ho- " nour and profit, and the abundant means " which he had, having the whole puiſ- " ſance of France *(the faireſt kingdom under " Heaven)* at his commandement. Moreover " he judged, perhaps, that the very thought " itſelf of conquering France was no better " in Edward than a *young man's dreame*; " conſidering the realme of England was " farre inferior in bigneſs and multitudes of " ſubjects, and that there was a ſea between, " the croſſing of which would double the " charge; and for the friends which Edward " had procured in *Dutchland* with wonderful " largeſſe, he knew they would not be held " together but with infinite coſt and expence, " and that by ſome good means or other he " ſhould make them in the whole or in part " unprofitable. For juſtification of Edward's

" cauſe,"

" cauſe," adds the hiſtorian, " he had no " ſlender reaſons; amongſt others the cuſtom " of France which they call Salicque, by " which the French exclude gunocracy, or " the government in *chief by women* *."

POPE ALEXANDER III.,

having fled from the attacks of the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, took refuge in Venice, where he was very hoſpitably and kindly received. Out of gratitude for this treatment, he preſented the Doge of the Republic with a ring, with which he was to eſpouſe the ſea; and by the plenitude of his power commanded the ſea to obey him and all future doges, as a good wife ſhould obey her huſband. One of the ſtanzas of an ode on this ſubject thus concludes;

To you, dread ſovereign of the Eaſtern main,
Full well I know my fury to reſtrain;
To you my waves their willing tribute pay,
And guard the barriers of your mighty ſway.

* The government of the gallant French has in general been gunocratic. Ladies of rank, of wit, or of beauty, governed their monarchs; *les dames de la halle* have governed their republic.

The

The ſea has not, however, lately been able to protect her huſband from the violence of a ſet of banditti, who appear to diſdain all ties, and looſen in others thoſe conjugal connections, the ties of ſovereign and ſubject, which they obſerve ſo very lightly among themſelves; who, like the fatal bolt of heaven, ſhiver kingdoms into pieces, and overturn deeply-rooted empires, which have ſtood the ſhock of ages, and ſeemed deſtined for perpetual duration.

SANNAZARIUS

wrote the following beautiful lines on the City of Venice, for which he was rewarded with ſix thouſand gold crowns:

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, et toti ponere jura mari.
Nunc mihi Tarpeias quantumvis Jupiter arces
Objice et alta tui mænia Martis ait.
Si Pelago Tibrim præfers, urbem aſpice utrumque
Illam homines dices, hanc poſſuiſſe Deos.

When Ocean's pow'rful god ſaw Venice ſtand
In its vaſt gulph and all the ſea command,
" Now, Jove, oppoſe to me," he proud exclaim'd,
" Thy tow'rs and Mars's walls in ſtory fam'd;

" If

" If thou prefer thy Tyber to the main,
" A faithful ſurvey let each city gain;
" Rome you muſt own that feeble mortals made,
" Whilſt Venice ſhews the god's almighty aid."

RICHARD THE SECOND,

KING OF ENGLAND.

In the tenth year of the reign of this prince, and in the year 1388, the ancient chronicles tell us, " that the young French King Charles, " and his uncle the Duke of Burgoyne and " Conſtable of France, had great deſire and " affection to go with an army into England, " and all knights and ſquires of France did " very well agree thereto, ſaying, ' Why " ſhould we not once go to England to ſee " the countrye, and to learne the pathes of the " ſame, as they have done in France?' So " that forthwith great proviſion and furnyture " for that voyage was made in France on all " ſydes, and taxes and tallages ſet and aſ- " ſeſſed upon the cities, towns, and burgeſſes " of the ſame, and in the plaine countries, " that in an hundreth yeares before there had " been none ſuch ſeene nor heard of; and " alſo great proviſion made by ſea all the " ſommer-

" ſommer-time untill the month of Sep-
" tember *."

* * * * * *

" The Conſtable of France his ſhip was
" apparayled and furniſhed at Lenterginer in
" Bretagne. Alſo the Conſtable of France
" cauſed to be made in Bretagne, of timber,
" a cloſure for a towne, made like a parke,
" that when they had taken lande in England
" to cloſe in their fielde, to lodge therein
" with more eaſe and ſafetie: and when-
" ſoever they ſhould remove their fielde, the
" cloſure was ſo made that they might take
" it aſunder in pieces; and a great number of
" carpenters and others were retained on
" wages to attend thereon."

* * * * * *

" And, as it is before ſaid, all that had
" been rehearſed, and whatever elſe was done

* " The Frenchmen," ſays Holingſhed, " never ſhewed
" more vanitie than they did this year ſince the lineage
" of Capetes began to rule in France. All the ſhippes
" they could provide, from the confines of Spaine unto the
" mouth of the Rhine, all along the coaſt, they aſſembled
" at Sluis."

" in

" in France concerning the advancement of
" this journey, was well known in England,
" which brought ſome feare among them, and
" therefore they cauſed dyvers general pro-
" ceſſions to be made in every good towne
" and citie, and three times in the weeke,
" wherein prayer was made with fervent ſpi-
" rite and devotion unto Almightie God, to
" be their protector and ſhield againſt their
" enemie and the perill that the realme was
" then in. And yet, notwithſtanding, there
" were in England at that time more than a
" hundred thouſand that heartily wiſhed and
" deſyred that the Frenchmen might arryve
" in England. And thoſe luſtie young
" laddes *, as triumphing among themſelves
" and their companions, would ſay, ' Let
" theſe Frenchmen come, there ſhall not one
" tayle of them returne againe unto France.'
" And ſuch as were in debt, and cared not
" for the payment thereof, they rejoicing
" greatly at the coming of the Frenchmen,
" would ſay to their creditors when they de-
" manded their debt of them, ' Sirs, be you
" pacient a little, and beare with us, for they
" forge in France new floreyns wherewith

* " Verilie the luſtie lads be in England," ſays Roger Aſcham.

" ye

" ye ſhall be payde.' And in truſt thereof
" they lyved and ſpent very largely."

* * * * * *

" The Earle of Saliſbury, who was a right
" valiant and prudent knight, ſayde before
" the kinge and his uncles, and before all
" the lords and prelates of England that were
" preſent in counſeyle, ' Sir, my ſovereign
" lord, and all ye my lords and others, it
" ought not to be marvelled if our adverſary
" the French King doe come and runne upon
" us; for ſithen the death of our late ſove-
" reign, King Edward, this noble realme of
" England hath beene in great hazard and
" adventure to have been loſt and deſtroyed,
" even with the lewde and naughtie people
" *brought up and nouriſhed in the ſame*; which
" thinge is not holden from France; and that
" which is worſe, it is well knowne that we
" amongſt ourſelves are not in perfecte love
" and unity, and that maketh our enemy ſo
" bold. And hereunto I will ſpecyally di-
" recte my ſpeeche, to move and exhort that
" peace, unitie, and love, may be had amongſt
" ourſelves; and that being firſt had, and
" faithfully and lovingly granted of every of
" us, we ſhall the better devyſe the reſiſtaunce

" and withſtanding of our foreign enemies."
" Now when the Earl of Saliſbury had ended
" his tale, there was no replie made, but with
" one voice they conſented to enter into de-
" viſes for defence. And whereas the taxes
" and tailliages * were great in France, in
" like wiſe at that time they were great in
" Englande, ſo that the realme felt great greif
" thereof. Now there were at that time
" ready in England for defence, of good
" fighting men a hundred thouſand archers,
" and ten thouſand men of armes.

" Then the French King came to Arras,
" and daily there came down people from all
" partes in ſuch great numbers that the coun-
" trie was almoſt eaten up; and to ſay truth,
" nothing remayned in the countrie but it was
" taken from them, without making any pay-
" ment for them. And when the poor people
" called upon them for ſome amends they
" anſwered, 'As now we have no ſilver to
" pay, but *when we returne* we will bring you
" enough, and then every thing ſhall be fully

* " Many a man," ſays Froyſſart, " ſorrowed long after;
" but by cauſe the Commons ſawe it was *needful*, they ſaid,
" it is not againſt reaſon that we be taxed now, and ſo
" give of our goods to knightes and ſquyres to defend their
" herytages and ours."

" anſwered

" anſwered and payd.' But when the poore
" people ſawe their goodes thus taken away
" and ſpent, and they durſt not complain
" thereof, they curſed them between the teeth,
" ſaying, ' Get ye unto England, or to the
" devil, and God grant ye never returne
" agayne.'

" Nowe the French King came down to
" Liſle to ſhewe that the journey pleaſed
" him, and to come nearer to the paſſage;
" and yet at this time the Duke of Berry
" was behinde, and came fayre and ſoftly,
" for he had no great appetite to this journey
" of going into England."

* * * * * *

" The Conſtable of France departed from
" Lenterginer, ſtanding on the ſea ſide in
" Bretagne. He had ſeventy-two great
" ſhippes, and he had with him the cloſure
" of the field, made of tymber, and they had
" good wynde at the beginning, but when
" they approached neare to England the
" winde roſe ſo fiercely, and was ſo tem-
" peſtuous about the entrie of Margate and
" the Thamys mouth, that their ſhippes were
" ſcattered, ſo that they kept not together,

" and ſome were driven perforce into Thamys,
" and taken by the Engliſhmen; and ſpe-
" cially there was taken two or three ſhippes
" laden with part of the cloſure of tymber that
" was ordeyned to cloſe in the fielde, and
" certain maſter carpenters and artificers with
" them, and ſo they were brought to London,
" whereat the King had great joy, and all
" the Londoners."

" The King of France returns to Paris;
" and ſo broke up this moſt wonderful voyage
" for this tyme," adds the Chronicle, " which
" coſt the realme of France a hundred thou-
" ſand frankes thirtie times told, which of
" Engliſh money was £.333,333 6*s*. 8*d*. after
" nine frankes to the pounde. And ſuch an
" end have every ſimilar attempt."

The particulars of the expedition are taken from an elaborate and judicious extract made from the Chronicles of the Time, by Craven Ord, Eſq. F. R. S. and A. S.

CHARLES

CHARLES V.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THIS ſagacious prince one day obſerved to an embaſſador of Henry the Eighth, King of England, "Your maſter would not give "himſelf thoſe airs he does, were it not for "the herring pond that ſurrounds his domi-"nions." This herring pond has, indeed, of late contributed to propel that horrid peſtilence from us which has now ſo long infected the reſt of Europe. Let us not, however, too much rely upon our natural defence; we have to do with an enemy fertile in reſources, powerful in numbers, and braving every danger and every difficulty that the art of man can oppoſe to their nefarious deſigns: an enemy by whom our very exiſtence as a nation and as individuals is threatened, and with whom, "*libertas atque anima noſtra in* "*dubio eſt.*"

VESALIUS.

"THE Emperor (Charles the Fifth) is "ſomewhat amended, as his poticarie ſaith.

" A two days ſince his phyſicion Veſalius was " with me, unto whom I ſaid, ' The Em- " peror wol make the world ſett leſſe by " phyſik than you phyſicions wold have it, " that the Emperor, redy to ſpend millions, " can by all your recipis cum by no health " that is able to tarry with him two monthes " together; I ween his fiſters wol prove his " beſt phyſicions.' His (Veſalius's) anſwer " was, ' It is rather he that may teach all " men to honor phyſick which hath ſo oft " pluckt him from his grave."—*Letter of Richard Moriſon to the Privy Council, from Mr. Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, Vol. I.*

Veſalius had ventured to diſſect a human body; he was denounced to the Inquiſition for this horrid crime. Philip the Second, King of Spain, whoſe phyſician he was, adviſed him to make a journey to the Holy Land to expiate his offence and to ſave his life. Veſalius took his advice, but was ſhipwrecked on his return near the Iſle of Zante.

" I ſaw Veſalius at Paris when he came " to treat the King's (Henry the Fourth's) " wound. He was very much like M. de " Mayerne, King James's phyſician. He " gave us a ſtrong proof of his knowledge in " anatomy;

" anatomy; for, having put a bandage over " his eyes, by mere feeling he told us the " name of every bone in the human body."

HENRY THE EIGHTH,

KING OF ENGLAND.

PRINCES, like private perſons, cannot always anſwer for their future conduct; nor can they divine how they may be led on by the preſſure of circumſtances to act contrary to what they intended. Henry oppoſed that power which had called his book againſt Luther " a " book watered with the dew of heavenly " grace, and which had been inſpired by " Heaven itſelf, to defend the true faith of " the Church againſt a new innovation of " damned errors." And he afterwards oppoſed the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who had promiſed to tie himſelf to him by a perpetual bond of union, in marrying his daughter Mary, for whoſe maturer age he promiſed to wait; " and," ſays Speed, " the " two monarchs ſeemed to be linked in ſuch " golden bonds of love, that this ſentence " was ſet up in Guildhall over the door of

" the Council-chamber, where it ſtill remain-
" eth. 1627."

Carolus Henricus vivant, defenſor uterque
Henricus fidei, Carolus eccleſiæ.

No reign in the Engliſh hiſtory deſerves to be written with ſuch variety of detail as the active and energetic reign of this prince. It does not appear as yet to have had juſtice done to it.

" This magnificent monarch," ſays Speed, " was of preſence majeſtical, and of perſonage " more than ordinarily tall; very wiſe and " well learned; of a ſudden and ready " ſpeech; in youth very prodigal, and in age " very liberal, pleaſant, and affable, but not " to be dallied with; bold in attempting, and " even thirſty of potent glory; an expert " ſoldier, and ever favouring ſuch as were " active or ſerviceable, according to the then " uſual ſaying, ' King Henry loves a man."

This magnificent and prodigal monarch ſailed to Calais and ſet down before Boulogne on the 11th of July 1544, in a veſſel the ſails of which were made of cloth of gold. He took Boulogne on the 14th of September

in

in the ſame year, and reſtored it to the French in 1550; the not unfrequent conſequence of war, when, after long and expenſive campaigns, drenched in the blood of thouſands of the human race, and ſupported at the expence of many millions of money, the parties, with reſpect to territory and the objects of the war, remain in the ſame ſtate in which they were when they began it.

POPE CLEMENT VII.

When this ambitious Pontiff regained the dominion of Florence for his nephew, Aleſſandro de Medici, at the ſacrifice of honour and of juſtice, he affected to regard them as the brethren rather than the ſubjects of his family, to whoſe arbitrary ſway he had conſigned them. He cauſed a medal to be ſtruck with his head on one ſide, and on the other Joſeph making himſelf known to his brethren, with this inſcription:

Ego ſum Frater veſter!

The late Lord Orford had in his collection a medal repreſenting the city of Florence on one

one ſide, and a head of our Saviour on the other. The Republic had at that time claimed the protection of Omnipotence itſelf to be relieved from the tyranny of the Medici.

GONSALVO,

CALLED THE GREAT CAPTAIN.

In 1502, Gonſalvo, at the head of the Spaniſh troops, oppoſed the entrance of the French into Italy. His army wanted every neceſſary of life, and the troops began to mutiny. One of the ſoldiers came up to him with a halberd, and threatened to run him through with it. Gonſalvo, gently puſhing it away with his hand, ſaid ſmilingly, "Com-"rade, take care that in playing with your "weapon you do not hurt your general." When Gonſalvo took Naples by ſtorm, he gained great plunder, which was carried to his houſe. Some of his ſoldiers appearing diſcontented that they had not their ſhare in the general pillage, Gonſalvo told them to go to his houſe and take what they could find there. They made the beſt of their way thither and ſatisfied their avarice. "Never," ſays Paolo Jovio, "was pillage ſo complete, and purſued "with ſo much ardour."

The

The republic of Venice having made Gonſalvo a conſiderable preſent of money, jewels, and farms, together with a diploma for creating him a noble Venetian, he ſent every thing they had given to his ſovereign, except the parchment, which he kept, as he ſaid, to ſhew his rival, Don Alonzo de Sylva, that he was now as good a gentleman as himſelf.

COLUMBUS.

"THERE are ſtill," ſays Thuanus, "ſome "deſcendants of Columbus and of Cortez, "who commanded in America with great "lenity. All the reſt who commanded in the "Indies died miſerably, and left no poſterity; "perhaps as a puniſhment for the great cruel-"ties they exerciſed in their governments."

WARHAM,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

was a prelate of great worth, and an encourager of learning. He was the generous and ſteady

ſteady patron of Eraſmus while he was in England. " I have," ſays this great ſcholar, " received ſo much money of the Archbiſhop, " that it would be ſcandalous in me were I to " take any more."

He mentions to the praiſe of Warham, " that he was never idle himſelf, nor permit- " ted his domeſtics and dependants to be " careleſs and indolent, well knowing that " idleneſs is the canker of the mind."

LORD MOUNTJOY.

On this elegant nobleman Eraſmus makes this forcible eulogy, " *Inter doctos nobiliſſimus,* " *inter nobiles doctiſſimus, inter utroſque optimus.*" " This Lord," adds Eraſmus, " writes Latin " better than many famous doctors." He was very anxious that Eraſmus ſhould attack the errors of Luther. " Alas! my Lord," replied Eraſmus, " nothing is more eaſy than " to call Luther a blockhead, nothing leſs " eaſy than to prove him one,"

CARDINAL

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

"WOLSEY," ſays Eraſmus, "is rather a "promiſer than a performer of favours. In "general he is haughty and forbidding in his "manners."

The Cardinal had drawn up a draught of certain conditions between France and England, and he aſked Sir T. More's counſel therein, beſeeching him earneſtly that he would tell him if there were any thing therein to be diſliked, "and he ſpoke this ſo hear-"tily," ſaid Sir Thomas, "that I believed "verily that he was willing to hear my advice "indeed." But when Sir Thomas had dealt really therein, and ſhewed that the draught might have been amended, he ſuddenly roſe in a rage, and ſaid, "By the maſs, thou art "the verieſt fool of all the council." At which Sir Thomas, ſmiling, ſaid, "God be "thanked that the king our maſter hath but "one fool in all his council!"

SIR

SIR THOMAS MORE

compoſed a poem upon the coronation of Henry the Eighth, of which Jortin ſpeaks well; he concludes the dedication with a great compliment to that Prince, which he ſoon ceaſed to deſerve, "*Vale Princeps illuſ-*
"*triſſime, et qui novus, &c. rarus regum titulus*
"*eſt amatiſſime.*"

"More's Utopia," ſays Le Clerc, "is a
"moſt uſeful book, and it were much to be
"wiſhed that princes and other great men
"would read it, and meditate upon it, and
"make a right uſe of the profitable leſſons
"which it contains. The traveller who re-
"lates the cuſtoms, the laws, and manners
"of the Utopian Republic, is More himſelf,
"who erecting a kingdom in the new world,
"which no one had ſeen or would ſee, ob-
"liquely cenſures the faults and defects in
"the old one. His friends are ſo pleaſed
"with what he tells them, that they adviſe
"him to enter into the ſervice of ſome king,
"whom he may greatly aſſiſt by his whole-
"ſome inſtructions. The traveller cannot,
"however, reliſh the propoſal, and ſays, that
"in general in the courts of princes good

" advice paſſes for nothing, becauſe the maſter " never conſults his ſervants with any other " view than to gratify his own paſſions." More in this book declares himſelf againſt putting thieves to death *. He would have them confined to hard labour, and made ſlaves for a certain number of years, and treated with kindneſs if they behaved well.

THOMAS LINACRE.

To this learned man his country is indebted † for the introduction of polite literature,

* Dr. Johnſon ſays, in his excellent eſſay on the neceſſity of proportioning puniſhments to crimes, in the 114th Number of the Rambler, " This ſcheme of invigorating the " laws by relaxation, and extirpating wickedneſs by lenity, " is ſo remote from common practice, that I might reaſonably fear to expoſe it to the public could it be ſupported " only by my own obſervations. I ſhall, therefore, by " aſcribing it to its author, Sir Thomas More, endeavour " to procure it that attention which I wiſh always paid to " prudence, to juſtice, and to mercy." It has been obſerved in Denmark, that ſince the puniſhment for child-murder has been changed from death to impriſonment and corporal puniſhment, the crime is not near ſo common as it uſed to be.—*Howard on Priſons.*

† " He was," ſays Wood, " a great benefactor to the " public; for beſides his founding lectures on medicine, " both

terature; and the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety for the divine art of healing; the improvement of the minds and the preſervation of the health of its inhabitants. Linacre took his degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and went afterwards to Florence and to Rome, at which laſt place he became acquainted with the celebrated Hermolaus Barbarus, who aſſiſted him in his attainment of the Greek language. He was afterwards made phyſician to Henry the Eighth, and was much conſidered by that prince, who in the early part of his life was a great patron of learned men.

He tranſlated many of Galen's treatiſes from the Greek, Proclus upon the Sphere, &c. and wrote, amongſt other things, the Rudiments of Grammar, turned into Latin by Buchanan, and a Compendious Regimen or Doctrine of Health. He was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in London, with a Latin epitaph, which informs us of his great learning, and of his benevolent and ſucceſsful exertions in his profeſſion, adding, that he was a perfect hater

" both at Oxford and Cambridge, and which himſelf read
" *gratis*, he was one of the chief founders of the College
" of Phyſicians of London, of which he was the firſt pre-
" ſident, and preſented it with ſome houſes which he poſ-
" ſeſſed in its neighbourhood."

of

of all indirect and fraudulent dealings, ſincere and faithful to his friends, and beloved by all ranks and degrees of men.

Eraſmus deſcribes him as an excellent critic, "*Vir non exacti tantum ſed ſeveri ingenii*;" and, induced, perhaps, by the good uſe which he ſaw Linacre make of his knowledge of the Greek language, exhorts the phyſicians of his time to ſtudy it, as more neceſſary to their profeſſion than to any other. He recites the names of the moſt eminent phyſicians in Europe, who, ſenſible of the want of that language, learned it in their declining years. He mentions none who had the good fortune to learn that language when they were young but Linacre and Ruellius. He hopes that all ſtudents in that faculty will labour to attain it, and he thinks that in a little time no one will be ſo *impudent* as to dare profeſs phyſic without it. He recommends the ſtudy of phyſic as of the beſt profeſſion to ſecure a man from poverty. "He had," ſays Jortin, "ſeveral good friends amongſt the phyſicians, "and they have uſually been ſuch to men of "letters."

BISHOP LATIMER

having one day preached before King Henry the Eighth a ſermon which had diſpleaſed his Majeſty, he was ordered to preach again on the next Sunday, and to make an apology for the offence he had given. After naming his text the good Biſhop thus began his ſermon: "Hugh Latimer, doſt thou know to whom "thou art this day to ſpeak? To the high "and mighty monarch the King's moſt ex- "cellent majeſty, who can take away thy "life if thou offendeſt; therefore take heed "that thou ſpeakeſt not a word that may diſ- "pleaſe. But then conſider well, Hugh, "doſt thou not know from whence thou "comeſt, upon whoſe meſſage thou art ſent? "Even by the great and mighty God, who "is always all-preſent, and who beholdeth all "thy ways, and who is able to caſt both body "and ſoul into hell together: therefore take "care and deliver thy meſſage faithfully;" and then proceeds with the ſame ſermon he had preached the Sunday before, and confirms it with more energy. The ſermon being finiſhed, the court was full of expectation to know what would be the fate of this honeſt and plain-dealing biſhop. After dinner the King

King calls for Latimer, and with a ſtern countenance aſked him, "How he durſt be ſo "bold as to preach in this manner?" He, falling on his knees, replied, "That his duty "to his God and to his prince had enforced "him thereunto, and that he had merely "diſcharged his duty and his conſcience in "what he had ſpoken, and that his life was "in his Majeſty's hands." Upon this the King roſe from his ſeat, and taking the good man off his knees embraced him in his arms, ſaying, "Bleſſed be God I have ſo honeſt a "ſervant."

CARDINAL POLE.

THIS illuſtrious prince of the Roman Church propoſed at the Council of Trent, that the reformation of the manners of the clergy of his time ſhould be one of the firſt things to be attended to by that Aſſembly.

He was ſaid to be an enemy to all rigorous proceedings with reſpect to difference in religious opinions. "Paſtors," ſaid he, "ought "to have compaſſion even for their ſtraying "ſheep. Biſhops," he added, "are fathers,

" and ought to look upon thoſe who err as " their ſtrayed children, and not endeavour " to deſtroy them."

Yet how different is practice from opinion! He ordered the burning of many heretics, and gave his aſſent to the burning of Archbiſhop Cranmer, to whom he ſucceeded in the ſee of Canterbury; on which occaſion ſome one applied to him the words of Elijah to Naboth, " Thou haſt killed and taken " poſſeſſion." Yet in one of his letters to Cranmer he ſays, " I have that great regard " and attention to your welfare, that if I " could by any means whatſoever deliver " you from that horrid condemnation, not " only of your body but of your ſoul, (which " is now impending over you) I would prefer " it to all the riches and all the honours that " can poſſibly await any one in this life, and " I call God to witneſs that I am ſincere in " what I ſay."

Pole ſeems to have loſt the Papacy for a mere fooliſh ſcruple, not ſufficiently conſidering what ſervice to the Chriſtian world a man of his learning, moderation, and goodneſs, might have effected in that eminent ſituation.

Some

Some one having aſked Pole what method he ſhould take to underſtand the obſcure parts in St. Paul's Epiſtles, he replied, " that " in his opinion the beſt way was firſt to read " the latter part of thoſe Epiſtles, that treat " of Chriſtian virtues, and underſtand it per- " fectly, and then go to the firſt part, where " matters of faith are ſubtly and curiouſly " handled," adding, " God will ſooneſt give " his ſpirit of underſtanding to thoſe who " with all their hearts ſeek to prove him."

He was exhorted by his friend, the elegant and claſſical Cardinal Sadolet, to the ſtudy of the Platonic philoſophy. Pole anſwered him, " that whilſt the world was overwhelmed " with the darkneſs of Paganiſm, that philo- " ſophy excelled every thing elſe; but that " ſince life and immortality had been brought " to light by the Goſpel, the ſacred Scriptures " had acquired the palm and the praiſe of " doctrine, and that philoſophy now was like " Tenedos, of whom Virgil ſays,

——————— *notiſſima famâ*
Inſula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant:
Nunc tantum ſinus, et ſtatio malefida carinis."

GARDINER,

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THIS arbitrary and cruel prelate ſeemed to wiſh that even the ſounds of the Greek language ſhould be regulated by his opinion. When Sir John Cheke attempted to correct the corrupt pronunciation of the Greek language in the Univerſity of Cambridge, of which Gardiner was Chancellor, he made a decree to forbid all ſuch innovation. "Who-"ever you are," ſays he, in a letter to that Univerſity, "that acknowledge our power, "do not dare to affix new ſounds to the "Greek and Latin letters different from the "uſage of the preſent age. In ſhort, do not "reaſon upon the powers of ſounds, but "make uſe of thoſe that are at preſent made "uſe of."

Nec multa, tu ſonis omnino ne philoſophator, ſed utilor præſentibus.

GREATHEAD,

BISHOP OF LINCOLN,

being ſolicited by a couſin of his, who was a farmer, to do ſomething for him after he had become

become a biſhop, replied, " Couſin, if your " plough ſhould be broken I will repair it or " give you a new one; but a farmer I found, " and a farmer I will leave you."

SIGISMUND,

EMPEROR OF GERMANY,

being one day aſked what was the ſureſt method of remaining happy in this world, replied, " Only do always in health what you " have often promiſed to do when you were " ſick."

RONSARD.

THE poems of this learned man were much eſteemed by the late Sir William Jones, a moſt excellent critic in matters of taſte and of erudition. Ronſard was called by the princes and wits of his time *The French Poet* by way of eminence, ſo that with leſs vanity he might ſay of his being born in the year in which Francis the Firſt was taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia, " that Heaven appeared " by that circumſtance inclined to make

" France ſome amends for its loſs on that " day." Like all perſons who are diſtinguiſhed by the attention of the public, he had his friends and his enemies. Of the latter he was moſt afraid of Rabelais, who never failed to ridicule him whenever they met together. This Ronſard took care ſhould happen as ſeldom as might be, by informing himſelf before he accepted of any invitation to dinner, whether Rabelais were to be there. Voltaire, it is ſaid, took the ſame precautions againſt being in company with Piron the epigrammatiſt. Yet with what proper contempt Ronſard ſupported a ſcandalous imputation made upon his moral and religious character, the following letter of his to his friend Paſſerat will evince:

1556.

" Since I wrote laſt to you, my dear friend, " Lambin has ſupped with me, and has ſhewn " me your Latin letter, in which I obſerved " how the good Huguenots of Bourges (for " they can be no other perſons) have ſpread " a report about the town that Lambin ſaid " publickly in the pulpit, ' That now the " world was delivered from three Atheiſts, " Muret, Ronſard, and Gouveau.' I have, " indeed, acquired nothing by this news but

" the

" the honour of having my name joined to
" that of thoſe great men, the latchet of whoſe
" ſhoes I am not worthy to looſen. I can
" only wiſh, that whenever people chooſe to
" calumniate me they would do it in the ſame
" manner, and I ſhould ever eſteem myſelf
" happy to be able to equal the virtue, the
" learning, and the integrity of thoſe two
" great men, and even of Muret, whom I
" have ever known to be a man of honour.
" I do not, indeed, know whether M. Lambin
" ſaid this or not. It is a matter of no con-
" ſequence, and on the ſtrength of it I intend
" to go to-morrow to the Three Fiſh to drink
" myſelf into your good graces; recommend-
" ing myſelf with all my heart to your indul-
" gent Muſes."

SABELLICO

was Profeſſor of Belles Lettres at Udina in Italy, and was ſent for by the ſenate of Venice to be made keeper of the library of St. Mark; but he died, in conſequence of the irregularity of his life, before he took poſſeſſion of the honourable employment that was deſtined for him. He wrote on univerſal hiſtory. As he was by no means a follower of the maxims of prudence

prudence and of morality which he had recommended with great energy in his hiſtory, Latomas ſent him theſe lines:

Quid juvat humanos ſcire atque evolvere caſus
Si fugienda facis, ſi facienda fugis?

Ah! what avails with curious pen to trace
Each thought, each action of the human race;
Whilſt your own conduct we muſt fain deſpiſe,
That each good precept of your work belies?

A Greek poet ſays well,

I hate the wiſe man fooliſh to himſelf.

HENRY STEPHENS.

In the printing-houſe of this great ſcholar every perſon ſpoke Latin, from the garret to the kitchen, from the maſter to the old maid who ſerved in the ſhop. The brothers were ſo very anxious to have all books accurately printed at their preſs, that after diligently examining every ſheet twice before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promiſed a Louis d'Or to any perſon that ſhould find a fault in it.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES JOVIANUS PONTANUS

was an elegant Latin ſcholar of the fifteenth century, and was preſented to Alphonſo, King of Arragon. He thus concludes the epitaph he made for himſelf, and which he had put upon his monument in his life-time;

* * * * * *

Scis jam quis ſim, aut quis potuis fuerim
Ego vero te. Hoſpes, noſcere, in tenebris nequeo,
Sed teipſum ut noſcas rogo. Vale!

He compoſed the following ſingular epitaph for one of his friends;

Quid agam requiris?
Tabeſco.
Qui ſim ſcire cupis?
Fui!
Vitæ quæ fuerint condimenta rogas?
Labor, Dolor, Ægritudo, Luctus.
Servire ſuperbis Dominis;
Jugum ferre ſuperſtitionis;
Quos caros habeam, ſepelire;
Patriæ videre excidium;
Nam uxorias moleſtias nunquam ſenſi.
Petro Compatri viro officiociſſimo Pontanus poſuit.
Conſtantem ob amicitiam. Vixit Ann. LIII. Obiit.

PIETRO

PIETRO ARETINO.

" EVERY one muſt remark in the Letters " of Aretino," ſays M. Michault in his Melanges, " the bold and the turbulent turn of " his mind. His thoughts are entirely his " own, and he freely acknowledges that he " likes much better to give free ſcope to the " ardour of his own genius, than to follow " the example of writers more regular than " himſelf. Throughout the whole courſe of " his life he profeſſed always to tell the truth; " ſo in his publications he ſpared neither car- " dinals, princes, nor even the Pope. This " freedom of his did not fail ſoon to make " him enemies, and he would have been " treated very roughly, had he not thought " it adviſeable to quit Rome, and to take " refuge at Venice about the year 1527, to " ſpeak more at his eaſe, and to have nothing " to fear from any one. From that city he " dated all the letters that he publiſhed, and " to the title-page of them he had the im- " pudence to put his portrait thus inſcribed, " *Aretinus Flagellum Principum.* This free- " dom of pen was of great advantage to him; " and the fear of being ſatirized by him " occaſioned many ſovereigns to give him " money.

" money. Charles the Fifth gave him a pen-
" ſion of two hundred crowns, and was his
" hero all his life, becauſe he took care that
" it ſhould be paid him regularly. He was
" not ſo well pleaſed with Francis the Firſt,
" who made him wait three years for a gold
" chain, weighing five pounds, which he had
" promiſed him. Aretino, in a letter addreſſed
" to this prince, ſummoned him in very coarſe
" terms to keep his promiſe. ' It is now,'
" ſaid he, " three years ſince you have pro-
" miſed me a gold chain, and I do not think
" that the coming of the Meſſias whom the Jews
" expect is more uncertain than the perform-
" ance of this promiſe, ſince it is made by per-
" ſons upon whoſe tongue is written, *Linguæ*
" *ejus loquetur mendacum*; for indeed I am as
" capable of telling a lie as prieſts are of telling
" truth; ſo that when I ſhall ſay that you are
" in reſpect to your ſubjects what God is to
" the world, and a father to his children, I
" ſhall tell a groſs lie. When I ſhall like-
" wiſe ſay that you are a prince decorated
" with every virtue, with greatneſs of mind,
" liberality, clemency, bravery, and juſtice;
" that you are a prince of great and of ge-
" neral knowledge, Aretino will be ſaid to
" have been guilty of ſaying a falſehood.' To
" a lady he writes, ' Believe me I prefer what

" I have

" I have received from you to all the preſents
" that I have received from ſovereigns, either
" in hopes that I ſhould praiſe them, or from
" fear that I ſhould ſatirize them.' Aretino,
" who lived at the coſt of other perſons,
" piqued himſelf upon his liberality: he ſays
" pleaſantly of prodigality and avarice, 'that
" profuſe perſons ſpend all that they have at
" once, as if they had only a day to live; and
" that avaricious perſons take as much care of
" their money as if they were to live to all
" eternity."

He compares medicine to a torrent, which not only carries away with it the ſtones from a field, but likewiſe a good part of the field itſelf.

To the Marquis of Gaſt he ſays, " I am,
" indeed, Sir, ſo much indebted to your Ex-
" cellence, that I can never pay what I owe
" to you, unleſs you will have the kindneſs
" to make me a preſent of the obligations
" I have to you; and I aſſure you, that
" in ſhedding my blood in your ſervice, I
" ſhould merely think that I was pouring out
" water."

Arctino

Aretino appears to have been a man of great power of imagination, by the plan which he gave his friend Michael Angelo for a picture of the laſt judgment.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

" Of all the great maſters in painting," ſays Monteſquieu, in his poſthumous works, " that Italy ever produced, Michael Angelo " is the moſt to be celebrated for giving dig- " nity to the ſubjects of his pictures. With " his famous ſtatue of Bacchus, in the gallery " at Florence, he does not do what the " Flemiſh artiſts would have done, who would " have exhibited the god of wine as reeling, " and nearly in the air. This attitude is un- " worthy the majeſty of a god. Angelo " paints him firm upon his legs, but he gives " him in ſo graceful a manner the cheerful- " neſs of ebriety, and the pleaſure that he has " in ſeeing the wine flow as it falls into the " cup, that nothing can be more admirable.

" In his picture of the Paſſion of Our Sa- " viour, in the ſame gallery, he has painted " the

" the Virgin Mary ſtanding by the ſide of the
" croſs, without any expreſſion of pity or grief
" in her countenance, without tears, and
" without concern. He ſuppoſes her ſuffi-
" ciently informed and penetrated with the
" truth of that divine myſtery which her ſon
" died to conſummate, and on that account
" makes her bear the ſight of his ſufferings
" and death with an impreſſive and dignified
" reſignation.

" Not contented with imitating the im-
" menſe ſpace of the Pantheon, he was not
" ſatisfied till he had hung up even the dome
" of St .Peter's in the air, and added difficulty
" to ſublimity. Every thing, in ſhort," continues the illuſtrious Preſident, " that Michael
" Angelo ever did bears the ſtamp of great-
" neſs; he is as great in his very ſketches as
" Virgil is in his unfiniſhed verſes."

LEONARDO DA VINCI.

THIS great painter appears to have worked with great difficulty. In painting the portrait of the Ioconda he expended four months; that his patience, however, might not be exhauſted,

hauſted, he had always ſome muſicians in the room where he was ſitting.

His great work is his Laſt Supper, formerly in the Dominican convent at Milan. It is reported of this picture, that the artiſt began with the Apoſtles, one by one, and finiſhed with the figure of their Divine Maſter; working up his imagination by degrees, till it came to its height in the principal figure. He wrote an excellent Treatiſe on Painting, which falling into the hands of Annibal Caracchi at a certain time of life, "I am ſorry," ſaid he, "that I "did not meet with it ſooner, it would have "ſaved me twenty years of labour."

TITIAN.

As this great artiſt was one day painting the portrait of Charles the Fifth, the pencil fell from his hands. The Emperor picked it up and preſented it to him, who made many apologies: "The portrait of Apelles," replied the Emperor very nobly, "ſhould be "picked up by Cæſar."

Titian painted the Emperor very often, who ſaid, "that he had as often received immor-" tality from the hands of Titian."

This artiſt had painted a picture of the illuſtrious perſons of the houſe of Auſtria. The Emperor inſiſted that his portrait ſhould be inſerted with theirs. Titian was afterwards ennobled by Charles, created Count of the Empire, and decorated by him with the order of St. Jago.

While Titian was working, Aretin often read to him; and the learning and the imagination of the poet inſpirited the efforts of the painter.

Michael Angelo ſaid of Titian, "that he " was the only painter; and Rubens and " Vandyke in early life copied him." Happy would it have been for them had they perſiſted in purſuing his chaſte impaſto manner, and not given into a ſtyle of colour more ſplendid yet leſs natural.

The ſight of this great artiſt in the latter part of his life became much weakened; this made him attempt to heighten the common colouring

colouring of his pictures, and to retouch them. The pupils, who were more attentive to the honour of their maſter in the art than he was himſelf, uſed to mix his colours with olive oil.

This, however, was not, it ſeems, the only folly of Titian's age: he married a very young wife, which diſproportionate alliance, no doubt, haſtened the death of him who had ſo often conferred life upon others; and confirmed the melancholy obſervation of that excellent Prince Louis XII. of France, "Love "is the king of young men, but the tyrant "of the old."

Whoever would wiſh to ſee the pictures of Titian in their utmoſt poſſible perfection, ſhould viſit Spain; the warm and dry air of that country having ſtill preſerved the brilliancy of his colours. The colour is entirely gone in that ſublime piece of the Cornaro family belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

TINTORET

thought himſelf in early life ill treated by Titian; yet, to ſhew how well he could ſuffer

the painter to prevail over the man, he inſcribed on the walls of his painting-room, "The deſign of Michael Angelo, and the "colouring of Titian," that he might continually be reminded of what his art contained moſt excellent in the two principal parts of it.

Tintoret was indeed called the Venetian Michael Angelo, a diſtinction which he well merited, from the fertility of imagination and the grandeur of deſign which he ſometimes poſſeſſed. It was objected to him, that he was extremely unequal in his work. "Some-"times," ſaid Annibal Carracchi, "he riſes "beyond Titian, ſometimes he ſinks below "himſelf."

The Flemiſh painters at Venice were one day ſhewing him ſome heads painted by them. He aſked "How long they had been about "them?" They ſaid, "They had been a "fortnight." Tintoret, then taking a pencil dipped in black, drew a figure of which the white canvas was the ground, and exclaimed, "See, now, how we Venetians work *!"

* Freedom and quickneſs of working give that ſpirit to a figure which it can never have by repeated ſtrokes of the pencil. The favourite painter of Sir Joſhua Reynolds was Velaſquez. "He," ſaid Sir Joſhua, "does with one ſtroke "of his pencil what coſts us forty."

ANNIBAL

ANNIBAL CARACCHI.

THIS great artiſt was a true philoſopher. He diſdained luxury, and great companies, which are always pernicious to an artiſt by making him loſe that time which he ſhould give to his profeſſion. He blamed the conduct of his brother Auguſtino, who dreſſed with great magnificence, and who was fond of the company of the princes and cardinals of his time. He one day ſaw him walking with a man of high rank, and coming up to him ſaid in a loud tone of voice, "Remember, "brother, you were only the ſon of a taylor."

On another occaſion he ſaid to Auguſtino, who was a good poet, and fooliſhly held Annibal very cheap, as a man of no literary talents, "Let poets paint with words, "but painters with their pencil."

Annibal had ſpoken contemptuouſly of the works of Joſepino, who challenged him to fight him with his ſword; he took up his pencil and ſaid to him, "Theſe are my arms, "and with them I will defy you whenever "you pleaſe."

Cardinal Farneſe affected to be a patron of this great painter. He moſt aſſuredly bought his pictures, but by no means paid for them in proportion to their merit. His friends were angry with him for making a collection of his pictures, which in their opinion were too modern, and had not that ſtamp which fooliſh perſons but too often annex to what is ancient. Carracchi painted ſeveral pictures for his Excellence, which he put in the chimney afterwards to ſmoke them, and gave great names to them. This ſatisfied the pretended connoiſſeurs, and procured the conſtant favour of his Cardinal to him.

Farneſe, with a degree of ſordidneſs which muſt ever blaſt his memory in the eyes of the intelligent and the humane, gave Annibal about one hundred and fifty pounds ſterling for his great work of the Farneſe Gallery. This infamous treatment ſo affected the artiſt, that he became melancholy and could work no more. His pallet and his pencil dropped from his hands whenever he attempted to paint, and he died ſoon afterwards, requeſting to be buried in the Pantheon of Rome, next to his favourite maſter and his model the divine Raphael. It appears that his attention to his intereſt had not ſo great a ſhare

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in the mortification he received from the avarice of the Cardinal, as the neglect he ſuppoſed of that merit which, like many other great men, he was but too conſcious he had acquired; for having once been appointed to paint ſome pictures for one of the churches at Rome, he deſired that his pupil Albano might be employed, and that he might receive all the profit ariſing from them.

Annibal, like many other artiſts of the Bologna ſchool, was no leſs excellent in landſcape than in hiſtory painting. One of the grandeſt landſcapes that the art has ever produced was in the poſſeſſion of the late John Pitt, Eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet.

LOUIS CARRACHI,

couſin of Annibal, diſguſted with the treatment he received from his maſter, who told him that he would never make a painter, ſoon quitted him, and took refuge with Tintoret, who told him nearly the ſame thing. He, however, perſiſted, and became one of the beſt painters of his time. In the opinion of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, he is the beſt maſter for hiſtorical colouring amongſt the painters.

AUGUSTIN CARACCHI

was the ſcholar, the poet, and the man of elegance of his family. His Sonnet on Painting, addreſſed to Maſſer Abate, is well known and much eſteemed.

Not long before his death he retired to a convent of Capuchins at Parma. One of the fineſt drawings he ever made was that of our Saviour, ſketched while he was with the monks of his convent, aſſiſting at one of the offices of the church. Piety and religion aſſiſted the efforts of the painter, and gave it that ardour of exertion which ſtrong paſſions ever inſpire.

DOMINICHINO,

when a young man, ſhewed none of thoſe marks of vivacity which at that age are but too often miſtaken for talents. His brethren of the academy uſed on this account to call him "The Ox." Annibal Caracchi, who ſaw his merit, uſed to tell them, "I can "aſſure you, this ox will plough his furrow "ſo well, that one day or other he will well "fertilize the field of painting."

Dominichino

Dominichino was a very modeſt lad. As Louis Caracchi was one day about to adjudge the prize for an academical drawing, Dominichino, in general held cheap by his young companions, came up to him with a very timid air, and preſented his drawing, while his hands trembled all the while, and his face was covered with that modeſt bluſh which often accompanies perſons of merit who are conſcious how much better they ought to have done. The audience burſt into a fit of laughter, but Caracchi immediately adjudged him the prize.

Annibal Caracchi, coming one day by ſtealth into his apartment, found him painting with his face all red as if on fire, in an attitude of *fierté* and of menace, with his eyes flaming with anger. He was then at work upon his celebrated picture of the crucifixion of St. Andrew, and was painting one of the executioners.

Soon after this picture, which he was painting in competition with Guido, was carried to its place of deſtination, and placed by the ſide of that which Guido had painted, an old woman with her young ſon came to ſee it; "Do but obſerve," ſaid ſhe, pointing to the

the picture of Dominichino, "with what "force of rage the executioners are lifting "up their arms to flagellate St. Andrew! "See with what fury one of them threatens "him! See how with a degree of brutal force "another ſtrains himſelf to bind tighter his "feet with cords! Then obſerve the firmneſs "of mind with which the venerable old Saint "appears to ſuffer his tortures, and how the "conſtancy of his faith manifeſts itſelf in his "eyes, with which he looks up to Heaven." The old woman then burſt into tears, and went away without looking at the picture of Guido.

The Communion of St. Jerome by Dominichino is now the moſt eſteemed of all his works. He was anxious in his life-time that it ſhould be put into Moſaic, an honour deſtined only to thoſe pictures which are held in the higheſt eſteem. The picture was expoſed for that purpoſe, but for ſome reaſon or another it did not pleaſe the connoiſſeurs of that time. Nicolas Pouſſin, who happened to be at Rome at the time, went with other perſons to ſee it, and was ſo pleaſed with it that he deſired to copy it. As he was about his work Dominichino came into the room unobſerved by Pouſſin, to ſee what

effect

effect it would have upon him. He begins to talk with him, and makes ſome excellent obſervations on the art. Pouſſin, aſtoniſhed, looks more particularly at him, and obſerves that he is weeping. Dominichino then tells him his name. Pouſſin throws aſide his pencil and runs to embrace him; and, not contented with this homage paid to his talents, employs all his credit to give ſome reputation to this exquiſite picture, and procures for it the honour of being copied in Moſaic.

One of the friends of this great painter recommending him not to paint his pictures ſo highly, and not to take ſo much pains, was thus anſwered by him: "You do not know, "my good friend, how much I wiſh to ſa- "tisfy one perſon who is extremely nice and "difficult to pleaſe; that perſon is myſelf."

The multiplied vexations which this great painter experienced from the intrigues of thoſe perſons who envied him, ſeem in ſome degree to have rendered his ſenſibility to them morbid; for in the latter part of his life he would taſte no food, not even in his own houſe, and in the boſom of his family.

GUIDO.

GUIDO.

THIS artiſt was ſo handſome, that Louis Caracchi made uſe of him as his model when he had to paint an angel.

Guido's ideas of beauty were taken from one of the daughters in the celebrated ancient ſtatue of Niobe. He was one day applied to by a painter to know how he acquired his ideas of beauty. A day was fixed, and the painter came to ſee him, and found him ſitting with his colour-grinder, one of the ugliеſt men that was ever ſeen, and painting the moſt exquiſitely beautiful female head: "See," ſaid he, "when a painter has his imagination pro-"perly ſtored with ideas of beauty, he has "no occaſion for any other model than that "which you now ſee."

"We other artiſts," ſaid Joſepino one day to Pope Paul the Fifth, who was examining a head of Guido with him, "We other "artiſts paint like men, Guido paints like "an angel."

Paul the Fifth was much pleaſed to ſee Guido at work, and permitted him to be co-

vered

vered in his preſence. Guido uſed to ſay, " that if the Pope had not given him that " liberty he ſhould himſelf have taken it, and " told him that he had ſome infirmity which " made it neceſſary for him to do ſo ; as ſuch " a liberty was a tribute due to the honour of " art."

Guido returned no viſits to the great perſons who came to ſee him *. " They come," ſaid he, " not from any reſpect to my perſon, but " to my art."

Perſons of talent obſerve every thing that occurs which has the leaſt relation to their particular profeſſion. Guido was once preſent when the Dominican monks of Bologna opened a grave in which they found a human body that had been long buried there quite entire. When it was touched it crumbled into duſt, as well as the cloth which covered it ; the veil of ſilk, however, which was laid upon the face remained entire. Guido took the hint, and painted afterwards upon a kind of taffeta, which he prepared in a certain way.

* A great ſcholar wrote over the door of his ſtudy, " *Tempus ager mea.*"—Time is my eſtate.

Guido

Guido received no fixed price for his pictures; the payment he received for them he always regarded as *honorarum quiddam*, an expreſſion applied by the Roman law to what its lawyers received for their fees.

Out of his painting-room Guido appeared a different perſon to what he appeared in it. He was then as modeſt as he had been uſed to be haughty.

This great painter had been once very rich, and had received great prices for his pictures; yet poſſeſſed with the rage of play, the *præceps alea*, he never painted but when he had loſt his money. He became at laſt ſo completely impoveriſhed by this pernicious paſſion, that he was obliged to paint for ſo much a day to ſupply himſelf with the common neceſſaries of life.

Mr. Weſt, the Preſident of the Royal Academy at London, has in his poſſeſſion the fineſt head that Guido ever painted; it is an *Ecce homo*, and unites expreſſion, drawing, and colouring in the higheſt degree. In the opinion of an "ingenious critic *," the beſt

* See Johnſon's Life of Milton.

and

and the moſt candid judge of art in Europe, it is one of the moſt perfect heads that painting has ever produced.

NICOLAS POUSSIN.

Poussin was as much to be eſteemed for the excellence of his character as for his great talents in his art. He kept much at home, and ſeldom walked out. His friends uſed to watch him, and enjoy as much as they could of his very ſenſible converſation. He talked chiefly upon his art; but ſometimes philoſophy made the baſis of his converſation. His great reading enabled him not only to talk on a great variety of ſubjects, but to treat them upon his pallet. He was therefore called *Le Peintre des Hommes d'Eſprit*—The painter for perſons of underſtanding.

The fame of his works in Italy reached his own country, and Louis XIII. ſent for him to France. He was received at ſome miles from Fontainbleau by one of the king's coaches, and conducted to his ſovereign.

In ſpite of this flattering debut, envy and intrigue purſued this great painter, and he embraced

embraced the earlieſt opportunity to return to Rome. His chaſte and ſimple ſtyle of painting did not ſuit the taſte of the French. He ſays in one of his letters, "If I ſtay long in "my own country, I ſhall be forced to be-"come a mere dauber like my brethren. I "am only employed in deſigning ornaments "for chimnies, frontiſpieces, and covers of "books."

Pouſſin found that colouring had too great attraction for him, and made him neglect his drawing. "The ſeduction of the firſt," ſaid he, "will at laſt make me forget the neceſſity "of the other. The one is the body, the "other the ſoul of painting."

A painter, like every other man, is known by his works. The pictures which Pouſſin painted from inclination were ſubjects taken from ancient hiſtory, and ſubjects of religion. His attachment to the antique made him but too fond of the hideous figures of Fauns and Satyrs; figures which his love of the beautiful in nature, in body, and in mind, his high reliſh for grace and for virtue, ſhould have rendered him more ſcrupulous in introducing, unleſs when they belonged to the ſubject with an indiſpenſable neceſſity.

RUBENS.

THIS great painter formed many excellent ſcholars, as Vandyke, Jordens, Snyders, &c. His rivals gave out that he always made uſe of them to paint landſcapes and animals for him. Rubens, to undeceive them, painted entirely with his own hand, and in his beſt manner, ſome pieces of landſcape and animals, and expoſed them to the eyes of the public.

His enemies, not having ſucceeded in this manœuvre, criticiſed the airs of his heads. He was then painting his great work, the Deſcent from the Croſs, in the Cathedral of Antwerp; that work in which one is at a loſs which to admire moſt, the excellence of the compoſition, the beauty of the colouring, or the expreſſion of the countenances of the different perſons employed in it. The Virgin Mary really appears to expreſs in her face a great degree of fear leſt even the dead body of her ſon ſhould be hurt. This exquiſite performance of Rubens defied all criticiſm. Rubens ſaid on the occaſion, from a Spaniſh proverb, "Do well, you create envy; do better, you "confound it."

So rapid was this great maſter in his execution, as to have given riſe to a tradition that the immenſe machine of the Adoration of the Magi by Rubens, now on the ſtair-caſe of Lanſdown Houſe, was finiſhed by him in ſixteen days.

LUCA GIARDINO,

From the celerity with which he worked, acquired the name of Luca Fa Preſto. He was a very ſkilful imitator of the manners of other painters, and of courſe had no very decided manner of his own.

When any one had ſat to him for his portrait, for which he had not paid, he kept the picture for a certain time in his painting-room; after which he wrote upon it, "This picture "is to be ſold; the perſon it repreſents," adding the name to it, "not having paid for "it;" and ſent it into a ſale of pictures. This never failed to procure him the money.

REMBRANT

REMBRANT

was the ſon of a miller. His father, willing to give him a better education than he had had himſelf, ſent him to ſchool, where he hardly learned to read; ſo intent upon his art was his mind from earlieſt life.

Rembrant departed from the high-finiſhed manner of the painters of his own country; and when he was once told that his pictures had a rough appearance, he replied, "I am "a painter, not an ivory-turner." His paintings are all diſtinguiſhed by that force of light and ſhade which produces the effect of magic upon them, and renders them very impreſſive and ſtriking, in ſpite of the defects of the drawing, and the want of elegance and of beauty in his forms.

When ſome one was talking to him of the charms of the antique, he opened the door of a cloſet in his painting-room, and ſhewing ſome old armour and ſome furs, he ſaid, "Theſe are my antiques."

The want of grace that pervaded the efforts of his art accompanied him in every thing

elſe. His face was a common one; he was careleſs in his dreſs, and kept low company. "When," ſaid he, "I wiſh to amuſe "myſelf, I avoid the company of the great, "which puts a reſtraint upon me. Pleaſure "conſiſts in perfect liberty only."

His etchings are exquiſite, and are much ſought after by the connoiſſeurs. The late John Barnard, Eſq. had a very fine collection of them, by whom they were left to John Kenrick, Eſq.

LE BRUN

is one of the few inſtances of that early deſignation of talent which ſometimes takes place in the minds of children. From the age of four years he began to draw with a piece of charcoal upon the walls of his father's houſe. M. Seguier, ſeeing him thus employed at a very early age, and obſerving ſomething marked and peculiar in his countenance, took him under his protection, and afforded him means to go on regularly with the art of painting.

He

He had ſcarce developed his talents when the Superintendant Foucquet, the moſt generous and the moſt unfortunate miniſter that ever exiſted, gave him a penſion of five hundred pounds ſterling a year, and paid him beſides for all the pictures he painted for him. After the diſgrace of Foucquet, Louis XIV. gave him the collar of St. Michael, made him his firſt painter, and was a conſtant attendant in his room while he was painting the celebrated Tent of Darius.

The deſign of the exquiſite monument of Cardinal Richlieu in the Sorbonne was given by Le Brun.

He poſſeſſed in a great degree that enthuſiaſm which animates the efforts and increaſes the raptures of the artiſt. Some one ſaid before him, of his well-known picture of the Magdalen, "that the contrite beautiful Penitent was really weeping."—"That," ſaid he, "is perhaps all that you can ſee; I hear her ſigh."

MIGNARD

had deceived Le Brun by impoſing upon him a copy of a Magdalen of Guido painted by himſelf,

himſelf, for an original of that great painter. On his being undeceived, he exclaimed angrily, "Why the devil, then, does he not "always paint like Guido?"

As Mignaud was painting the portrait of Madame de Maintenon, in the character of St. Frances the Roman, he aſked Louis the Fourteenth if he might put her on a robe of ermine. "Yes, Sir," replied the monarch, "St. Frances is very well entitled to it."

When Louis ſat to Mignard the ſecond time, the monarch aſked him, "if he were "not grown older than when he laſt ſat to "him."—"To be ſure, Sire, I ſee an addi-"tional number of campaigns on your Ma-"jeſty's forehead."

RIGAUD,

in the courſe of his life, had the honour to paint the portraits of five monarchs, all the princes of the blood royal of France, and many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of Europe.

It was his cuſtom to keep an exact regiſter of the name, the rank, and the age of all thoſe whom he painted, as well as of the year in which the picture was painted, and the price which he was paid for it. He was not over fond of painting ladies. "If I paint them as "they really are they are diſſatisfied," ſaid he; "and if I make them all handſome, how "very few of their portraits will be like!"

A lady who was highly painted was one day ſitting to him; ſhe complained of the glare of his colours: "We both of us buy them at "the ſame ſhop," replied the artiſt.

WATTEAU.

Who would have imagined that this great artiſt, whoſe pictures bear always an air of gaiety and cheerfulneſs, ſhould have been a perſon of a moſt melancholy diſpoſition? He had lived many years in Paris without being taken notice of, and was obliged to paint decorations of rooms for his ſubſiſtence.

The rector of his pariſh, Nogent, preſented him in his laſt moments with a crucifix to kiſs, the workmanſhip of which was ſo bad that he

exclaimed, " How is it poſſible for any painter " to have repreſented in ſo diſguſting a manner " the features of the adorable perſonage whom " it repreſents ! Take it away."

The rector had a very pleaſant countenance ; Watteau, who had long known him, repreſents him conſtantly in the vulgar character of Giles. For this, however, the artiſt on his death-bed aſked his pardon.

—Watteau was a very good colouriſt, and for his eminence in that branch of his art was highly eſteemed by the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds. He poſſeſſed a landſcape of Watteau, which was as finely painted as if it had been the work of Claude himſelf.

ISRAEL SYLVESTRE.

This great engraver was born at Nancy in Lorraine, and was brought up by his uncle Henriet, whoſe burin he ſoon ſurpaſſed, and came to Paris, where he was made engraver to the King of France in 1650. He is deſervedly eſteemed for the eaſe and facility of his ſtroke in etching, and for that magic of

light and ſhade which he knew ſo well to diffuſe over his ruins of buildings. His touch for Gothic architecture is exquiſite, and moſt of the beautiful buildings of that ſtyle with which France abounded, in ſpite of modern deſolation, will live for ever in his engravings, which are extremely numerous.

SEXTUS QUINTUS.

" THIS Pope," ſays Thuanus, " was ſo " poor when he came to Rome, that having " obtained ſome alms he ſtood oppoſite to " the ſhop of a cook, where he deliberated " with himſelf whether he ſhould employ his " money in purchaſing a good meal, of which " he ſtood in great need, or whether he " ſhould buy a pair of ſhoes. While he was " thus divided, a tradeſman of Rome, obſerv- " ing an extraordinary degree of agitation " take place in his countenance, aſked him " what he was thinking of. He told him " ingenuouſly, ' that he was ſettling a diſ- " pute between his ſtomach and his feet, " that equally ſtood in need of aſſiſtance.' " This he ſaid in ſo pleaſant a manner, that " the tradeſman, convinced he was no common " perſon, took him home, and gave him a good " dinner.

" dinner. This act of kindneſs he remembered " when he was Pope, and was of great ſervice " to the tradeſman. I ſaw," adds Thuanus, " Pope Sextus when he was only a cardinal; " he had even then great authority. He was " a man of great reſolution. He was very " poorly lodged, his room ſerving him both " for a bed-chamber and a ſtudy, with many " books thrown about it. A young man (of " nineteen years of age only) having com- " mitted a murder, his judges told the Pope " that he could not ſuffer death, as he was " under twenty years of age: ' Well, then,' " ſaid he, angrily, ' I will make him a pre- " ſent of one of mine, ſo let him ſuffer im- " mediately."

This Pope held the Marquis Piſani, ambaſſador from the King of Spain, in high eſtimation, and often uſed to tell him, " If your " maſter had but as much courage as I have " we ſhould do wonders." The Pope's intention was to drive the Spaniards out of Naples; that was the reaſon why he had got together ſo much treaſure. This the King of Spain knew, and on that account ſent him an ambaſſador to ſummons him to contribute his quota againſt the heretics of France. The Pope had the ambaſſador told, " that if he

" perſiſted in that demand, he would have " his head cut off immediately." The ambaſſador dared not ſpeak a word on the ſubject. He ſaid, " that he knew but two perſons " in the world who had courage and were fit " to command, but that they were heretics, " the King of Navarre and Queen Eliza- " beth." The latter he uſed ſometimes to call, " *Gran Cervello di Principeſſa.*"

Sextus was the complete moral Hercules of his country; he purged it from the troops of robbers and aſſaſſins that uſed to infeſt it, and puniſhed adultery with death, whatever was the rank or fortune of the offender.

He was but too apt to exerciſe juſtice with a ſeverity which ſhewed that in him it was rather the effect of a ſanguinary diſpoſition than a love of good order. A Spaniſh gentleman having received a blow with a halberd from one of the Pope's Swiſs guards in a church, returned it by ſtriking him ſo violently with a pilgrim's ſtaff that he died. Sextus immediately ordered the Spaniſh gentleman to be hanged. Many perſons of rank requeſted the Pope to remit the ſentence; this he obſtinately refuſed to do, but ſaid that he would diminiſh the diſgrace ariſing to the family from

from his execution by aſſiſting in perſon at his death. He then ordered a gallows to be erected near the windows of his palace, where he ſtood till he ſaw him executed; then turning to his ſervants he ordered them to bring in his dinner immediately, as his appetite had been much increaſed by the ſight of the execution. "Thank God!" exclaimed he, after having made a very hearty meal, "for the ex-
"cellent appetite with which I have dined
"to-day."

The next day Paſquin appeared with a plate full of halters and axes, with this label, "I
"am carrying a ragout to whet the appetite
"of the Holy Father."

His behaviour was much more dignified when his ſiſter was brought to him by ſome of the Cardinals very finely dreſſed, the firſt time he ſaw her after his advancement to the Papacy, and he ordered her to be taken back again (as he affected not to know her in her ſplendid dreſs). The Cardinals led her out of the palace, and had her dreſſed in her uſual clothes, thoſe of a waſher-woman; he then advanced from his throne embraced her and called her his dear ſiſter. The account of his behaviour in the Conclave, as told by Leti and

others,

others, appears to be too extraordinary to deſerve credit, and will only be believed by thoſe who love wonders.

MARY,

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

At the beginning of the Pſalms of a Primer which this Queen preſented to one of her ladies, theſe lines were written in her own hand: "Geete you ſuch riches as when the "ſkyne is broken may ſwyme away with the "maſter. For dyverſe chances take away "the goods of fortune, but the goods of the "ſoule (which be the trewe goods) neither "fyer nor water can take away. If you take "labour and paine to doo a vertuous thynge, "the labour goeth away and the vertue re-"mayneth. Yf through pleaſure you do any "vicious thynge, the pleaſure goeth away and "the vice remayneth.—Good Madame, for "my ſake remembre thys.

"Your lovynge myſtreſs,

"Marie, Princeſſe."

SPISAMES,

SPISAMES,

when Biſhop of Nevers, giving one day to communion in his cathedral, after the manner of the Catholics, ſaid to the perſon who was about to receive it, "*Accipe figuram Corporis* "*Chriſti*;" the Dean exclaimed, "*Mentiris* "*Impudentiſſimè.*" Spiſames afterwards abjured the Catholic religion and retired to Geneva, in which city Calvin, who had taken refuge there againſt the perſecution of the Catholics, cauſed him to die by the hands of the hangman. "This gave occaſion," ſays the *Voyage Literaire de deux Benedictins*, "to the French proverb of '*Devenir d'Eveque* "*Meunier.*"

POPE PIUS QUINTUS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S quibble on the name of this Pontiff was "*Impius intus.*" This ſarcaſm ſhe made on him, perhaps, for eraſing her name from the ſacred Calendar; perhaps for not granting to the Engliſh Catholics the indulgence of occaſional conformity in their religious worſhip.

MARQUIS

MARQUIS PISANI

" was one of the greateſt miniſters that Spain " ever poſſeſſed," ſaid the Preſident M. de Thou, " and is ſo eſteemed by his country- " men. When he was in Spain he had re- " ceived an inſult from the inhabitant of a " town in that kingdom, and would not be " ſatisfied until the inhabitants came in a body " to make an apology to him. This endeared " him to his ſovereign, who ſent him ambaſ- " ſador to Pope Sextus Quintus. On ſome " diſpute he had with that Pope, his holineſs " ordered him to quit his dominions in a fort- " night. He told him he could do it in " twelve hours. He was of a great family," adds Thuanus; " he was fond of men of " learning though no ſcholar himſelf. When " he ſerved in the army he was always near " his ſovereign, well armed, however aged he " was. The ſovereign ſaid of him, ' That if " all his nobles were as diligent and as ardent " to ſerve him as Piſani, there would be no " occaſion for trumpets in his army.

" I know no one," adds Thuanus, " who " deſerves ſo well to have his life written as " M. Piſani. It paſſed in continued em-

" baſſies and important affairs, in all which " he acquitted himſelf with great ſpirit and " ability."

THUANUS.

THE private character of Thuanus is thus deſcribed by Etienne Paſquier in a letter to the preſident de Bale: " He married a lady of " a noble family who brought him a good " fortune; a woman who ſo wiſely conformed " to the will of her huſband, which ſhe per- " formed with ſo much affection that he " placed in no one the ſame degree of con- " fidence which he gave to her; and not " without reaſon, for as he devoted the greater " part of his time to his functions as a judge, " or to his books, this good lady had the en- " tire care of his menage, but with ſo much " generoſity, that ſhe never changed the te- " nants, or racked their rents, and by theſe " means let them get rich as well as herſelf; " all of whom at the death of her huſband " put on mourning, ſo attached were they to " his memory, and followed his body with " the ſervants of his houſe. De Thou's table " and converſation conſiſted chiefly of perſons

" in

" in the middle rank of life, with whom he
" uſed to talk and laugh very familiarly;
" immediately as he entered his houſe lay-
" ing aſide all the pomp of his ſituation;
" preſcribing this rule to himſelf, never to
" ſup from home, and to go to bed at nine
" o'clock, and to riſe very early, in general
" without a ſervant, having no perſon in
" the room but himſelf, as I have heard
" from good authority, which will very rea-
" dily be believed, for I have often ſeen him
" return alone from the Parliament of Paris
" when it broke up earlier than he expected.
" He was never invited to attend any funeral
" or wedding of any of his acquaintance, of
" whatever rank they might be, without either
" going in perſon or ſending his wife. As
" ſoon as he entered the court of juſtice over
" which he preſided he ſaid his prayers; and
" though moſt of his predeceſſors attended
" the common maſs at ten o'clock, he, by a
" rule which he had preſcribed to himſelf,
" heard maſs as ſoon as he came into the
" chamber of audience, and he afterwards
" gave up the whole day to his buſineſs. He
" was a man who never knowingly would do
" harm to any one, and always took the part
" of thoſe who were proſecuted unjuſtly. He
" was by nature of a haſty temper, but was

" ſtudious that his diſpoſition ſhould only
" affect himſelf; for if he ever chanced to
" have been angry with any one that had
" pleaded before him, at the next audience
" his whole care and attention were directed
" to make it appear by his countenance that
" he entertained no diſpleaſure againſt him.
" He was naturally of a compaſſionate diſpo-
" ſition, and in his houſe all his actions were
" accompanied with ſuch great ſweetneſs and
" humanity, that no one ever returned from
" it diſpleaſed with him; and he was ever
" deſirous to reconcile himſelf to thoſe who
" had offended him, and who appeared to
" wiſh a reconciliation. I indeed ſpeak wrong
" when I ſay reconcile, for he never knew what
" it was to entertain the leaſt animoſity againſt
" any one, being born (if I may ſo ſay) with-
" out gall. He lived ſeventy-five years with-
" out making uſe of ſpectacles, was only once
" married, and lived forty-ſeven years with his
" wife, he was never a day ill, and his mind
" was as active as his body. He had ſuch
" a horror of diſputes, that he never rowed
" againſt the ſtream, which circumſtance con-
" tributed very much to lengthen his days.
" This great man died on the firſt day of
" November 1582, a day which I think par-
" ticularly fortunate to him, for it was All

" Saints

" Saints day, a day the afternoon of which is " dedicated to the ſolemn commemoration of " the dead. He died on that day regretted " by all, but more particularly by his illuſ- " trious ſovereign Henry the Fourth, who or- " dered for him a more magnificent funeral " than was ever made for any Preſident of " Parliament before his time.

" In a journey that I made into Langue- " doc," ſays Thuanus, " I ſpent ſome time " at the country houſe of the Biſhop of " Mende, called Chanue. He treated us with " great magnificence, but I obſerved that " no game appeared at his table without " having loſt a head, a leg, or ſome part of it. " I aſked my hoſt the reaſon of it, who ſaid " that his gamekeepers were all very great " gluttons, and never killed him any game " without taking a piece of it for themſelves. " He told us that his gamekeepers were the " eagles of his neighbourhood, who when " they had young ones uſed to carry to their " neſts whatever prey they could pick up; " and that the ſhepherds, obſerving this, " climbed into their neſts, when the old ones " had left them to get ſome more proviſion " for their young, and emptied them of all the " game they could find there, but not time

" enough to prevent their being in ſome
" degree mutilated by the young ones,
" which, however, gave them a moſt excel-
" lent flavour."

Thuanus was ſo modeſt, that on the death of the learned M. Pithou he was about to throw the celebrated Hiſtory of his own Times into the fire, as he ſaid he was then deprived of the friend whom he had uſed to conſult in any difficulty reſpecting it.

This great man in 1598 had occaſion to go to Saumur in France to receive the ſubmiſſion of the Duke of Mercœur to his lawful ſovereign Henry the Fourth. There was in the town a poor madwoman, whom he had never ſeen, and of whom he had never heard. She was ſuffered, as ſhe was harmleſs, to go about wherever ſhe pleaſed, and had continually tricks played her by the common people. Searching one night for ſome place to retire to, ſhe by chance ſtumbled into the houſe where De Thou was lodged, and made up ſtairs directly into his bed-chamber, the door of which he had forgotten to lock. The boys had been throwing water over her; ſo, making very little noiſe, ſhe walked directly to the fire to dry her clothes, and afterwards laid herſelf down

down to ſleep on the bed in which De Thou was ſleeping. Her weight ſoon waked him, and giving a turn in his bed he threw her off it, and ſaw by the light of the moon a tall female figure in white ſtanding in the midſt of the room. De Thou, as ſoon as he had in ſome degree recovered from his conſternation, accoſted her, and aſked her who ſhe was. She replied in a ſqueaking tone of voice, and fixing her haggard eyes upon him, that ſhe was the Queen of Heaven. Not ſatisfied with this anſwer, he rung the bell for the ſervants of the houſe, and by them was informed of the melancholy ſtate of the poor girl. On his return to Paris he told Henry the Fourth of his adventure, who, the firſt time afterwards that he ſaw him at veſpers in his chapel, turned towards De Thou and ſmiled when the choir came to that beautiful anthem which begins,

Regina cœli lætare!

Bleſt Queen of Heaven rejoice!

The court of Rome were diſſatisfied with the honeſt freedom which Thuanus made uſe of in his celebrated Hiſtory reſpecting their uſurpations at different times. The honeſt and intrepid hiſtorian writes thus to his friend

Cardinal Perron, Miniſter from the King of France to the Holy See:

" Thoſe who wiſh to take from every thing " an honeſt and a lawful liberty, may, by a " contrary effect, excite a licence in writing " and in ſpeaking that knows no bounds, " and of which I have ever diſapproved moſt " heartily. You at Rome are in the theatre " of civil prudence, where this inconvenience " ought particularly to be conſidered and " weighed. With reſpect to myſelf I am out " of the queſtion, being firmly reſolved to " bear, to ſuffer, to endure any thing rather " than do or ſay aught unworthy of my " openneſs of temper and of my moderation. " I laid down this law to myſelf from the firſt " time I put pen to paper, and to wait pa- " tiently from poſterity either the approbation " or the condemnation of my labours. Your " prudence and your kindneſs will act as they " pleaſe for me, from the authority you poſ- " ſeſs over the mind of the author. This is " all that relates to myſelf; but you know in " theſe days there are ſome idle perſons, who " (without being aſked or intreated by thoſe " whoſe principal concern it is) undertake to " write and to ſpeak in favour of the affairs of " other perſons. This is what is moſt to be

" dreaded

" dreaded on theſe occaſions, and that indeed
" of which I am in the greateſt fear."

Thuanus thus deſcribes the learned ſociety in which he lived :

" There met every holy-day morning, in
" the Cloiſters of the Cordeliers at Paris, from
" eight till ten o'clock, Meſſieurs Pithou,
" du Puy, le Fevre, du Thou, Houtier,
" Hotman, and M. Servin, attorney-general,
" to make us laugh. M. Houtier uſed to
" laugh at him, and made him believe any
" thing. There they communicated to each
" other the different letters they had received
" on literary ſubjects. A man ſhould have
" been very well founded in learning to have
" belonged to that ſet ; for my own part I did
" nothing but liſten. The ſame ſet met at
" my houſe after dinner every holiday ; M.
" Scaliger was often preſent. In their com-
" pany I learned all that I know."

When Henry the Fourth preſented him with the rank of Chancellor of State, he thus addreſſed him .

" M. le Preſident, I have received ſo many
" proofs of your affection for my ſervice, and

" have been ſo pleaſed with them, that I will " delay no longer to give you my moſt ample " teſtimony in their favour, and to ſhew you " what an eſteem I have for your capacity, " integrity, and honour; qualities ſo much to " be praiſed in the preſent times, corrupted " by the wickedneſs of the former ages. De- " ſiring, then, to make it known to all the " world in what conſideration I hold you, " I appoint you one of my Counſellors of " State, by which I mean that in future you " ſhould be preſent and aſſiſt me in all my " councils with the ſame fidelity and affection " that you have ever ſhewn to me, and that " in return you ſhall receive from me all the " acknowledgments of a good maſter who " ſincerely loves you, as the conſequences " ſhall plainly ſhew," &c. &c.

" HENRY."

Thuanus, ſome time after, wrote thus to his friend Caſaubon :

" Sir,

" I have received yours of the 20th inſtant. " I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the in- " tereſt and affection you take in every thing " that concerns me. If this diſappointment " regarded only myſelf, and did not extend

" to

" to the public, I ſhould not have been ſo
" much diſpleaſed as I am. You will confeſs
" that I am a ſtranger to ambition and avarice,
" and more fond of leiſure than of the trouble
" that ſo important a ſituation brings with it,
" added to the reaſons ſo elegantly given in
" your laſt letter, which I own in this public
" diſtreſs have comforted me much more than
" all the ſmoke and labial offers (as we call
" them) of our courtiers. I am not a man
" to be ſatisfied with idle hopes: if they will
" permit me to retire, and to live privately in
" the country without inſult, they cannot
" afford me a reward ſo ſatisfactory to my ſelf.
" In ſhort, I am determined to follow him
" who conducts the affairs of men, and I go-
" verns the univerſe by ways inſcrutable by
" us. I am at preſent at my country-houſe,
" preparing for myſelf an honourable leiſure,
" with every contentment, except that I have
" not your learned and agreeable converſa-
" tion; for which reaſon I wiſh you to make
" your letters as long as you can.

" I wait patiently for what his Serene Ma-
" jeſty the King of England * ſhall think fit to
" ſend me; and according to your advice

* James the Firſt.

" ſhall do every thing that may give ſatis-
" faction to that monarch.

" I beg Our Lord to give you his grace and
" health, and remain

" Your moſt affectionate ſervant and friend,

" *Villebon, May* 7, 1612. DU THOU."

Soon after the death of the illuſtrious Thuanus, Grotius wrote the following letter to his ſon, who was afterwards executed at Lyons by the artifices of the ſanguinary Richelieu :

" NOBLE SIR,

" I am, perhaps, rather late in paying the
" proper tribute to a mourning friend. I will
" not give buſineſs as an excuſe, for you have
" always behaved to me in ſuch a manner,
" that whatever buſineſs would have been de-
" ferred, ought to have been deferred on your
" account. I will give you a better reaſon;
" many of your friends have wiſhed me to
" remind you, that you indulge your grief
" too much. I, who have known you from
" a child imbued with every precept of hu-
" man and divine wiſdom, was well aſſured
" that you required no advice, but only re-

" quired

" quired time to be afforded you to put in
" practice thoſe rules of conduct with which
" you were ſo well acquainted, namely, that we
" ſhould all ſubmit with the greateſt patience
" to that law of our nature ordained by the
" will of him who governs every thing by his
" wiſe and ſupreme will, that nothing here
" below is given us in perpetuity *, but merely
" for our tranſitory uſe; and that beſides what
" has been ſaid wiſely by the ancient philoſo-
" phers reſpecting the immortality of the ſoul,
" we have the promiſes of the goſpel witneſſed
" by the death and the reſurrection of him
" who promulgated it, and of which being ſo
" well aſſured, we ought not to envy our friends
" a happier ſtate, from any conſideration of
" our own happineſs and emolument. Theſe
" things, indeed, De Thou ought to tell to
" other perſons, no one to him; therefore,
" ſince a ſufficient time has now elapſed, for
" you have repaſſed in your mind what has

* Democritus not being able to conſole Darius, King of Perſia, for the loſs of one of his wives, promiſed to reſtore her to life if he would find him three perſons in the whole extent of his dominions who had never ſuffered affliction. The length of time that the ſearch took up alleviated the ſorrow of the monarch, proved how impoſſible it was to ſucceed in it, and convinced Darius how unreaſonable it was to grieve for that which is the common fate of mankind.

" often

" often paſſed there before, I do not exhort
" you to expel from your mind that grief,
" of uſe to no one, troubleſome to him who
" has it, and particularly diſpleaſing to thoſe
" who occaſion it, if they are conſcious of it;
" but I rather chuſe to congratulate you, as
" having at preſent completely got rid of it.
" Should, however, ſome melancholy recollec-
" tions remain, I will tell you what has come
" into my mind on a ſimilar occaſion, that
" many relations ſtill ſurvive, and many friends
" not leſs dear to us than relations; and that
" it is an affront to them, not to be more
" happy in poſſeſſing them, than unhappy in
" loſing the others. Fortune has not acted ill
" by them, from whom it ſevers only the
" ſmaller part of themſelves. And beſides,
" many wiſe men have thought it right to give
" thanks to God the deliverer, when he has
" thought fit to put their friends by out of the
" reach of human calamities, as the Greek
" proverb atteſts,

That man dies young who by the Gods is favoured.

" If this truth ever required any con-
" firmation, it cannot moſt aſſuredly want
" it in theſe times. Other ages have beheld
" certain perſons baniſhed, but not a whole
" people

" people driven out of their country: They
" have beheld the moſt fertile lands become
" not only barren, but reduced to the ſtate
" of the deſarts of Arabia. They have ſeen
" wars, but not wars carried on in the midſt
" of other wars, by the rapacity and cruelty of
" the ſoldiers. In theſe evils either actually
" ſuffered, or about to be ſuffered, there is no
" ſafety but in death. He that is taken away
" from this whirlwind of calamities can only
" be ſaid to have eſcaped.

" From ſome letters of your friends, Noble
" Sir, I perceive with pleaſure that you have
" found out the only manly comfort of diſtreſs
" in buſineſs. You have, indeed, an ample
" field for the exerciſe of your talents. You
" are with the moſt illuſtrious commanders,
" and with immenſe armies who make war at
" a great diſtance from the capital, and render
" the Rhine, the ancient limit of Gaul, ac-
" quainted with the arms of the nation ſo
" long unknown to that river. To make ſo
" many armed perſons have a due reverence
" for law and for juſtice, and to render a large
" camp * a civilized ſtate, is a taſk worthy
" of your talents. The juriſdiction of the

* He was Intendant of the French army.

" camp,

" camp, which, according to Tacitus, does
" not require the ingenuity of a court of
" juſtice, requires, as he ſaid of his father-
" in-law, natural good ſenſe. How noble
" then muſt it be, where pillage not only
" goes unpuniſhed but is even held in eſti-
" mation, to give an example of moderation
" and abſtinence. To feel conſcious of ſuch
" virtues is the great ſhield of peace of mind
" invulnerable by any darts of adverſity. All
" your friends, Noble Sir, have the greateſt
" reaſons to expect ſuch virtues from you,
" and join in one wiſh, that you may con-
" tinue to be always like yourſelf, like your
" illuſtrious father and grandfather.

" *Paris, Auguſt* 16, 1635."

HENRY THE SECOND,

KING OF FRANCE,

was killed in a tournament. In ſpite of every intreaty, and after having behaved with great proweſs, he ſaid he would break one more lance for the honour of the ladies, and that lance was fatal to him.

He

He expoſed his life very much in all the engagements at which he was preſent, and was told by the Conſtable Montmorency, "Ah, Sire, if you continue to behave in this "manner, we muſt think ourſelves as ſure of "a king as of a bird upon a branch; and we "muſt build a forge to make freſh ones every "day if our other kings act as you do."

The public criers announced his death to the people of Paris in theſe honourable terms: "Henry the Second is dead; in his life-time "a benevolent prince, the love of every rank "of his ſubjects, full of kindneſs, liberal, the "help of the diſtreſſed. Pray for his ſoul!

DIANA DE POITIERS

was miſtreſs to Henry the Second of France*, who became enamoured of her when

* According to Paſquier, Henry's love for Diana was occaſioned by magic, and particularly by an enchanted ring with which ſhe preſented him. Another French writer gives a much better reaſon for it; he ſays, "Diana (arrived "at that time of life in which a woman from experience "underſtands perfectly well the weakneſſes of men and the "art

when ſhe was forty years of age, and he only ſeventeen.

Henry offered to declare the children he had by her legitimate. "I was," ſaid Diana, "of "a birth dignified enough to have been your "wife; I have been your miſtreſs becauſe I "loved you. I can never ſuffer myſelf to be de- "clared your concubine by a public decree."

Henry took for his device in honour of his miſtreſs a creſcent, the emblem of the goddeſs Diana, thus inſcribed: *Donec totum expleat orbem.*

She is thus deſcribed by a contemporary writer: "Diana de Poitiers has fine black "hair in ringlets, a very white ſkin, fine teeth, "beautiful hands and arms, and legs exqui- "ſitely ſhaped. She was never once known "to have been ill in all her life. In the "greateſt cold ſhe always waſhes her face "with ſpring water, and never makes uſe of

"art of turning them to account) knew how to keep in "her chains a prince who was inclined to love rather from "idleneſs than from paſſion, and more capable of tender "than of violent affections." By theſe artifices Cleopatra and Madame de Maintenon gained their aſcendancy over the princes they governed.

"pomatum

" pomatum of any kind. She riſes every
" morning at ſix o'clock, and gallops two or
" three leagues on horſeback, and then lies
" down upon her bed and reads till noon,
" when ſhe gets up to go to dinner."

L'HOPITAL,

CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

THIS great magiſtrate in his countenance reſembled the medals we have of Ariſtotle. He was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his courage than for his knowledge, and completely filled in his character the idea of his motto,

Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

He oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of the Inquiſition in France in contradiction to the Duke and the Cardinal of Guiſe. He repreſented in full parliament, that the power of ſovereigns ſhould not extend to the conſciences of their ſubjects, and that a man, who obeys the laws, and who fulfils all the duties that he owes to his ſuperiors and to his equals, owes nothing more to government, and is accountable to God alone for the ſecret motions and thoughts which ariſe in his mind.

On this occaſion the legate of the Pope ventured to charge him with ignorance of the nature of his office. "At leaſt, Sir," replied he, "I have endeavoured to learn it; while "you, who are in poſſeſſion of many biſhop-"rics, have never taken the leaſt pains to in-"ſtruct yourſelf in your epiſcopal duties."

While he was in council no violent meaſures were taken againſt the Proteſtants. The Conſtable of Montmorenci accuſed him of this indifference, and told him, that it did not belong to a man of his profeſſion to interfere in military matters. "Sir, Sir," ſaid this dignified Chancellor, "we magiſtrates have "indeed ſomething better to do than to lead "armies; but ſtill we know when and how "they are to be made uſe of for the good of "the ſtate."

L'Hôpital retired to his country-houſe in 1578. Finding that he could not effectually ſerve his deluded and fanatical country, he reſigned the ſeals; giving as a reaſon, that the affairs of his country were too corrupt for an honeſt man to have any thing to do with them.

When

When news was brought to him at his country ſeat of the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, he burſt into tears, and exclaimed, *Excidit illa dies! &c.*

His friends wiſhed to put him upon his guard againſt what might happen to him after that horrid tranſaction. He replied, "Never "heed me; it will be as it pleaſes God, and "when my laſt hour ſhall be come."

When he was told that his name had been once put down in the proſcription againſt the Proteſtants, and had afterwards been taken off, he replied coolly, without altering his countenance, "Indeed I did not know be-"fore that I had either deſerved death or a "pardon."

CHARLES IX.

KING OF FRANCE.

"I CONCLUDE the marriage of my ſiſter "with the King of Navarre," ſaid Charles one day to the Legate of the Pope, "for no "other reaſon but to revenge myſelf of my "enemies, and to chaſtiſe thoſe great rebels."

This monarch, anxious to ſhed the blood of his ſubjects, was deſirous to preſent the Legate with a ring, as a pledge of the ſincerity of his intentions. This the legate refuſed to take, aſſuring him, that the word of ſo great a monarch was ſufficient; but after the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew the King ſent it to him with a ſuitable inſcription.

When the news of the maſſacre was brought to Rome, Cardinal Alexandrini exclaimed to the Pope, "God be praiſed, the King of "France has kept his promiſe!" A medal was ſtruck on the occaſion at Rome with this inſcription:

Pontifex Maximus Coligni necem probat.

On the accurſed day of St. Bartholomew, this Prince threatened the King of Navarre with immediate death if he did not directly declare himſelf to be a Proteſtant. On another occaſion he behaved with more good humour. During the maſs previous to the ceremony of marriage between the King of Navarre and Princeſs Marguerite, Henry walked in the choir of Notre Dame at Paris. Charles came out to him, took off his velvet hat, very richly decorated with diamonds, and

and threw it into the choir. "Now, brother," ſaid he, "you ſhall hear maſs, though it "were but to get your hat again." The only two Proteſtants he wiſhed to ſave from the maſſacre at Paris were his niece and his ſurgeon, the celebrated Ambroſe Paré. "I cannot," ſaid he, "conſent to take away the "life of a perſon who can ſave that of ſo many "others."

A few days before he died he ſaid to Paré, "I do not know what ails me, but within "theſe three days I find both my body and "my mind in the ſame ſtate of agitation as if "I had a fever. Every inſtant, whether I am "awake or aſleep, I ſee human bodies flit be-"fore my eyes, covered with wounds and with "blood. I wiſh that in the maſſacre of Paris "I had ſpared the innocent and the young."

THE DUKE OF GUISE

was about to retire to his principality ſome time before he was aſſaſſinated; but d'Eſpenac, Archbiſhop of Lyons, prevented him, by obſerving to him on the occaſion, "*Qui quitte la "partie, la perd.*"

The tyrannic diſpoſition of this Prince was early noticed by the beautiful and acute Margaret de Valois. Her father, when ſhe was very young, aſking her one day in joke which of her two playfellows, the Duke of Montmorenci or the Duke of Guiſe, ſhe ſhould prefer for a huſband, "Oh!" exclaimed the princeſs, "I cannot bear the Duke of Guiſe, he is ſo "ill humoured, and is always ſtriving to be "the maſter every where."

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

FATHER Hilari de Corte in his Eloge on this Princeſs ſays,

"During the peace Queen Catherine cauſed "learning and the mechanical arts, architecture, painting, and ſculpture, to flouriſh. "But ſhe cannot be ſufficiently praiſed for "having, after the example of the illuſtrious "princes of her houſe (which ſerved as a "refuge to the Muſes of Greece, driven away "and baniſhed from Conſtantinople and "the Eaſt by the barbarity of the Turks), "favoured men of learning and ſcience, and "for having with a royal expence (worthy of

"the

" the daughter-in-law of Francis the Firſt,
" the father and the reviver of learning) ſent
" to Greece and all the Eaſt for the moſt rare
" manuſcripts in all languages, beſides thoſe
" of the Medicean library which ſhe cauſed to
" be brought from Florence, which now ſerve
" as an ornament to the Royal Library of the
" Kings of France :" and Ronſard the poet ſays;

Cette Reine d'honneur des Medicis iſſue
Ainçois que Calliopé a ſon ventre a conçue.
Pour ne dégénerer de ſes premiers ayeux
Trigeux a fait chercher les livres les plus vieux.
Hebriux, Grecs et Latins traduits, et a traduire,
Et per noble deſpenſe elle en a fait reluire
Le haut palais de Louvre, afin que ſans danger
Le François fût vaincueur du ſçavoir eſtranger.

This execrable woman appeared to take pains to deprave the minds of her children from their earlieſt youth. She trained them up to ſee fights between wild beaſts, as lions and tigers, and took them herſelf to attend the executions of diſtinguiſhed criminals. Though an unbeliever in religion, ſhe was much addicted to aſtrology; and the column that was placed in the gardens of the Hotel de Soiſſons demonſtrated her belief in that dangerous ſuperſtition. Being once particularly anxious to ſucceed in ſome undertaking, ſhe

hired a man to walk on foot to Jerusalem, to pray in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre for the ſucceſs of it, and, to render that ſucceſs more certain, at every third ſtep he took he made one backwards.

SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE FENELON

was ambaſſador in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was much conſidered. A few days after the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, he was ordered by his ſovereign Charles the Ninth, and his deteſtable mother, to explain to the Queen the reaſons they had for permitting that horrid tranſaction. "I ſhould," ſaid he, "Sire, make "myſelf an accomplice in that terrible bu- "ſineſs were I to attempt to palliate it. Your "Majeſty had better addreſs yourſelf to thoſe "perſons who adviſed it." His ſovereign expreſſing his diſpleaſure at this anſwer, "A "king," ſaid he, "may cruſh a gentleman "by his power, but he can never take away "his honour from him." From this high-minded nobleman Fenelon, the excellent Archbiſhop of Cambray, was deſcended.

HENRY

HENRY THE THIRD,

KING OF FRANCE,

on being one day very rudely inſulted by the mob at Paris, ſaid to one of his attendants, "I wiſh I had attended to the words which "Janchin ſaid to me on my quitting the king-"dom of Poland. You were preſent, you "remember, when that faithful ſubject, hav-"ing followed me a great way on foot to "engage me to return to Warſaw, ſaid to me "at parting, 'Ah, Sire! if to be a king is "to poſſeſs the affections of your ſubjects, "where can you be ſo true and ſo abſolute a "monarch as in Poland?"

Many prodigies, according to the hiſtorians of the times, announced the approaching fate of Henry. At his coronation, when he put on the crown of Charlemagne, he cried out that it hurt his head, from which it was twice very near falling. The Te Deum was for-gotten in the courſe of the ſervice; and the next day the maſs on the occaſion of his nup-tials with Louiſa de Vaudemont did not begin till ſix o'clock * in the evening. The diſ-affected

* The enemies of this Prince ſaid, "that he had waſted "the whole day in adjuſting the dreſs and the jewels of "himſelf

affected ſpread amongſt the people the account of theſe three circumſtances, and made them prognoſticate as many different calamities. "The maſs," ſaid they, "celebrated at an "irregular hour, indicates that there will be "no regular order in the Prince's conduct "and actions; the Te Deum, that neceſſary "part of the coronation ſervice, forgotten, "and the crown that was very near falling "twice from his head, preſage that a great "part of the nation ſhall become diſcontented "with Henry, revolt againſt him, and not re-"cognize him as their ſovereign."

"Henry," ſays L'Etoile, "would have been "an excellent ſovereign had he lived in a "better age."

Henry inſtituted the Order of the Holy Ghoſt in France, to ſupply the place of that of St. Michael, which had been long degraded by the admiſſion of improper perſons into it.

This Prince had a very grand idea of commemorating to poſterity the foundation of this

"himſelf and of his queen." Maſs is not ſaid, unleſs by particular diſpenſation from the Pope, after twelve o'clock at noon.

order.

order. He propoſed to erect for himſelf as its founder a magnificent mauſoleum in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, with ſeveral avenues of cypreſs-trees * leading to it, in which were to be placed the tombs of thoſe perſons whom he had firſt decorated with it.

The aſſaſſination of Henry was ſuppoſed to have been encouraged by the Ducheſs of Montpenſier, ſiſter to the Duke of Guiſe. On the evening of the day that Paris ſurrendered to Henry the Fourth, that Prince was playing at cards with the Ducheſs; one of his ſuite appeared much agitated whilſt they were thus

* This reminds one of a paſſage in the excellent account of the late 'Embaſſy to China,' written by Sir George Staunton, Bart. "Within the woods, on the brow of the "hills, and in the vallies, were ſeveral thouſand tombs, ge- "nerally built in the form of ſmall houſes, about ſix or "eight feet high, moſtly blue, and painted with white "pillars, and ranged in the form of a pigmy ſtreet. The "tombs of perſons of high rank were ſituated apart, on the "ſlope of hills, on terraces of a ſemicircular form, and "ſupported by breaſt walls of ſir, and doors of black "marble, inſcribed with the names, qualities, and virtues of "the deceaſed at length, and oftentimes obeliſks were "erected upon the terraces. Thoſe monuments of de- "parted greatneſs are ſurrounded by trees, ſuch as different "ſpecies of cypreſs, whoſe deep and melancholy hue ſeems "to have pointed them out every where as well ſuited for "ſcenes of woe."

amuſing

amuſing themſelves. Henry deſired to know what occaſioned this agitation. "I thought, "Sire," ſaid he, "that I ſaw the bleeding "ghoſt of Henry the Third glancing his "eyes indignantly upon you." The Prince looked down in confuſion, and the cards fell from the hands of the Ducheſs.

The Ducheſs had indeed promiſed to cut off Henry the Third's hair and to make a monk of him, and had affected to buy a pair of ſciſſars for that purpoſe. In general, from diſreſpect to the perſon of the ſovereign to his deſtruction, the tranſition has been but too common.

HENRY THE FOURTH.

THIS prince has been accuſed of not paying that attention to learning to which it is ever entitled from princes who wiſh to poliſh the minds and to enlarge the underſtandings of their ſubjects. He was not himſelf perhaps a prince of much learning, yet he appears to have treated the profeſſors of the Greek and Latin languages in the Univerſity of Paris with great reſpect. For on his coming to the throne of France, after the civil wars which had deſolated that country had abſorbed the

penſions that had been ſettled upon them, the Profeſſors waited upon him to acquaint him with the miſerable ſtate to which they were reduced, and to deſire his protection. He told them, "That he had rather diminiſh his "expences, and have fewer diſhes at his table, "than they ſhould continue unpaid. You "ſhall have ample ſatisfaction; M. de Sully "ſhall pay you *."

When he ſigned the celebrated Edict of Nantz he ſaid, "Thoſe that follow their con- "ſcience are of my religion. I am of the "religion of all thoſe who are honeſt men."

He recommended his judges to pay no regard to his private directions: "They are "granted," ſaid he, "only to importunity "and to ſurprize."

"The firſt law of the ſovereign is to obſerve "them all," ſaid he; "he has two ſovereigns, "God and the law."

* The next day they waited upon Sully, who received them with great politeneſs, and ſaid, "Thoſe perſons "with whom you had to do before me have given you "paper, parchment, and wax; the king has given you his "word, and I will give you money."

"I am

" I am aſhamed," ſaid he one day, " to be " ſo often guilty of gallantries with my grey " beard; but let my ſubjects excuſe them for " the love I bear to them."

When he ſent Sully as ambaſſador to England he told him, " *Demitte ſapientem, et nihil* " *dicis.*"

The Spaniſh ambaſſador one day entered the room in which Henry the Fourth was walking upon all fours with his infant ſon upon his back. The King ſtopped, and looking earneſtly at the ambaſſador, ſaid to him, " Pray, Sir, have you any children?"—" Yes, " Sire, ſeveral."—" Well, then, I ſhall not " leave off; I ſhall complete my round."

He was fond of farming, as well as of thoſe who exerciſed that honourable employment. He made the Spaniſh ambaſſador taſte one day ſome wine which was made from his own vineyard: " I aſſure you," ſaid he to him, " I have a vineyard, ſome fields, and ſome " cows of my own; and I know ſo much of " farming, that I believe I could get a com- " fortable living by it."

He

He thus concludes one of his letters to the Ducheſs of Beaufort:

"To-day I have had a very curious adven-
"ture at coming out of church: an old wo-
"man, upwards of eighty, came up to me,
"took me by the hand, and kiſſed me. I
"aſſure you I was not the laſt to laugh at it."

He gave the confiſcation of the Duc de Biron's eſtate to his brother; and when he was aſked why he did ſo, "The dreadful example
"I have been obliged to make of his brother
"will make him take warning, and my be-
"haviour to himſelf will attach him to my
"ſervice."

He was once requeſted to puniſh a perſon who had written a libel upon him. "I can-
"not," ſaid he, "in conſcience do any harm
"to a man who tells truth."

He had not the ſame indulgence for thoſe who had offended others. Being one day at maſs on the Feſtival of Epiphany, called in the ancient Religious Calendar of France *Le Jour de Rois*, as he was approaching the altar to receive the ſacrament, a nobleman fell at his feet to requeſt the pardon of one of his rela-

tions who had ſtruck a magiſtrate. "Get up, "Sir, I beg, and ceaſe to importune me," replied Henry, with a very ſtern look; "I "am aſtoniſhed how you can dare to make "this requeſt to me at a time when you ſee I "am preparing to proteſt before God that I "will ever do juſtice, and to entreat his "pardon for not having always done it."

"Brave men," ſaid this Prince, "are the "laſt to adviſe war, and the firſt to go into the "field when it has been adviſed." He anſwered thoſe perſons who wiſhed him to break off the negociation began at Vervins, "that it "was a thing againſt nature, and barbarous, to "make war for the love of war; and that a "prince ſhould never refuſe any peace unleſs "it was extremely diſadvantageous indeed to "his country. There would," added he, "be fewer wars in the world than there are "at preſent, if every ſovereign would take the "trouble to viſit his military hoſpitals the day "after a battle."

HENRY,

COMTE D'HARCOURT.

THIS illuſtrious Frenchman pretended to the place of Grand Ecuyer of France in right of

of birth, he did not, however, obtain it till after many years of honourable and diſtinguiſhed military ſervice. He acquired the name of Cadet le Perle, becauſe he was of the younger branch of the houſe of Lorraine, and wore a pearl in his ear, as may be ſeen in the fine portrait of him engraved by Maſſon.

With an army of eight thouſand men he attacked that of the Spaniards, conſiſting of twenty thouſand, at Quiers in Piedmont, and defeated them. The Spaniſh general Leganies, having ſent him a trumpet for the exchange of priſoners, ſent him likewiſe word, "That if he were King of France he would "order his head to be cut off for having en-"gaged an army ſo much ſuperior to his own "in numbers."—"And I," replied the Count, "were I King of Spain, would order M. de "Leganies's head to be cut off for not having "beaten an army ſo much weaker than his "own." In 1640 the Count took Coni and beſieged Turin, and was himſelf at the ſame time beſieged in his camp by the Spaniards, whoſe general wrote word to Prince Henry of Savoy, "That the ladies of Turin ſhould hire "windows to ſee Cadet le Perle paſs by them "as a priſoner." Harcourt, however, ſoon took Turin and defeated the Spaniſh troops. This

occaſioned John de Wert, one of the celebrated generals of his time, to ſay, "I had "rather be General Harcourt than the Em-"peror."

GIVRI.

THE Legate endeavoured to ſeduce Givri from his fidelity to Henry the Fourth, and aſſured him of a pardon from the Pope for all he had done againſt the perſons of his party in France. Givri, who was a man of ſome humour, knelt down before the Legate, and with an affected air of contrition entreated forgiveneſs for the offence he had given to his Holineſs. This the Legate with the uſual ſolemnities afforded him. When he had done this, Givri ſaid to him very ſeriouſly, "I muſt "requeſt your Eminence to give me likewiſe "abſolution for the future; for I am reſolved "to do more miſchief to the enemies of the "king my maſter than I have done before." The Legate, outrageous to be ſo trifled with, revoked the pardon he had granted to Givri, who told him, "That he was very welcome "to take it back again, and that he ſhould "continue to be faithful to his prince."

DUMOULIN.

DUMOULIN.

THE daughter of Comte Crequi, aged twelve years, was granted in marriage to the Marquis de Roſni, ſon of the Duke de Sulli. This celebrated Proteſtant miniſter, on ſeeing the young lady approach him at the altar, exclaimed to the father, "Pray, Sir, do you "bring me this child to be chriſtened?"

This great divine was called the Proteſtant Pope. He came over to England in 1615 to effect a reunion of the Proteſtant churches, and had equal ſucceſs with all thoſe who attempt to make mankind agree in matters of opinion, to ſettle which no regular teſt can be afforded.

ADMIRAL DE COLIGNY.

WHEN the ſoldiers, headed by the Duke of Guiſe, had killed Coligny, the Duke, wiping off the blood from the Admiral's face to know whether he had not been miſtaken, exclaimed, "We have begun well, let us go on as "well."

Soon after the aſſaſſination of this great and good man * a paper was ſtuck up at Paris, inſcribed, "*Paſſio Domini noſtri Colignæi, ſe-*" *cundum Sanctum Bartholomæum.*"

Coligny adviſed Charles the Ninth to go to war with Philip of Spain, not only from revenge of the miſchiefs he had occaſioned to the Proteſtant party; but he thought that a foreign war was the only way to put an end to the civil war that was raging in France.

DOMINIQUE DE VIC

was Governor of Amiens and of Calais, and Vice Admiral of France under Henry the Third. Having had the calf of his leg carried off by a cannon-ball in 1586, and not being able to get afterwards on horſeback, he retired to his country ſeat in Guienne, where he lived three years. Finding, however, on the death

* The Admiral is ſuppoſed to have been the only one of all the leaders of the two parties who was in earneſt reſpecting his religion. All the reſt made uſe of religion as an engine of politics and of ſedition; and inflamed the paſſions of others in this world by thoſe motives which in ſtrictneſs have a reference only to the next.

of

of Henry the Third, what occaſion his ſucceſſor had for all the perſons that were attached to him, he had his leg taken off, turned ſome of his eſtates into money, and rendered Henry the Fourth very ſignal ſervices at the battle of Ivry and in other places. Two days after the aſſaſſination of that excellent prince, paſſing through the Rue de la Ferroniere, where that atrocious action was committed, he was ſo ſtruck with horror, that he fell down in a fit and died the day afterwards.

COLOMBIER.

At the ſiege of St. Lo in 1574, Colombier, who commanded in that garriſon, could never be prevailed upon to ſurrender it. He mounted the breach accompanied by his two ſons, one a boy of ten, the other of twelve years of age. "My companions," ſaid he to his ſoldiers, "in conjunction with your lives "and my own I make a ſacrifice to God of "what I hold moſt dear in this world, the "lives of my two children. I would much "rather that their blood, pure and without "ſpot, ſhould here be mixed with my own, "than that they ſhould be left in the power of

" tyrants (the Leaguers) who would force our " conſciences and conſtrain our faith." He was ſoon after killed by a cannon-ball, his children remaining unhurt.

CIEUTAT.

MARGARET DE VALOIS occaſionally made war againſt her brother Henry the Third and the King of Navarre her huſband, in the time of the League. She had encamped her little army before Villeneuve, near Agen, and ordered thirty or forty of her ſoldiers to take Cieutat directly under the walls of the town, and put him to death, if his ſon, who commanded in that place, did not open the gates to her. The father, hearing this cruel alternative offered to his ſon, exclaimed loudly, " Think on the faith and on the duty which " as a Frenchman you owe your ſovereign; " if I were capable of adviſing you to give up " the place you are entruſted to keep, I " ſhould be no longer your father, but a " traitor and a coward; an enemy of your " honour and of our king." The guards, on hearing this, were ready to perform the cruel orders which they had received, when young

young Cieutat waved his hand to them; the gate was opened; he ruſhed out with three or four perſons, and pretended to parly with the ſoldiers; then, drawing his ſword with great fury, he ruſhed upon thoſe who were holding their naked ſwords over his father's head, and being ſoon ſeconded by his own garriſon, he put them to flight, and returned into the town bringing his father along with him.

MARSHAL D'ORNANO.

HENRY THE THIRD had forbidden the Duke of Guiſe to come to Paris. He came, however, in ſpite of that prohibition, and was received by the mob of that capital with great acclamations of joy; and the cry of "*Vive Guiſe!*" reſounded from every quarter. D'Ornano, when this happened, was in the palace with Henry, who was much alarmed, and aſked the Marſhal what he would do were he in his place. "Do, Sire!" ſaid he; "If "you will but give me your orders, and rely "entirely upon me, I will anſwer with my "head to your majeſty to lay that of the "rebel Duke of Guiſe at your feet, and no "one ſhall make the leaſt ſtir. The mob

" threaten when you appear to be afraid of " them, and tremble when you brave them."

The Marſhal died at Paris in 1610, having the reputation not only of being an excellent general, but alſo that of having been a conſtant friend to truth, and of having continually ſpoken it to the different Kings of France whom he ſerved, without the leaſt reſpect to their miniſters, their ſervants, or their miſtreſſes.

" Eight days before he died," ſays L'Etoile, " being reſolved to be cut for the ſtone, and " having his imagination prepoſſeſſed with the " idea that he ſhould not recover from the " operation (of which in fact he did not re- " cover), he went to take his leave of his ſove- " reign Henry the Fourth. It was obſerved, " that during the courſe of their converſation " the tears trickled down the cheeks of " the Prince, and when they ſeparated his " heart was ſo full that he could not utter a " word: but that Prince," ſays the hiſtorian, " was Henry the Fourth."

M. DE LANSAC,

having one day, to anſwer a particular purpoſe of Catherine de Medicis, harangued the parliament in favour of the council of Trent, to which he had been ſent as ambaſſador from the court of France, added, "The order, the "diſquiſition, the wiſdom, the general con-"currence of opinion in that Council, were "ſo admirable, that no one could poſſibly "entertain the leaſt doubt of their being "inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt." D'Eſpaſſes, the Attorney General, roſe immediately after he had finiſhed his ſpeech, and aſked him if he had always been of the ſame opinion reſpecting the Council. "Moſt aſſuredly, Sir," anſwered he. "If you pleaſe then," replied the Attorney General, "I will read you a part of "one of your diſpatches to the court of France, "in which you ſay, '*Que les couriers appertoient* "*toutes les ſemaines le St. Eſprit dans leur va-*"*liſes.*"

Lanſac was ſo ſtruck with this humiliating reply, that he retired immediately out of the Hall of Audience and fell ſick. He died ſoon after, having this ſpeech continually in his mouth, "It has been the wiſh of my whole life

"that

" that mankind ſhould ſpeak of me; now, " alas! I have only to wiſh that they would " forget me."

MADAME DE GUERCHEVILLE.

HENRY the Fourth was very much in love with this beautiful and excellent woman. She declined his addreſſes; and yet ſo much power has virtue upon minds that are not totally abandoned to vice, that he made her firſt lady of the bed-chamber to his new queen, obſerving to her, that if he knew a woman of more honour than herſelf in all his kingdom, he ſhould have given her the preference. Henry one day, hunting on purpoſe in the neighbourhood of her château, ſent her word, that he would ſup and take a bed at her houſe. She replied, that ſhe ſhould take all poſſible care that his majeſty was received as he ought to be. The king, pleaſed with this anſwer, comes to Roche-Guion in the evening, and finds Madame de Guercheville beautiful as an angel, and very elegantly dreſt, in waiting for him at the foot of the great ſtair-caſe, and ſurrounded by all her ſervants. She takes a candle from one of them, and conducts the

King

King to the beſt room in her houſe, when, after having made him a moſt reſpectful courteſy, ſhe retires, as the king ſuppoſes, to give the neceſſary orders. Soon afterwards ſupper is ſerved; the lady does not make her appearance at it. Henry ſends after her, and is told that ſhe had juſt entered her coach, and was gone out. On hearing this, the King immediately ſends after her to know the reaſon why ſhe has quitted her houſe. She replies by the meſſenger, "A King ſhould always be the "maſter wherever he is; with reſpect to my-"ſelf, I always wiſh to be free wherever I am." Henry riſes early the next morning, and retires to Paris vexed, yet pleaſed, at his diſappointment.

JEAN D'ANGENNES,

SEIGNEUR DE POIGNI,

was employed by Henry the Fourth of France with great ſucceſs in Italy and in Germany. "I know no one, (ſaid his ſovereign) "who ſees more clearly, both in negociations "and in a field of battle, than M. de Poigni." He was a lover of literature, and had made an exquiſite collection of books in his château.

Theſe

Theſe M. de Mercœur cauſed to be burnt when he attacked the houſe *comme Chrêtien*, as "a "good chriſtian ſhould do," as he ſaid. Soon afterwards, M. de Poigni took his revenge on the duke, by publiſhing a little volume entitled, "The Exerciſes of a good Chriſtian," by M. de Mercœur; in which were delineated his ingratitude to his Sovereign and brother-in-law Henry the Third; his aſſaſſination of the Comte de la Fontaine and others; and his various acts of cruelty to the priſoners of war, the Huguenots, that fell into his hands.

M. DE PUYSIEUX.

When the order to quit Paris in twenty-four hours was notified to M. Brulart, Chancellor of France, and his ſon M. de Puyſieux, Secretary of State, the firſt, though upwards of eighty years old, was much affected at it. The Marquis merely ſaid, I will ſet out as ſoon as I have dined, and have made up my little pacquotille. Soon afterwards he wrote to the Ducheſs of Chevreuſe, from his retreat in the country, in theſe terms: "Why ſhould I diſ-"guiſe to you the true ſtate of my mind? I "aſſure you, that I have never in the courſe of

"my

" my life been ſo happy as ſince I came
" here. I have been, as you well know,
" Miniſter; but without being particularly
" anxious to continue ſo. I have always
" thought that a miniſter who is much at-
" tached to his ſituation muſt often paſs
" many wretched nights from the fear of
" being diſpoſſeſſed of it. He knows but too
" well that envy purſues him; that thoſe per-
" ſons who hate him affect to careſs him; that
" lies and flattery continually beſiege him; and
" that intrigues and cabals are perpetually
" forming againſt him. In my preſent ſitu-
" ation, I build, I plant, I cultivate waſte lands.
" I diffuſe comfort over more than five hun-
" dred poor families; and they have reaſon to
" bleſs my coming amongſt them. The No-
" bleſſe in my neighbourhood eſteem me, and
" I am not obliged to have at my table any
" perſons but thoſe whom I know to be my
" friends."

LAVAL,

MARQUIS DE SABLÉ,

uſed to ſay, that the religion of Calvin was by no means well calculated for perſons of quality, nor even for the lower order of people in

France; for that it was too grave, and had not pomp enough for them.

On ſeeing Mangot paſs by, who was afterwards made Keeper of the Seals of France, he ſaid, "That man has a very ſmall capacity, "a great deal of impudence, and no feeling. "He *muſt* make his way at Court."

MATIGNON,

COMTE DE TORIGNY.

THE Duke of Mayerne had written to the Count, to engage him on the ſide of the League againſt Henry the Third of France. He made this laconic and ſpirited reply:

"I thought I had been the only perſon in "France who had borne the name of Torigny. "Your letter is, perhaps, addreſſed to ſome "other perſon of that name, and you were "in hopes to have induced him to have ſa-"crificed his honour to the very ſplendid "offers you made to him. I cannot, indeed, "for an inſtant ſuppoſe that you preſumed "to addreſs them to me."

GOYON DE TORIGNY,

while he was commanding his victorious troops at Saunier, was attacked with a dangerous diſeaſe. He could not, however, be diſſuaded from attending the military hoſpitals as uſual. "Too many ſoldiers have died," ſaid he, "within theſe few days, not to occa-
"ſion my having a belief that ſufficient care
"has not been taken of them. How can I
"then forſake thoſe who have never forſaken
"me in an engagement, and who have ever
"been the companions of my trials, and of
"my glory? He died ſoon afterwards."

CLAUDE DE L'ESPINE.

In noble and generous minds a breach of friendſhip induces no breach of confidence *. L'Eſpine and an old friend of his, from whom he had the misfortune to be eſtranged for a time, were competitors for the ſame place.

Commiſſumque teges, et vino tortus et irâ.
Nor let or wine or paſſion wreſt,
The intruſted ſecret from your breaſt,
Says that gentlemanlike writer, HORACE.

He thus addreſſed him on the occaſion: "Sir, "you are ſoliciting a certain great ſituation as "well as myſelf. I am well informed that "yeſterday, in an audience that you had with "his majeſty, you endeavoured to render me "ſuſpected by him. Should I put into his "hands the incloſed letters and papers of "yours, you would be moſt completely out "of his favour, and I ſhould get rid of a baſe "and inſidious enemy. I return them all to "you. When you wrote me theſe letters, "and when you ſent me theſe papers, we were "friends. I ought not then to make an im-"proper uſe of that confidence with which "your friendſhip for me at that time inſpired "you."

CHIVERNI,

CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

HENRY the Fourth had promiſed the government of Provence to the Duke of Guiſe. Chiverni endeavoured by every poſſible reaſon of policy to prevail upon him to break his promiſe. "Your reaſons, indeed Sir," replied the Monarch, "have ſtruck me very forcibly; "but my word is engaged, and I will abide by "it."

" it."—" At leaſt then Sire," replied the Chancellor, " your Majeſty will have the goodneſs " to give me a certificate of what I have re- " preſented to you, that no one in future may " be able to reproach me or my family, that, " being as I am inveſted with the office of " greateſt truſt in the kingdom, I, either " from cowardice or diſſimulation, have been " ſilent on a ſubject of ſo much impor- " tance." Henry gave him the atteſtation he required; and when he ſigned the commiſſion for the Duke of Guiſe, he wrote over the ſignature with his own hand, that the four Secretaries of State had recognized, by an authentic act, recorded in its proper place, that his Sovereign had granted the Duke the government contrary to the advice of his Chancellor.

DUC DE BIRON.

BEFORE the ſentence of decapitation was paſſed on this brave but unprincipled Nobleman, the croſs of the Order with which he was decorated was, according to cuſtom, demanded of him by the Chancellor. " Here " it is," ſaid he; " I had received thirty-two " wounds when it was given to me." His

body lay in ſtate in one of the churches of Paris; "and never," ſays Thuanus, "was "any corpſe ſprinkled with ſo much holy "water." All the men of rank, and all the ladies of condition, ſhewed this laſt melancholy mark of their eſtimation of Biron's great military talents. Claude de Guiche was taxed by his Sovereign, Henry the Fourth, for having followed their example. "Sire," replied he, "poor Biron loved me. If I have ever "been able to render any ſervices to your "Majeſty, if I have acquired any reputation "in war, I am indebted to him for the op-"portunities which he afforded me of acquir-"ing it. As I am unable to conceal my "grief on this melancholy occaſion, I believe "I had better retire to my country-houſe to "hide my tears." He immediately quitted the court, to which he did not return in the reign of Henry the Fourth.*

CHARLES

* This faithful friend had a civil department, and was one of the principal perſons concerned in drawing up the edict againſt duels. It appears by his papers to have been his opinion, that duels, by the pretended honour that is attached to them, had contributed very much to the depravation of manners in his time in France. "A man," ſays he, "harſh, "ill-humoured, ungrateful, may deceive his friends, blaſt the "reputation of many virtuous women, behave ill to his own "wife, treat his ſervants ill, not pay his debts, and by the

"mere

CHARLES DE COSSE,

DUC DE BRISSAC.

" THE readers of the Roman hiſtory," ſays Sully in his Memoirs, " had inſpired the Duc " de Briſſac with a very ſingular project. He " had a deſign of rendering France a republic, " and of making Paris the capital of this new " ſtate, upon the model of ancient Rome. " The Gauls anciently exiſted many ages as " a republic," ſaid he, one day to his ſiſter, Madame de St. Luc, " and why ſhould not " their deſcendants be able to form for them- " ſelves the ſame kind of government? Have " they leſs courage, have they leſs virtue than " their anceſtors!"

" Coſſé," adds Sully, " remained a long " time without being able to conceive whence " aroſe the general oppoſition that he

" mere reputation of being a brave man, may riſe ſuperior " to all the ill that may be with truth ſaid of him." A medal was ſtruck in Louis the Fourteenth's time, ſoon after his edict againſt duels, in which juſtice was delineated, with a ſevere and haggard look, in a menacing poſture looking upon four perſons ſtretched on the ground dead, with each a ſword lying by the ſide of them. The legend was on one ſide, *Juſtitia optimi Principis*; and on the other, *Singularium certaminum furor coercitus.*

 " found

" found to his deſign of changing the French " monarchy into a republic; for he had " opened himſelf very freely upon that ſubject " to all the principal perſons of the League. " At laſt, however, he began to fear, that " while he was buſying himſelf about a pro- " ject to which no one was inclined, Henry " the Fourth ſhould lay ſiege to Paris, and " entirely deſtroy it. This fear made him " entirely give up all his Roman ideas, and " accommodate himſelf to the deſpoſition of " the French of that time; that is, to take " pains for himſelf only, and to ſell himſelf " as dear as he could."

DUC D'ALENCON.

" No prince," ſays Thuanus, " ever cap- " tured ſo many countries, and at ſo little " expence, as this prince did in the Nether- " lands. One could not conquer in a hun- " dred years what he got poſſeſſion of in a " few days. He took Holland, Zealand, " &c. The bad advice that was given him to " ſearch Antwerp (as it was called, but which " was in reality to make himſelf maſter of " it) deſtroyed every thing. His intention

" was

" was to make himſelf maſter of the whole " country; and to effect this, to put garriſons " into every town. He was induced by the " Queen of England to undertake the con- " queſt of the country; ſhe was fond of him, " and if ſhe had not appointed him, he would " never have been able to do any thing."

MICHAEL DE MONTAGNE.

THERE is not, perhaps, a country in Europe where education coſts ſo much as in England, and where it is attended with ſo little advantage to thoſe on whoſe account the money is expended. The plan of it is indeed excellent, but it is not ſuited to every diſpoſition of mind. The claſſical page is in vain opened, the thoughts and the actions of the Greek and Romans are in vain inculcated, to thoſe who have no reliſh for their energies and their grandeur; and there occaſionally appear minds upon which the moſt excellent inſtruction is thrown away, as there are ſoils upon which the higheſt culture has no operation.*

" Montagne,

* Doctor Johnſon ſaid one day, in talking of the difference between Engliſh and Scotch education, " that if from

Montagne, in his 'Eſſay upon the Education of Children,' addreſſed to the Counteſs of Foix, ſays very forcibly, "If your pupil be of ſo "perverſe a diſpoſition, that he had rather "hear one of Mother Gooſe's Tales, than the "relation of an intereſting voyage, or a wiſe "ſaying; if at the ſound of the drum which "animates his young companions to arms, he "flies off to that which announces the tricks "of a merry andrew; if in his heart he is not "better pleaſed returning home covered with "duſt, and victorious, from a battle with the "trophy of his ſucceſs, than if he had gained "the prize at a tennis match, or at a ball, "there ſeems to be nothing better to do with "him, than to make him a paſtry-cook in "ſome provincial town (even if he was the "ſon of a duke); according to that excellent "obſervation of Plato, that children ſhould be "educated, not according to the ſituation of "their father, but according to their own de-"gree of underſtanding."

"It is now," adds he, "an opinion com-"monly received, that it is a fooliſh thing to "bring

"the firſt he did not come out a ſcholar, he was fit for "nothing at all; whereas," added he, "in the laſt, a "boy

" bring up a child at his mother's* apron-
" ſtring. Her natural affection (however wiſe
" ſhe may be) renders her too tender of her
" ſon, and makes her cocker him too much.
" She is incapable of correcting his faults,
" and cannot bear to ſee him fed hardly, and
" by chance, as he ought to be. She cannot
" bear to ſee him ſweating and covered with
" duſt after his exerciſe; ſometimes drinking
" hot, ſometimes drinking cold; nor to ſee
" him ride a horſe without a ſaddle; nor to
" attack a ſtrong fencer with his foil in his
" hand, nor let off his firſt gun. There is,
" indeed, no remedy for this; and who-
" ever wiſhes to have his ſon ſpirited and
" manly muſt ſpare him in nothing, and
" often run counter to the rules of medi-
" cine.

Vitamque ſub dio & trepidis agat
In rebus:

Teach him fatigue and labour to deſpiſe,
Nor heed or boiſterous winds or frowning ſkies.

" You muſt not ſtiffen his mind, but his
" muſcles. The mind is too hard preſſed if it is
" not

" boy is always taught ſomething that may be of uſe to him;
" and he who is not able to read a page of Tully, will be
" able to become a ſurveyor, or to lay out a garden."

* " An infancy of indulgence," ſays the learned maſter of an Engliſh great ſchool, " produces a youth of diſſipa-

" it is not aſſiſted, and has too much to do
" if it alone is to ſupply the duty of both.
" I know but too well how much my mind
" ſuffers by keeping company with a body
" ſo tender, ſo ſuſceptible, and that poſſeſſes
" ſo little power of reſiſtance."

The education of Montagne was ſo well conducted in the opinion of Buchanan himſelf, who aſſiſted in it, that when he ſaw his old pupil many years after, he told him, " that
" he was writing on Education, and ſhould
" make that of Montagne his model."

" Greek and Latin," adds Montagne, " are
" great ornaments to the underſtanding, but
" you may buy them too dear. I will men-
" tion my manner of getting them at a cheaper
" rate, for the ſake of thoſe who may wiſh to
" make uſe of it. My father, having made all
" the enquiries that a man could poſſibly make
" of men of ſenſe and learning reſpecting
" the beſt method of education, was well
" apprized of the inconvenience of the com-
" mon method, and was told that the length
" of time which we take to learn the lan-

" tion, a manhood of inſignificance, and an old age of " contempt." Dr. Vincent's Sermon before the Philanthropic Society.

" guages

" guages of the ancients (that coſt them hardly
" any pains) was the only reaſon why we did
" not obtain that greatneſs of mind and extent
" of knowledge which they poſſeſſed. (In
" my opinion, however, it is not the only rea-
" ſon). The firſt expedient my father made
" uſe of was when I was in the nurſe's arms,
" and almoſt before my tongue was cut. He
" was to intruſt me to the care of a German,
" who is ſince dead, a famous phyſician in
" France, entirely ignorant of the French
" language, and an excellent Latin ſcholar.

" This perſon, who was hired on purpoſe, and
" at a great expence, had me continually in his
" arms. He had two perſons of leſs learning
" than himſelf to attend upon me, and to aſſiſt
" him, who underſtood no other language
" but Latin. With reſpect to the reſt of the
" family, it was an invariable rule that neither
" my father nor my mother, nor any of the
" lacqueys, or the chambermaids, ever ſpoke in
" my preſence any other words than a few
" Latin ones, which they had got by heart.
" It is aſtoniſhing what a progreſs every
" one made in that language. My father
" and my mother learned Latin enough to un-
" derſtand it, and acquired it ſufficiently to
" make uſe of it upon occaſion, as did all the

" ſervants who came more particularly in " my way.* In fact, among us we latinized " every thing ſo much, that words in that " language had even reached the neighbour- " ing villages (where they ſtill remain), and " where many Latin names of trades and of " tools have gained ground. With reſpect to " myſelf, I was more than ſix years of age " before I underſtood any more French, or " the patois of my country (that of Peri-

" Montagne," ſays M. D'Argenſon, (dans les Loiſirs d'un Miniſtre,) " had been taught Latin, if not entirely " without a maſter, yet without the grammar, by practice " and by uſe. In my time, the Jeſuits obliged their pupils " to ſpeak Latin to the ſervants and the attendants of their " colleges, when they wanted any of them. The Latin " indeed that was gabbled upon theſe occaſions was very bad, " it went by the name of Latin de Cuiſine (Scullion Latin); " but ſuch as it was, it begot a habit of ſpeaking that lan- " guage. They have ſince left off this cuſtom, under a pre- " tence that it taught young folks to ſpeak Latin ill and un- " grammatically. I have, however, often obſerved how " uſeful this habit of ſpeaking Latin was to thoſe perſons, " who, having occaſion to travel in Germany, Hungary, " Bohemia, and Poland, were obliged to have recourſe to it " to make themſelves underſtood. The habit they had ac- " quired from their childhood made it very eaſy to them, " whilſt thoſe perſons in our times who have been at college, " however well they have been able to tranſlate, and though " they have made rhimes and verſes in that language, have " been very much embarraſſed when they attempted to " ſpeak it."

" gord),

" gord), than I did of Arabic; and without
" pains, without reading any books, without
" grammar, without rules, without a rod, and
" *without tears*, I learned Latin as well as my
" ſchool-maſter could teach me; for I had no
" opportunity of changing it or of mixing it
" with any other language. Whenever I had
" a theme ſet me (as they do in colleges, where
" it is given in French), to me they gave it in
" bad Latin to turn it into good; and Nicolas
" Gronchi, who wrote de Comitiis Romano-
" rum; William Gronchi, one of the commen-
" tators upon Ariſtotle; George Buchanan,
" that great Scotch poet; Marc Antony Muret,
" (that both France and Italy eſteem the moſt
" eloquent men of our times), my private
" tutors, have often aſſured me, that in my
" infancy I had Latin ſo readily and ſo fluently,
" that they were afraid to ſpeak to me in that
" language. With reſpect to the Greek lan-
" guage (of which I knew little or nothing),
" my father intended that I ſhould learn it by
" art, by a new method, as a matter of ſport
" and paſtime. We uſed to toſs about our
" declenſions like thoſe who learn arithmetic
" and geometry by a backgammon table.
" For, beſides other things, he had been ad-
" viſed to make me have a taſte for knowledge
" and for my duty, by my own free will and

" my own deſire, and to cultivate my under-
" ſtanding without conſtraint, and with per-
" fect freedom. Indeed, he carried this ſo
" very far, that becauſe ſome perſons have
" ſuppoſed that it hurts the tender brains of
" children to wake them in a morning haſtily
" and to drag them out of their ſleep (into
" which they are more deeply plunged than
" we are) of a ſudden and by violence, he
" cauſed me to be awakened by the ſound of
" ſome muſical inſtrument, and was never
" without a perſon for that purpoſe. This
" one example will ſuffice for the reſt, and
" will evince the providence and the affection
" which my kind father ever ſhewed to me."

Montagne, as a man who thought more than he acted, was ſubject to that affection of the ſtomach which is known by the name of the hypochondriacal diſeaſe; he therefore ſays feelingly, that he was never ſo well as when he was on horſeback *.

Montagne,

* The great obſerver of nature Sydenham ſays, " That
" were a man poſſeſſed of a remedy that would do equal
" good to the human body as riding ſlowly on horſeback
" twice a day, he would be in poſſeſſion of the philoſopher's
" ſtone. Yet how is this ſalutary remedy abuſed! How
" many hectical perſons are ſent out of the world by the
" uſe of it in their particular complaints by the ignorance
" of

Montagne, like our Doctor Johnſon, ſeems to have had the extremeſt horror of that contemptible and pernicious vice, lying.

" Lying," ſays he, " is indeed a ſcoundrel " vice. We are men only, and we are con- " nected one with the other only by the gift " of ſpeech. If we did but conſider the enor- " mity and the pernicious effects of this vice, " we ſhould condemn a liar to death oftener " than moſt other criminals.

" One is ſorry to ſee how often fooliſh " parents correct their children for innocent " errors, and that they chaſtiſe them for raſh " actions that are of no conſequence, and " are attended with no ill effects. Lying " alone, and perhaps in a certain degree ob- " ſtinacy, ſeem to me to be two vices of " which we ought in every inſtance to with- " ſtand the birth and the progreſs. They " are continually on the increaſe; and it is " aſtoniſhing when the tongue has acquired " a habit of lying, how impoſſible it is for it " to break it off. Indeed it often happens

" of thoſe who do not know that every thing in this " world is relative, and that there is nothing ſo dangerous, " as well in medicine as in every thing elſe, as the improper " application of excellence itſelf."

" that

" that men, whom you obſerve men of honour
" in every other reſpect, become ſubjected
" and enſlaved to this vice. If, indeed, like
" truth, a lie had but one face, we ſhould be
" upon better terms with it, for we ſhould
" then take for certain the direct contrary of
" what the liar ſaid. But the reverſe of truth
" has a hundred thouſand faces and is inde-
" finite. The Pythagoreans tell us that
" good is certain and finite, evil infinite and
" uncertain. A thouſand roads divert from
" the right way, one only can reach it. I
" really do not think that I could bring my-
" ſelf to tell a formal and an impudent lie to
" procure my deliverance from a great and
" imminent danger. One of the ancient
" fathers of the church tells us, that we are
" more pleaſed with the company of a dog
" with whom we are acquainted, than with
" that of a man whoſe language we do not
" underſtand; and how leſs agreeable to the
" nature of man is an untruth than abſolute
" ſilence * ?"

Montagne,

* The following account of the miſchiefs of telling an untruth was given to the Compiler by a gentleman than whom no ſovereign ever poſſeſſed a better officer, nor was any man ever bleſſed with a more ſincere and generous friend, DANIEL BRAITHWAITE, Eſq. of the Poſt Office:

A Bank

Montagne, ſpeaking rather what he thought than what he read, has an energy of thought, and a racineſs and force of expreſſion that we but rarely meet with in any of our eſſay writers, except Jeremy Collier. His Eſſays would well bear another tranſlation than that which Cotton made of them, in whoſe flimſy language the ſpirit and nerve of the honeſt and ſpirited Gaſcon loſe all their ſtrength and effect.

A Bank note had been ſtolen out of a letter; it was traced to the Bank, the clerks of which ſaid they had paid it to a young man that very much reſembled a perſon who was obſerved to have been preſent when the letter was delivered at the General Poſt Office. This was ſtrong preſumption; to make it, however, much ſtronger, the character of the young man was enquired into, and it appeared by the evidence of his brother clerks at the office, that he lived in a manner ſuperior to what they could afford, and that he had often told them that they did not live well enough for him. This had great weight with the jury; he was convicted and executed. It appeared unfortunately ſoon after his execution, that the young man had lived in the moſt frugal manner to ſupport his aged and diſtreſſed mother; and that, to prevent his being teazed by his young friends for not living in the way they did (which would have completely put a ſtop to his pious exertions in favour of his mother), he had recourſe to an untruth, which terminated ſo fatally and ſo diſgracefully a virtuous, uſeful, and benevolent life, tainted only by a little fooliſh vanity.

PETER PITHOU.

THIS great French lawyer, the friend of the illuſtrious De Thou, and the Chancellor de l'Hôpital, during the wars of the League, which ſo long deſolated his country, was continually exclaiming, "Unhappy man that "I am! why cannot I purchaſe the peace "and the tranquillity of my country at the "expence of my own life."

He wrote his will in elegant Latin, which contains, perhaps, rather moral than pecuniary directions; it begins thus: "In the "midſt of the treaſons and of the perfidies "of the moſt corrupt age that the world ever "ſaw, I have been as much as poſſible the "ſlave of my word.

"I have conſtantly loved and cultivated "my friends with the whole force of my "heart. I have rather endeavoured to diſarm "my enemies by kindneſs, than to revenge "myſelf of them by doing them miſchief.

"I have loved my wife as myſelf; I have "never indulged my children improperly, "and my ſervants I have treated as men.

"As a child, a boy, and a man, I have "ever paid great deference to age.

"My

" My country has ever concentrated all my " affections. I have anxiouſly deſired the " amendment of the ſtate, but always by mo- " derate and juſt means. Full of reſpect and " veneration for purer antiquity, I have never " been the dupe of novelty.

" I have always feared and avoided as a " ſerpent all vain diſputes and cavils reſ- " pecting divine matters.

" I have always been well aſſured that " knowledge and openneſs of mind lead more " directly to their point than ignorance and " intrigue.

" I have never been ſo happy as in thoſe " days in which I have been able to be of uſe " to my country or my friends.

" I have ever preferred the art of judging " well to that of ſpeaking finely.

" I truſt rather to the deciſion of the law, " than to that of my own judgment *, the " diſpoſal of all that I die worth.

" I truſt

* *Legibus potiùs quam mihi permitto.* It is an old obſervation in England, that the law makes the beſt will for a

" I truſt that all the tenderneſs I have re-
" ceived from my dear wife will be transferred
" to my children, and that ſhe will take care
" of their education in the ſame manner as if
" I were living."

" I bequeath to poſterity this faithful picture
" of my own mind, which I hope they will
" receive with the ſame ſimplicity with which
" I have pourtrayed it.

" *Veni Domine miſerere, P. Pithæus ſcripſi*
" *kal. Nov. natali quondam meo die,* 1587 *Anno*
" *Chriſti.*"

man; and indeed when one conſiders the wild, fooliſh, and wicked diſpoſitions of property that are made when perſons leave the common legal deſignation of it, we ſhall ſee every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the good ſenſe and truth of the obſervation, and to be convinced how much happier it would be for mankind in general, if they would imitate the modeſty and humility of the honeſt and intelligent M. Pithou.

PHILIP

PHILIP II.

KING OF SPAIN.

According to a little book * entitled "*Les "Actions et Paroles Memorables de Philippe Se-"cond, Roy d'Eſpagné, ſurnommé le Prudent,*" the deputies of all the kingdoms of Spain recognised him as their ſovereign in the monaſtery of St. Jerome at Madrid in 1528, when he was not a year old. His father Charles the Fifth was preſent at this ceremony.

"No one," ſays his biographer, "ever lived, "who was of a more compoſed mind, or "more perfectly maſter of his paſſions than "this Prince; his countenance remained "ever the ſame. He was patient in adver-"ſity, modeſt in proſperity; and when one "obſerved his moderation in every circum-"ſtance of life, one would have imagined "him happily exempt from thoſe paſſions "with which in general mankind are harraſſed. "He was of an elegant ſhape, though ſhort "of ſtature; he had a large forehead, which

* Cologne, 1671, 12mo.—*Les deputés de tous les Royaumes d'Eſpagnes le reconnaient pour Roi dans le monaſtere de St. Jerome de Madrid, l'an 1528, lorſqu' il n'y avoit encore que dix mois et vingt jours.*

" announced openneſs of temper; his eyes
" were blue, very ſparkling; and his whole
" appearance was ſuch, that he inſpired every
" one with veneration and reſpect for him.
" He underſtood the mathematics, was a very
" good architect, and conſtantly gave proofs
" of the ſtrength of his memory, a quality ex-
" tremely neceſſary to any one who has much
" buſineſs to go through. He was never
" perplexed nor embarraſſed with the multi-
" plicity of affairs he had to attend to, as he
" was a prince not only of induſtry and dili-
" gence but of method; and regularly till the
" latter part of his life he enjoyed good health.
" His father from his early years had uſed him
" to hunting, which made his body ſtrong
" and robuſt, and preſerved his mind from
" temptations too common at the court of
" princes. His device was the chariot of
" the ſun, below which were ſeen the earth
" and the ſea, with this motto, '*Jam illuſ-*
" *trabit omnia.*' Philip had a real pleaſure in
" labour, and never paſſed any time in idle-
" neſs. He was ever employed in buſineſs,
" even as he was walking in his gardens and
" in his parks. On the days in which he
" hunted he uſed to return to his buſineſs
" with all the aſſiduity of a perſon who was
" to get his livelihood by it. His favourite
" book

" book was Raymond Lulli, with which he " uſed always to travel."

Philip uſed to ſay, that the life of a king was like that of a weaver, which more than any other art required the efforts of the whole man, his eyes, his feet, his hands, without allowing him any relaxation, or any diverſion to any other kind of work.

He was once requeſted to give an employment of ſome conſequence to a Spaniſh nobleman; on the margin of the petition he wrote, " He ſhall have it when he leaves off " play."

He took under his particular protection the Engliſh Roman Catholics who fled from the perſecution of Henry the Eighth, particularly the nuns of Sion. The brave and the unfortunate Count Egmont, coming to Madrid, to endeavour to procure from Philip liberty of conſcience and toleration for the Flemiſh, he exclaimed with great ſternneſs, " Count, I " will ſooner ceaſe to be a king than permit " any heretics in my kingdom."—" He was," adds his biographer, " ſo violent an enemy " to heretics, that when he once impriſoned " a perſon to whom he gave that denomina-

" tion, he never permitted him to be releaſed.
" Hence the proverb in England, '*Tempora*
" *Mariana, quando unuſquiſque timebat ſibi.*"

He was a man of ſuch phlegm, that having ſat up a whole night with his ſecretary to write a diſpatch, the ſecretary, overpowered with fatigue, and not knowing what he did, inſtead of ſtrewing it with ſand when it was finiſhed, by miſtake took up the inkſtand and covered it with ink. Philip, nothing moved, took up the ink-ſtand in one hand and the ſand-box in another, and preſenting them to the ſecretary ſaid, " Friend, remember an-
" other time, that this is the ink and that the
" ſand."

Philip erected the immenſe building of the Eſcurial in conſequence of a vow in caſe he ſhould obtain a victory over the French at St. Quentin. A Frenchman being told this by a Spaniard, as he was contemplating the ſize of the building, ſaid to his conductor, " *Il faut*
" *donc que votre Roi avoit exceſſivement peur*
" *alors.*"—Your King then, Sir, muſt have
" been exceſſively afraid."

In his inſtructions to his ſon this gloomy tyrant tells him: " After having aſpired to

" be

" be Emperor of the new world, America; to
" gain poſſeſſion of Italy; to conquer my rebel
" ſubjects in the Low Countries; to make
" myſelf King of Ireland, and to conquer
" England by means of the greateſt and moſt
" formidable naval armament that was ever
" heard of, and which coſt me ſix entire
" years to fit out, and more than twenty
" millions of ducats to complete; and to
" conquer the kingdom of France by means
" of my ſpies in that kingdom, which coſt
" me an immenſe deal of money; and after
" having in all theſe enterprizes conſumed
" above two and thirty years of my life, and
" expended more than ſix hundred thouſand
" ducats, of which I alone have the know-
" ledge (as appears by the papers in my
" private cabinet); after having been the oc-
" caſion of the ſlaughter or murder of more
" than twenty millions of men, and of the
" depopulation and deſtruction of more pro-
" vinces and of a greater extent of country
" than I now poſſeſs in Europe—I have ac-
" quired nothing from all theſe magnificent
" enterprizes but the petty kingdom of Por-
" tugal, that of Ireland having eſcaped me
" by the little faith which thoſe ſavages *

* Sir John Harrington, in one of his MS. letters, thus deſcribes Ireland in his time: " The Iriſhry appear to me " to be drunk before wine, and mad after it."

" poſſeſs, the difficult acceſs to the iſland,
" and the barrenneſs and wretchedneſs of its
" ſoil; the kingdom of England having eſ-
" caped me by the violent ſtorm that aroſe
" upon its coaſts; and that of France by the
" natural unſteadineſs of that nation, the
" complete incompatibility of it with any other
" nation, and the admirable virtue and fortune
" of the new King of it, Henry the Fourth."—
Memoires de Sully, tom. ii. chap. 86.

MADEMOISELLE GOURNAY

was a woman of wit and of learning; and ſo fond of Montagne, that he called her his adopted daughter, and made her the heireſs to his writings.

Paſcal took from her his noble deſcription of the Divinity, that God is a circle, of which the centre is every where and the circumference in no place.

Mademoiſelle Gournay thus cloſes the preface to her own works: " If this book ſurvives
" me, I forbid every one, of what quality or
" condition ſoever, to add, diminiſh, or change
" any part of it, either in the words or in the
" ſubſtance,

" ſubſtance, under the penalty of being looked " upon in the eyes of all perſons of honour as " a violator of the peaceful and ſacred grave; " and I even ſuppreſs all that I have ever " written before, except the Preface to the " Eſſays * of my Father, which I printed laſt " year, if I have not leiſure to make it better " before I die. The impertinences, that is, the " murders of the reputation of authors, which " I ſee take place every day in this inſolent " age, induce me to make this imprecation." This imprecation ſhe perhaps took from Juſtus Lipſius, who forbade the publication of any of his poſthumous works, except ſome letters, in theſe ſtrong terms, " *Si quis aliter quocunque* " *fine aut titulo ſacer atque inteſtabilis eſto, et* " *Deus vindicato in ipſo poſteriſque caveat.*"

Mad. Gournay was very fond of the old Gaulois, the ancient ſtyle of writing, and was no friend to the eſtabliſhment of the French Academy for the poliſhing of ſtyle; ſhe ſaid of the modern ſtyle, " that it was as inſipid " as warm water, without ſubſtance, and with- " out impurity.

* Publiſhed with this title, " *Le Proumenoir de Michel de* " *Montagne, par ſa Fille d'alliance, avec quelques Poeſies,*" &c. Paris, 1599, 12mo.

ETIENNE

ETIENNE DE LA BOETIE.

THERE appears to have been no friendſhip in antiquity more honourable or more intereſting than that which took place between Etienne de la Boetie and Montagne. They were both men of great ſenſe, of profound learning, and of approved virtue. The account of his friend's death by Montagne, which he ſent to his father, whom he univerſally calls Monſeigneur, My Lord) is one of the moſt affecting narratives I know. It is in general printed with ſome other letters after Montagne's Eſſays. Boetie was a counſellor of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and among many other works wrote an Eſſay upon Voluntary Servitude againſt arbitrary power; this his friend had ſome thoughts of printing in his Eſſay upon Friendſhip, in which he gives a character of Boetie; but he afterwards found, as he ſaid, the ſubject too nice and delicate to be truſted to the thick and heavy air of the harſh and tempeſtuous ſeaſon, the times of the civil wars.

Boetie tranſlated into French that beautiful dialogue of antiquity, the Œconomics of Xenophon, of which we have no modern tranſlation.

tion. The lamented death of that excellent ſcholar Mr. Paradiſe deprived us of the tranſlation by his very elegant pen. Montagne publiſhed ſome ſonnets and Latin verſes of Boetie's, which poſſeſs conſiderable merit. Boetie thus begins his Treatiſe on Voluntary Servitude, like a true and a loyal Frenchman of his times, from Homer:

D'avoir pluſieurs ſeigneurs, aucun bien je ne vois
Qu'un ſans plus, ſoit le maitre et qu'un ſeul ſoit le Roi.

PIERRE DANES

was made profeſſor of Greek at the Royal College of Paris by Francis the Firſt, and was afterwards ſent as one of the agents from the Court of France to the Council of Trent, at which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much by his eloquence. A French prelate at that Council having attacked with great violence the abuſes of the Catholic church and the ſee of Rome, an Italian prelate by way of deriſion exclaimed from the Goſpel, "*Gallus* "*cantat*;" Danes replied archly, "*Utinam ad* "*Galli cantum Petrus recipiſceret.*"

MOUSSET.

MOUSSET,

according to Aubigné, was the firſt Frenchman who attempted French verſe in imitation of the Greek and Roman meaſures. In 1530 he tranſlated into long verſe the Iliad and the Odyſſey. This ſpecimen is given of his manner:

Cæſare venturo Phoſpore redde diem.

Cæſar va revenir, Aube ramene le jour.

HUGUES DE SALEL

was gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Francis the Firſt, and at his deſire tranſlated into French verſe the firſt twelve books of the Iliad of Homer in 1553. It is ſuppoſed that our Mr. Pope had ſeen Salel's tranſlation, which is by no means eſteemed in France.

LOUIS XIII.

KING OF FRANCE.

"THIS prince from his earlieſt years," ſays his hiſtorian, "had an averſion to reading, "which

" which he preſerved to the laſt moments of " his life. This was perhaps owing to the " folly of his tutors, who had not ſuffi- " ciently attended to his inclinations and " to thoſe of young men of his age. They " taught him the hiſtory of his own country " by making him read Fauchet's Antiquities, " a book very dully written and full of te- " dious diſſertations. His mother, Mary de " Medicis, in hopes of conquering his aver- " ſion to reading, made M. de Souvré his " tutor one day give him a pretty ſevere fla- " gellation. To this the prince ſubmitted " with great unwillingneſs, and a few days " afterwards, obſerving his mother ſalute him " with great reſpect, he ſaid to her, ' My " good mother, I wiſh in future you would " not curtſey ſo very low, but give me leſs " flagellation."

In his reign the belief of aſtrology prevailed very much, and the Prince having one day conſulted M. Morin, the aſtrologer of his court, was told by him that he was on that very day threatened with ſome misfortune. The King, terrified at this prediction, kept the houſe till late in the evening, when going out he fell down. " For God's ſake," ſaid he, " do not let Morin know this, or he will

" be

" be convinced that his prediction has been " fulfilled."

Bernard ſays, that a ſmall Proteſtant town in France had revolted againſt this Prince and ſoon afterwards ſubmitted to him. The King was reſolved to puniſh the inhabitants of it very ſlightly, when the Prince of Condé came to him with a Bible, opened the book of Samuel to him, and ſhewed him that part of it in which Samuel is angry with Saul for having ſpared the Amalekite priſoners. This made the King depart from his generous reſolution. This Prince was by no means ſatisfied with a law that his miniſters wiſhed him to paſs, declaring the negroes in his dominions in the Weſt Indies ſlaves. But when they convinced him that it was the effectual method to convert them to Chriſtianity he ſubmitted *.

This Prince ſeeing one day a very beautiful young woman attend her mother to a court

* In the reign of this Prince the celebrated *code noir* for the relief of the negroes was paſſed, and in the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity relieved their diſtreſſes both temporal and ſpiritual. It might be of uſe, perhaps, to adopt ſeveral of the benevolent regulations in it for the benefit of the negroes in our Weſt India ſettlements.

of

of juſtice in Paris, to ſolicit the hearing of a law-ſuit in which ſhe was engaged, ſent for her, and gave her all the money that was in diſpute, adviſing her to retire into the country from which ſhe came, and not to expoſe her charms to the dangerous air of the metropolis.

At a ball that was given at court Louis became tired, and left it at the ſame time that his miniſter the Cardinal de Richelieu did. The company gave way to let the miniſter paſs, and, as his ſovereign thought, appeared to treat him with more reſpect than himſelf. The Cardinal, not knowing that he was followed by his ſovereign till he ſaw ſome of his pages, ſtopped and turned on one ſide to let Louis paſs. The King obſerving this ſaid, "Why does not your Eminence paſs? you "know you are the maſter here." The ſubtle miniſter, knowing what this ſpeech meant, ſnatched a flambeau out of the hands of one of the pages, and ſaid, "Sire, I cannot paſs "before your Majeſty, unleſs I perform the "office of one of the moſt menial of your "Majeſty's ſervants."

Baſſompierre ſays, that this Prince when a child took great pleaſure in beating a drum, and

and was very anxious to learn to play upon the French horn; and that upon his remonſtrating with him upon the danger of this inſtrument to the health of thoſe who amuſed themſelves with it, and obſerving to him that he had heard that Charles the Ninth had broken a blood veſſel in his lungs in conſequence of it, of which he died, "No, "no," replied Louis; "he did not die of "playing upon the French horn, but of being "upon ill terms with his mother, Catherine "of Medicis; and that after having quitted "her at Monceaux, and gone to Meaux, by "the perſuaſion of Marſhal de Retz he re-"turned to Monceaux again. If he had not "returned to her, he would not have died ſo "ſoon I aſſure you."

Lord Leiceſter, ambaſſador at the court of this ſovereign, came to him one day to acquaint him that the Scots covenanters had written a letter to him as their ſovereign, and to requeſt aſſiſtance from him againſt Charles the Firſt. "I aſſure you," ſaid the King, "I "know nothing of this letter; and if they have "been ſo ill adviſed as to write to me, I ſhall "acquaint the King my brother with it. This "I tell you beforehand; and you may aſſure "the King my brother, that I never had nor

"ever

" ever will have any thing to ſay to them in " any way whatſoever. Yes," ſaid he, " my " brother may be aſſured of this, that I deteſt " rebels and factious perſons, and that I never " will aſſiſt them againſt their ſovereign." Lord Leiceſter then mentioned to the King the article of his inſtructions in which his ſovereign had ſaid, that for the honour of the nation he would have concealed this buſineſs, and that the ground of their rebellion was neither conſcience nor religion. " That, in- " deed," ſaid the King, interrupting him, " I " can readily believe; it is only a pretext " that all rebels ſeek to conceal their wicked " deſigns." Lord Leiceſter then aſſuring his Majeſty, that the true ground of their rebellion was hatred to royalty and monarchical government, in which both he and all the kings in Europe had a common intereſt, " I " know but too well," replied Louis, " that " this may happen to myſelf as well as to " any other ſovereign; and, as you ſay truly, " they have all a great intereſt in it; and for " myſelf I ſay again I will never favour any " factious * perſons or rebels, nor aſſiſt them " againſt their prince."

The

* The maſſacred Louis XVI., ſpeaking of the part he took in the conteſt between England and America, ſaid to M. Bertrand de Molleville, " In that buſineſs my miniſters

The troubles in Scotland were moſt aſſuredly fomented by Cardinal de Richelieu, prime miniſter of this prince, as D'Eſtrades tells us in his "Negociations;" and it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that his ſovereign was acquainted with his intrigues in that country. Charles had offended Richelieu by not promiſing to ſtand neuter while the French and the Dutch were to attack the Spaniſh Netherlands; and ſoon afterwards Abbé de la Chambre, one of the Cardinal's almoners, was diſpatched to Scotland to play the ſame game for which the French have been ſo long renowned, that of interfering in the politics of their neighbours.

MARY DE MEDICIS,

QUEEN OF HENRY THE FOURTH,

appeared to have felt more humiliation for the loſs of her power from the aſſaſſination of her favourite Concini, than real ſorrow for his death; for on being requeſted by one of his friends to break the news of it in the moſt

"deceived my youth; but ſince that time nothing has gone "on well in France; all we have ſuffered has been owing "to it."

gentle

gentle manner to his wife, who was much attached to him, ſhe replied, " Indeed I have " ſomething elſe to attend to juſt now. I beg " to hear no more of thoſe people; and if no " one can venture to tell the Marechale that " her huſband is dead, they muſt ſing it in " her ears, I think."

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU.

The Biſhop of Luçon * was paſſing over the Pont Neuf at Paris at the time that the body of his patron the Marechal D'Ancre (Concini) was tearing in pieces by the people. The mob ſtopped his coach, and the Cardinal aſked what was the matter. He was told that they were burning the body of the Marechal d'Ancre. " Very well," replied he; " you " are doing a good action; you are ſhewing " yourſelves good ſubjects to your ſovereign; " *Vive le Roi!*" His carriage was then ſuffered to paſs very quietly.

This great Miniſter ſaid one day to Marechal Fabert, reſpecting the ſincerity with which the

* He was brought into the council by Concini.

great are treated by mankind, " In your " ſituation of life it is eaſy for you to diſtin- " guiſh your friends from your enemies. No " diſguiſe prevents you from diſcerning the dif- " ference with accuracy. But, ſituated as I " am, it is impoſſible for me to penetrate into " their real ſentiments. They all hold to me " the ſame language; they make their court to " me with the ſame earneſtneſs; and thoſe who " ſecretly wiſh to deſtroy me, give me as many " viſible proofs of their friendſhip, as thoſe " who are truly attached to my intereſt."

It is ſaid by M. d'Argenton in his Eſſays, " that Richlieu was in real buſineſs " only ſix hours a day; the reſt of his day " was filled up in giving audiences, (which " were not all equally ſerious and unentertain- " ing) in intrigues, and in his pleaſures, for " in reality this great Miniſter had his plea- " ſures. I cannot help ſuppoſing, that inde- " pendent of Marion de L'Orme, and of Abbé " Bois-Robert, his dramatic compoſitions, " and his rivality with Corneille, were really " amuſements to him; and indeed without " them, how could he have gone through the " immenſe weight of buſineſs with which he " was loaded."

ABBE

ABBE DE LONGUERUE,

according to M. d'Argenſon, had written the Hiſtory of the two great Cardinals who had governed France one after the other. They are ſtill in MS. and contain many curious particulars, which the Abbé had got at by means of their ſecretaries, and ſome of the clerks who had been employed under them.

" I remember," continues M. d'Argenſon, " that the Abbé once told me, that he had " been acquainted with a perſon who had " demonſtrated to M. Colbert, that France " was very much to blame to keep its great " poſſeſſions in America, and in particular thoſe " in the Eaſt Indies; that it ſhould quit them " to the Engliſh, who have, as one may ſay, " merely an inch of ground in Europe; and " leave to them and the Dutch, who are " nearly in the ſame ſituation, the ambition of " making conqueſts in the Eaſt Indies; and " that after all, though we ſhould have the " produce of thoſe countries merely at ſecond " hand, we ſhould not be impoveriſhed by it; " France would not only find within herſelf " all the commodities of the firſt neceſſity, " but alſo the means of employing all the arts

" that elegance and luxury ſupport, and that " cauſe a great deal of money to be imported " into the kingdom. Colbert," ſays the Abbé, " put himſelf into a great paſſion with the " perſon who had given him this advice, and " would never ſee him again; but, adds he, " to put oneſelf in a paſſion, is not to re- " fute."

LE FEVRE

was Preceptor to Louis XII. and a man of great learning. He wrote Notes upon Seneca, to which from modeſty he would never ſuffer his name to be printed. He aſſiſted many of the learned men of his time, by the illuſtrations he gave them of certain paſſages, particularly Baronius, who has inſerted in his Works diſſertations on ſeveral curious parts of hiſtory, which he ſaid he had from Le Fevre; among others, the Diſſertation on the Wine mingled with Myrrh, which was given to our Saviour on the Croſs, a mixture which was uſually adminiſtered to criminals by the Romans, to lull and deaden the pain which ſo horrid a puniſhment as that of crucifixion muſt occaſion. This potion our Saviour refuſed, that he might

might not diminiſh any of the pains which his love for us made him undergo.

Le Fevre ordered this inſcription, written by himſelf, to be put upon his monument:

Nicolaus Faber!
Peccator non unus ex multis
Hic jaceo.
Quid de me dici verius
Aut a me utilius non video.
Agnoſco te Bone Jeſu, Tu mihi ignoſce.
Ad hoc enim natus es, ad hoc paſſus,
Ad hoc pro nobis tremuiſti
Ut per te ſecuri eſſemus.
Vixi Ann. LXXIII. M. IV. D. I.
Devixi P. N. NOV. Ann. CIↃ. IↃC. XII.

ST. PREUIL

was Governor of Arras, and a man of great courage and generoſity of mind. Having defeated and taken priſoner the Duke of Montmorency, he had endeared himſelf to Cardinal Richlieu; but he afterwards drew upon himſelf the vengeance of that ſanguinary Miniſter for having requeſted Louis XIII. to pardon him. "If the King," ſaid he, "were to do as he "ought to do for this interference of yours,

" St. Preuil,* he would put your head where " your feet are."

He cauſed him to be tried for peculation and oppreſſion in his government; and (as the trials ordered by him were always followed by condemnation) he was ſoon found guilty, and executed in ſpite of the following letter, written to him by one of the Miniſters, which he produced upon his trial;

" Brave and noble St. Preuil, live by your " wits, pluck the fowl without making it cry " out. Do that which many other perſons " in your ſituation have been uſed to do in " their governments. Cut and carve for your- " ſelf. You may do entirely as you pleaſe."

RAVAULT

was preceptor to Louis XIII. The King was fond of a dog, which happening one day to

* St. Preuil farther diſguſted his Eminence by exclaiming, when he heard that the death-warrant for the Duke's execution was ſigned, " Had I known that the Duke was " to periſh on a ſcaffold, I would have blown out his brains " with my own piſtol as ſoon as I had taken him pri- " ſoner."

jump at Ravault when he was giving his royal pupil a leſſon he kicked him. The monarch gave his tutor a violent blow on the head, who immediately retired from his preſence, and would never afterwards appear at court. He publiſhed an edition of Archimedes, and a Treatiſe on Phyſiognomy thus entitled, " The " Art of adorning the Perſon (taken from the " Meaning of this Scriptural Paradox, 'The " Wiſdom of a Man beautifies his Face') ex- " tended to all Sorts of Beauties; and the " Method to effect the Embelliſhment of the " Body by the beautiful Qualities of the " Mind." This art has moſt aſſuredly ſome foundation in reality. " It is generally " thought," ſays Rouſſeau very acutely, " that " the character of a man's countenance is " nothing but a manifeſtation of thoſe traits " with which nature has marked it. For my " own part I am apt to believe that beſides " this natural configuration, the features of a " man's face form themſelves by inſenſible " degrees, and take a certain portion of cha- " racter from the frequent and habitual im- " preſſion of particular affections of the mind. " Theſe affections diſplay themſelves in the " countenance. Nothing can be more certain " than this; and when they are converted " into habits they muſt leave behind them in-

" dubitable

" dubitable traces, and render the face either
" pleaſing or diſguſting."

FRANCOIS AUGUSTE DE THOU

was the ſon of the illuſtrious Preſident of his name, and was condemned to death by the Cardinal de Richlieu, for not having revealed the ſecret of a conſpiracy againſt him, which was communicated to him in confidence by his friend, M. de Cinq Mars. This gave occaſion to the following diſtich:

O Legum ſubtile nefas! quibus inter amicos,
Nolle fidem fruſtra prodere proditio eſt.

Where will the law's refin'd chicanery end?
'Tis treaſon now not to betray a friend.

De Thou was the friend of the learned Grotius, who, in Two Letters to his Brother, mentions the following circumſtances relative to him:

I.

Hugo Grotius Gulielmo Grotio Fratri ſuo.

" Mi frater——Eſt ita ut dicis, exitum
" Thuani noſſe triſte eſt nobis. Et tamen me-
" lius id quam ignorare ea, quæ ad famam
" ejus

" ejus purgandam pertinent. Hoc enim eſt
" merces morientium. Voverat cum Te-
" raſcone libertatem ſperaret ſacellum. Id
" ſolvit morti jam addictus juſſa poni hoc
" inſcriptione. Votum in carcere pro liber-
" tate ſuſceptum, F. A. Thuanus corporis
" carcere liberandus merito ſolvit, Chriſto
" liberatori. Nos enim morte cogitata ad
" eum finem dirigimus. Serviamus Deo,
" proſimus quam plurimis. *Lutetiæ*, 2. *Oc-*
" *tob.* 1642.

II.

" Laudo etiam pium affectum tuum, pro
" heu quondam noſtro Thuano quam amavi
" ſemper, amatus ſummi a viro ſummo ejus
" patre. Reveritus ſemper & patris & avi
" nomen ut virorum quibus vix ullos pares
" Gallia tulit. Vides quæ ſunt in rebus hu-
" manis periodi! Experti nos ſumus, experi-
" entur alii. Solatium unicum in bonâ con-
" ſcientiâ quam Deus adſpicit. *Lutetiæ*, 29
" *Novembris*, 1642."

De Thou ſuffered with great reſolution and piety. There was a conteſt between him and M. de Cinq Mars, who ſhould ſuffer firſt. It

was

was ſettled in favour of the latter by the confeſſor, who, on M. de Thou's urging his greater age, as entitling him to precedence in death, replied, "Well Sir, but then you ought "to be the more generous." He was cruelly mangled by the executioner, who was nearly ſtoned to death by the people for underſtanding his horrid buſineſs ſo ill. M. de Thou not long before he ſuffered, wrote this letter to M. de Puy, his couſin:

"My dear Couſin,

"I write you this line before I die, to re-
"queſt you to remember me. I promiſe to do
"the ſame thing for you in the next world, in
"which I hope that God will receive me into
"the number of the elect. I recommend to
"you my brother and M. de Toulon. My
"ſiſter de Pontac is here, whom I pity ex-
"tremely. I intreat you to make uſe of your
"friends to endeavour to procure for my bro-
"ther the reſtoration of my property. The
"only intereſt that I can now take in it is for
"the payment of my debts, except that I have
"made a vow during my confinement, to
"which the father guardian of the Cordeliers
"of Taraſcon is witneſs. It is to found a maſs
"in the chapel of his convent of a hundred

"crowns

" crowns a year. I recommend to you poor
" little John my valet, and die

" Your affectionate friend,

Lyons, Sept. 12, 1642. " DE THOU."

" The memory of Francis De Thou," ſays his biographer, " was never rehabilitated, and " there never paſſed any letters patent on the " occaſion. There was, indeed, a petition to " the King, but it was never followed up; and " his family were ſatisfied with the reſtoration " of his good name in the mind of every " Frenchman."

JOHN AUGUSTUS DE THOU,

ſon of the preceding perſon who bore his illuſtrious name, was Ambaſſador in Holland in 1657. He ſupported the pretenſions of his nation with great firmneſs and dignity. The coachman of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador conſtantly affected to keep his carriage in a certain part of the public promenade at the Hague. That of the French Ambaſſador did the ſame. The two Ambaſſadors had therefore their carriages often ſtopped, and had violent diſputes on

on the ſubject. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador told his coachman not to let the French Ambaſſador paſs him upon pain of death. M. de Thou ſaid the ſame thing. It was after much altercation, and the interpoſition of the principal perſons of the province of Holland, ſettled in this manner, which was, to open the barrier at the place where the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's carriage ſtopped, ſo that it might enter the avenue, and go out of it at a place appointed for it. De Thou accepted of this modification, adding, "that he did not care by what "way the Spaniſh Ambaſſador went out, pro-"vided himſelf remained maſter of the field." On the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's ſaying, "that "he had better give way, as he was not in a "ſtate to oppoſe him;" De Thou replied, "that the King of Spain ought every where, "and on all occaſions, to yield the *pas* to his "maſter; that he ought to make no difficulty "in doing ſo; and if, by a misfortune which "he did not foreſee, all his ſervants ſhould "be killed in maintaining the rights of his "ſovereign, he would defend them alone to "the very laſt drop of his blood."

In one of his letters, dated from the Hague, 1657, ſpeaking of the Dutch, he ſays, "They "are bulls that we muſt manage by patience

"and

" and by arguments, that will have their effects
" after they have well ruminated and digeſted
" them; and as bulls are not tamed by prickles
" that are thrown at them, but driven into
" madneſs, ſo it is with theſe good folks when
" they are threatened and teized, as they let
" the king of Spain know but too well by the
" long war they carried on againſt him, firſt
" by defending themſelves, and next by at-
" tacking him, and reducing him to accept
" of ſuch ſhameful conditions of peace, that
" by one of them he has agreed that the navi-
" gation of the Sas and of the Scheld ſhall
" remain ſhut up as it is at preſent. I conſi-
" der too, that as our connections with the
" Engliſh nation are not amongſt thoſe things
" that never alter, and that his Eminence
" (Cardinal Mazarin) keeps up a correſpon-
" dence with M. le Protector (Oliver Crom-
" well), I think it is a matter of prudence to
" manage the minds and the inclinations of a
" nation that is very powerful by ſea, and
" that deſires nothing ſo much as to make an
" alliance with us againſt the Engliſh, if by
" and by they ſhould come to any rupture
" with us. I have more than once diſcovered
" thoſe ſentiments in the principal perſons
" among them, when they have explained
" themſelves to me in the warmth of wine, in

" which

" which ſituation they ſometimes mention
" theſe things with much freedom, which they
" conceal with the greateſt reſerve when they
" are perfectly ſober."

ST. FRANCOIS DE SALES.

In what veneration the memory and the merits of this pious Biſhop were held a few years ago, the following extract from the Literary Travels of Two Benedictins will evince:

" In the evening we arrived at Annecy, the
" cathedral of the titular Biſhop of Geneva.
" The next morning we ſaid maſs before the
" body of St. François de Sales. We after-
" wards viſited the preſent Biſhop (in 1708),
" who follows the footſteps of his illuſtrious
" predeceſſor. He ſhewed us ſome original
" letters of St. François de Sales in ſupport of
" his rights, written with great ſpirit and vi-
" gour*. A ſcent ariſes from them, that per-
" fumes

* One would think that the learned and virtuous Dr. Cheyne had taken his golden rule of conduct from the example of this exemplary Prelate. " To neglect nothing to
" ſecure

" ſumes every one that is near to them. We
" ſaw at the ſame time the ſtate of his dioceſe
" ſent every five years to the Pope. It appears
" by it, that the amount of the income St.
" François de Sales had, when all charges
" were deducted, was only one hundred
" pounds a year. The preſent Biſhop has no
" greater income, yet he is ſtill as much a
" biſhop as thoſe who poſſeſs fifty or ſixty
" thouſand livres a year. To be ſure he has
" neither a coach, nor many ſervants, and does
" not live luxurioufly; but he is not the leſs
" happy on that account, and bears a greater
" reſemblance to the Apoſtles, and the bleſſed
" biſhops, who made a merit of being poor,
" and had no money but that which they
" gave to thoſe that were diſtreſſed. The
" L'Eſprit de St. François de Sales, in one
" volume octavo, is an excellent book. Ma-
" dame de Sévigné ſaid of this ſaint, let us
" ſave ourſelves with St. François de Sales,
" he knows ſuch pleaſant methods."

" ſecure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified
" I ſhould die within the day; nor to mind any thing that
" my ſecular duties and obligations demanded of me, leſs
" than if I had been enſured to live fifty years longer."

BENSERADE.

"*Diſeur des bons mots mauvais caractere,*" ſays the virtuous and amiable Paſcal. Vanity, and a deſire of ſaying ſomething rather brilliant than ſolid, conſtitute the baſis of the character. When Benſerade, who was a man of great wit, did not find the company ſufficiently numerous to ſtimulate the efforts of his imagination, he uſed to requeſt that the ſervants might be called in to afford him a larger theatre for his exertions.

Benſerade was a prieſt, and uſed to dine abroad in company every day. Some one wrote theſe lines upon him:

What makes our lively bard to-day
Look in ſo dull and ſad a way?
Does ought portend his final doom?
No; he's oblig'd to dine at home.

He had ſatirized a knight of the order of St. Michael in ſome of his verſes, and was well thraſhed by him. Some one ſaid,

Our bard is in a wretched way,
And deſtin'd to each horrid evil;
St. Michael * met him t'other day
And beat him like the very devil.

* At one of thoſe diſgraces to good breeding and good conduct called watering-places in this country, a lady a few years ago had a daughter ſatirized by a miſerable poetaſter of the place. She came to him ſoon afterwards with a horſewhip in her hand as he was ſitting at dinner at the public table, and laid it over his ſhoulders very handſomely. "This, my good friend," ſaid ſhe, "is for the firſt offence; "if you chooſe to repeat it, you may be aſſured that you "ſhall have a double portion of this wholeſome diſcipline." The bard took to his heels as faſt as he could, and quitted the place ſoon afterwards, leaving the innocence of the young, the beautiful, and the witty,† untainted by the ſlander of folly and malignity.

Lord Lyttleton ſays well:

Seek to be good, but aim not to be great:
A woman's nobleſt ſtation is retreat;
Her faireſt virtues fly from public ſight,
Domeſtic worth, that ſhuns too ſtrong a light.

† Pericles, in his celebrated funeral oration, addreſſing himſelf to the females of Athens, ſays, "As to female "excellence, I ſhall expreſs it all in one ſhort admonition. "It is your greateſt glory not to be deficient in the virtue "peculiar to your ſex, and to give the men as little occaſion "as poſſible to talk either well or ill of your behaviour."
THUCYDIDES.

PERE BERNARD,

the good prieſt, as he was called, was the conſtant attendant upon all the unfortunate perſons of his time at Paris who ſuffered by the hands of the executioner.

The fame of his benevolence and his piety had reached Cardinal Richelieu, who ſent for him, aſked him what he could do for him; told him, that his exemplary and uſeful labours had entitled him to every attention that could be paid to him, and preſſed him to tell him what he wanted. "All that I want my Lord," replied he, "is a better tumbril to conduct my "penitents to their place of ſuffering; that "indeed is all I want, and I hope your Emi-

Santeuil ſays prettily, in his Hymn to Pious Women,

Se ſub ſerenis vultibus
Auſtera virtus occulit,
Timet videri, ne ſuum
Dum prodat, amittat decus.

With placid looks and artleſs mien
The honour of her ſex is ſeen;
With what an ardent zeal ſhe flies
Th' obtruſiveneſs of mortal eyes;
And ſeems a prey to vain alarms,
Leſt admiration ſpoil her charms.

"nence

" nence will gratify me in that reſpect." He refuſed a rich abbey which was offered him by Richelieu.

ANN OF AUSTRIA,

QUEEN OF FRANCE.

THIS high-ſpirited princeſs having been one day treated by the proud Cardinal de Richelieu with more than uſual indignity, and having been threatened by him with a criminal proſecution on account of her ſuppoſed intrigues with the Court of Spain, burſt out into this exclamation: " *M. le Cardinal, Dieu ne paye* " *pas toutes les ſemaines, mais enfin il paye.*"

M. DE CHALAIS

was Great Maſter of the Wardrobe to Louis XIII. He uſed to make faces at his ſovereign behind his back while he was dreſſing him, and even while he was in priſon for treaſon he could not refrain from ſpeaking ill of that monarch, nor from writing letters that offended him. Louis uſed to ſay of him, " *Cet* " *homme eſt d'un malicieux naturel*;" that

" man is by nature malignant." On the day he ſuffered, the common executioner was ſent out of the way by his friends; and a priſoner in the gaol of Thoulouſe, who received his pardon on the occaſion, was appointed to perform his office, which he did in ſo unſkilful a manner, that M. de Chalais received ſeveral ſtrokes before his head was ſevered from his body. This gave riſe to ſome French lines written by one of his enemies, which may be thus tranſlated:

From puniſhment thou art not free,
And hidden vengeance follows thee *.
Wretch, though thy ſentence merely bears
That thou ſhouldſt loſe thy worthleſs head,
Yet heav'n in juſtice interferes,
Thou'rt hack'd to pieces in its ſtead.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

HAD the Roman Catholic church confined its canonizations to perſons of ſuch eminent virtues as St. Vincent de Paul, what ſovereign

* Over the entrance of the Chamber of Criminal Juſtice at Paris was written,

..... *Raro antecedentem ſceleſtum,*
Deſeruit pede pœna claudo.

HORAT.

would

would not have envied its power and authority?

St. Vincent was the ſon of a farmer in Gaſcony, who, obſerving in him very quick parts, ſent him to a grammar-ſchool; after which he took orders, and poſſeſſed ſome benefices of no very great value. In 1605, going to Marſeille by ſea to receive a legacy which had been left him, he was taken priſoner by ſome Algerine pirates, and carried into Algiers, where he was bought as a ſlave by a fiſherman, who, finding him not able to bear the fatigues of a ſea life, ſold him to a phyſician, who, having taught him ſome ſecrets in alchymy, offered to leave him his eſtate and his practice at his death, if he would change his religion. This he refuſed with ſo much earneſtneſs, that the phyſician ſold him to a Renegado Chriſtian, who came from Nice, in Savoy. The apoſtate had three wives, one of which went often to the field in which St. Vincent worked, and was much taken with the ſanctity of his manners, and would often aſk him to ſing to her ſome hymns of the Romiſh Ritual, as the Salve Regina. She was ſo ſtruck with his piety and reſignation, that ſhe was continually telling her huſband that he had baſely deſerted his own faith, and had taken up another which had by no means the purity of that

which he had abandoned. Confounded by her remonſtrances, he agreed to eſcape with St. Vincent into France; they landed in that country, and he abjured his apoſtacy at Avignon. At Paris he became acquainted with Cardinal de Berulle, the founder of that illuſtrious ſeminary of piety and virtue, the Fathers of the Oratory, who recommended him to the employment of preceptor to the ſons of M. Gondy, General of the Gallies of France. The celebrated Cardinal de Retz, ſon of the General, he inſtructed in theology; but his pupil does not appear to have been very attentive to his maſter's directions.

During the time of the civil wars of the Fronde in France, the diſtreſs of the country was very great *, every charitable eſtabliſhment

* France, during the civil war, ſuffered by peſtilence and by famine. "A moſt horrid contagious fever took place," ſays a writer of the times; "and in the diſtrict of Guiſe," adds he, "I ſaw ſix hundred perſons whoſe miſery was ſo "great, that they devoured the remains of dogs and horſes "after they had been abandoned by the wolves. Many of "the poor wretches live upon toads, lizards, and graſs; and "they reſide in holes and caverns more fit for the habitation "of wild beaſts than of men. The more conſiderable inha-"bitants of the towns are in the moſt abject ſtate of diſtreſs. "The paleneſs of their countenances announces the moſt horrid

ment ſuffered, and no one more than that of the proviſion for Orphan Children, inſtituted by M. Vincent. He called together the ladies that were patroneſſes of the charity, and thus addreſſed them:

" Compaſſion and charity, Ladies, have " made you adopt theſe little helpleſs children " as your own. You have been their mothers " according to grace, ſince their natural mo- " thers have deſerted them. Can you then " conſent to abandon them likewiſe? Suppoſe " for a moment, then, you are no longer " their mothers, and put yourſelves in the place " of their judges. Their life and death is in " your hands, and I will now take your voices " and opinions. This is the time to paſs their " ſentence, and to know whether in future " you will retain any mercy towards them. " They will live if you continue to take any " charitable care of them, and on the con- " trary they muſt die and periſh infallibly if

" horrid want, and we are obliged to give them aſſiſtance " ſecretly; as well as the poor nobility of the country, " who, devoid of bread, and reduced to lay upon ſtraw, are " aſhamed to go out to beg what is neceſſary for their " exiſtence; and beſides, of whom are they to aſk it? " the calamity of war ſupervening has put every one on an " equal footing of miſery."—*Relations des Miſſions en* 1650.

" you

" you forſake them. This is indiſputable,
" no one in their ſenſes can doubt of it."

The whole aſſembly burſt into tears, and agreed with one voice to perſevere in their efforts for the continuance of the charity.

Ann of Auſtria had ſuffered ſo much from the imperious temper of Richelieu, that ſhe was reſolved to diſmiſs all his creatures from the miniſtry, and particularly Cardinal Mazarin. M. Beringhem and St. Vincent de Paul prevented her from doing it, each in his own way; by Beringhem telling her Majeſty, that as he had the ſecret of public affairs, having long ſerved under Richlieu, ſhe could not do without him; and Vincent by preaching to her the general Chriſtian principle of forgiving one's enemies.

That ſituation of mind and of body in which a man (whatever may happen to him) is always tranquil, always the ſame, and always equal to himſelf; that happy ſtate in which St. Vincent continually kept himſelf, is leſs, he uſed to ſay, a particular virtue than a virtue which ſurpaſſes all the reſt. " It is," added he, " a ray
" that ſhews from without what peace and
" what beauty of mind there are within."

St. Vincent, by order of Innocent X. ſent nine prieſts from his ſeminary as miſſionaries to Ireland. He directed them to begin by catechiſms, and then join ſimple, clear, and pathetic explanations to them. "This method," ſays his biographer, "anſwered very well; and the "people of Ireland, who languiſhed in the "extremeſt ignorance, were taught to believe "what they ought to believe; they became "acquainted with the obligations which Chriſ-"tianity impoſes upon thoſe who believe in it; "and the change in the minds of the Iriſh, "particularly thoſe of the dioceſes of Caſhel "and Limerick, to whom particularly the "miſſionaries were ſent, that their biſhops "could hardly believe what they ſaw."

The ſame ſpirit of humility and of ſelf-denial which pervaded the life of our Saint followed him to his death and cauſed it. He ſeems abſolutely to have died from want of common attention to his health and to his infirmities, the exceſs of which in many other perſons of a different character from St. Vincent, is not unfrequently known to produce that miſchief which they are ſo anxious to avoid, and who die from the very means they take to prevent dying. His humility, like all his other virtues, was very great; and on the Prince of Condé's preſſing

preſſing him to be ſeated before him, he refuſed, as being the ſon of a poor farmer. " Virtuous man," replied the prince, " do " you not recollect

Moribus et vitâ nobilitatur homo ;

" that it is only virtue and good conduct that " really ennoble a man ?"

In the ſpring of 1640, the pious and venerable St. Vincent waited upon Cardinal Richelieu to repreſent to him the extreme diſtreſs of the French nation, occaſioned by a long and expenſive war ; and, having thrown himſelf at his Eminence's feet, exclaimed in a tone of voice animated by the love he bore to mankind, and the extremeſt pity for their ſufferings, " O my Lord Cardinal ! for God's ſake " give us peace ! Have ſome compaſſion upon " us ; give peace to France !"

Richelieu was touched with the manner in which the Saint addreſſed him, appeared to be by no means offended with the liberty he had taken, and replied to him in a very mild manner, that he was then actually labouring at the means of giving peace to Europe ; but that it did not depend on him only, and that there were a great number of

perſons,

perſons, both within and without the kingdom, whoſe conſent was neceſſary to conclude a peace.

Soon afterwards St. Vincent de Paul paid another viſit to the Cardinal to repreſent to him the miſerable ſtate of the Catholic church in Ireland, and how much honour it would do him, as a prince of that church and a man of piety, to aſſiſt by force of arms a people who were perſecuted merely for attachment to the religion of their anceſtors; and that the Pope would ſecond his views, and preſent him with a hundred thouſand crowns for that purpoſe. The Cardinal heard it with a degree of patience which he did not always poſſeſs, and told him that his ſovereign had at preſent too many affairs upon his hands to permit him to ſend troops againſt England; that the ſum of money offered by the Pope was merely a mite towards defraying the expences; that an army was an immenſe machine, and was put in motion with the greateſt difficulty; that ſo many things were neceſſary for its proper equipment and ſubſiſtence, that millions would not be ſufficient; and that there was beſides the hazard of want of ſucceſs to be taken into the account; the loſs of men by diſeaſe as well as by arms; and all thoſe

riſks

riſks that ought only to be incurred when a war was inevitable."

" My Saint, the Saint after my own heart, " is," ſays a French writer, " St. Vincent de " Paul. He is the pattern of all founders of " charities. He has deſerved his apotheoſis, " as well from philoſophers as from Chriſtians. " He has left behind him more uſeful monu- " ments * than his ſovereign Louis XIII. In " the midſt of the wars of the Fronde, he was " equally reſpected by the two parties. He " alone, without any other aſſiſtance, would " have prevented the fatal day of St. Barthe- " lemy. He was anxious that the accurſed " bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, which " ſounded as the alarm bell to that horrid " maſſacre, ſhould never be heard to ſound " again. He had ſo much humility, that " when he officiated at Val de Grace on the " great feſtivals, he refuſed to wear the ſuperb " ſacerdotal capes with which Mary de Me- " dicis had preſented the ſacriſty of that royal " convent."

* He founded a ſociety for the redemption of captives, and another for the protection of Orphan Children.

GASSENDI.

GASSENDI.

As this great philoſopher was one day taking his morning's walk near Digne in Provence, his ears were aſſailed by repeated exclamations of "A ſorcerer, a ſorcerer!" On looking behind him he beheld a man with his hands tied, whom a mob of peaſants were hurrying to priſon. On obſerving the man whom they were thus treating he ſaw him a perſon of mean appearance and of great ſimplicity of character. He deſired them to leave him alone with him, with which they immediately complied, as the virtues no leſs than the learning of Gaſſendi had given him great authority with them. "My friend," ſaid he to the ſorcerer, when he was alone with him, "you "muſt own to me ingenuouſly whether you "have made a compact with the devil or no. "If you confeſs it, I will give you your liberty "immediately; but if you refuſe to tell me, I "will give you up directly into the hands of "the magiſtrate."—"Sir," replied the poor peaſant, "I will own to you that I go every "day to an aſſembly of wizards; one of my "friends has given me a drug which I take "to effect this, and I have been received as "a ſorcerer amongſt them now for theſe three "years.

years." He then informed Gaſſendi in what manner he was received by them, and ſpoke of the different devils that met there as if he had been all his life acquainted with them.—" Shew me then," ſaid the philoſopher, " the drug which you take when you " attend this infernal aſſembly, for I intend " to-night to go there with you."—" As you " pleaſe, Sir," replied the peaſant; " I will " take you there as ſoon as the clock has " ſtruck twelve to-night."

The peaſant met Gaſſendi at the hour appointed, gave him an opiate of the ſize of a walnut, and deſired him to ſwallow it after he had ſeen him do the ſame. This Gaſſendi pretended to do, and they lay down together upon a goat ſkin. The peaſant ſoon fell aſleep, and appeared much agitated in his ſlumbers, writhing and twiſting his body about as if he had been diſturbed by bad dreams. He ſlept for five or ſix hours, and on waking ſaid to Gaſſendi, " You, I am ſure, " ought to be well ſatisfied with the manner " in which the great goat received you. It " was a very conſiderable honour he conferred " upon you, to permit you to kiſs his tail the " firſt time he ever ſaw you ."

" Gaſſendi,"

" Gaſſendi," adds the relator of this ſingular adventure, " moved with compaſſion at " the ſituation of the poor man, endeavoured " to convince him of his error. He took the " opiate and gave it to a dog, who very ſoon " fell aſleep with great convulſions. The " peaſant was ſet at liberty, and very probably " undeceived thoſe of his brethren who had " believed in the ſame impoſture."

Gaſſendi, like our Sir Iſaac Newton, was a man of great ſimplicity of character, and extremely fond of children. When he reſided with his illuſtrious friend M. Montmour * at Paris, he would at any time leave his books and his papers when ſolicited by his young folks to go with them to the public gardens.

" I knew this great philoſopher extremely " well," ſays Segrais, " both in Provence and " at the table of M. de Montmour at Paris. " He was one of the gentleſt and the ſweeteſt " tempered men in the world. He never " knew what it was to be angry; you might " do what you pleaſed with him. He died

* He publiſhed at his own expence a very magnificent edition of Gaſſendi's works in folio.

" of having been bled too much, and was " conſcious himſelf that his butcher-like phy- " ſicians were ſhortening his life by taking " all his blood out of his veins. He ſaid, how- " ever, to his murderers, ' I am ſure that you " weaken me by bleeding me ſo often, and " that you haſten my death, but I am in your " hands.' Then rubbing his hand upon his " heart juſt before he died he ſaid, ' See what " the life of man is !'

" Gaſſendi uſed to ſay," adds Segrais, " that judicial aſtrology was a trick, but a " trick invented with more dexterity than any " other in the world. ' I,' ſaid he, ' learned " aſtronomy as an aſſiſtant to aſtrology, but " I was ſo often deceived that I gave it up " and betook myſelf to aſtronomy only."

Gaſſendi, like a true philoſopher, was anxious to ſee *quicquid agunt homines*, all the diverſities of human life and of human opinions.

Anatomy, phyſiology, and the dietetic parts of medicine, occupied occaſionally the attention of Gaſſendi. He had a philoſophic and a ſucceſsful diſpute with the celebrated Van Helmont reſpecting the nutriment of mankind,

mankind, whether it ſhould be compoſed of vegetable or of animal food. Gaſſendi, perhaps more from humanity than from phyſiological reaſoning, concludes in favour of a vegetable diet, and in one of his letters to his antagoniſt relates this curious fact, which he ſays was very well authenticated to him:

" The crew of a veſſel belonging to M. " Beaumazet, a Knight of Malta, took on " board their ſhip at one of the Cyclades a " ewe and a lamb; the ewe they ſoon ate, " but brought up the lamb by hand, and made " him eat bread, fiſh, and cheeſe; and on " their return to Malta nine months after- " wards they had the lamb put into paſture, " and he would not eat graſs."

ABBE MAROLLES.

THIS Abbé was an enormous tranſlator; Virgil, Lucan, Martial, Athenæus, fell into his hands, and are all dully and inaccurately tranſlated. He alſo took it into his head to make verſes. His tranſlation of Martial's Epigrams he ſent to Menage, who wrote in the title page, " Satires againſt Martial." He was

one day telling Liniere how little his verſes coſt him. "I believe, Sir," replied he, "that "they coſt you to the full as much as they "are worth *."

Abbé Marolles's Memoirs of his Life, which contain the literary hiſtory of France of his times, is an entertaining book. It perhaps gave riſe to a much better book in the ſame manner, *Huetius de rebus ad ſe pertinentibus*, which would well bear a tranſlation into Engliſh.

DU RYER

was as unrelenting a tranſlator of the ancients as Abbé Marolles. It was ſaid of him "*Magis "fami quam famæ inſerviebat*," his tranſlations were made in ſuch a hurry. He was paid for them in a certain regular proportion. He had three ſhillings a leaf for his proſe tranſlations; three and ſixpence for every hundred of long verſes, and two ſhillings for every hundred of the ſhorter ones.

* "What is written without effort is in general read "without pleaſure."—*Dr. Johnſon.*

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT ROSE

was private ſecretary to Louis XIV. and was much conſidered by him. The men of letters of his time always found in him a ready protector with his ſovereign. He put the ſame trick upon Moliere which Parnel put upon Pope: he turned into Latin verſe Moliere's ſong of *Qu'uils ſont doux bouteille jolie*, *Quam dulces amphora amænæ*, *&c.* and made Moliere think that he had borrowed from it.

Roſe had a ſon-in-law who was continually teazing him with accounts of his daughter's ill conduct. "You may tell her from me," ſaid the Preſident one day to him, "that if "ſhe does not mend her conduct I will diſ-"inherit her."

LE CHEVALIER DE JARS.

When Chateauneuf, the Keeper of the Seals of France, was arreſted for treaſon, Chevalier de Jars, his intimate friend, was ſent to the Baſtile. Threats, promiſes, every thing was employed by the vindictive Richelieu to get from him the ſecrets of Chateauneuf. He

was tried and condemned to death by his judges on a promiſe that he ſhould not ſuffer. He was conducted to the ſcaffold, where he was again ſolicited in vain to betray his friend. He had no ſooner laid his head upon the block than a voice was heard crying out loud, "Pardon, pardon!" De Jars, lifting up his head with the greateſt tranquillity, ſaid to the principal magiſtrate who attended on the ſcaffold, "Sir, I ſee through "all your low and pitiful artifices; you "expected to draw ſome advantage perhaps "from the fright into which the apprehenſion "of immediate death might have thrown me. "Another time know better the perſons with "whom you have to do. I am, thank God, "at preſent as much maſter of myſelf as I "ever was. I perſiſt in ſaying, that M. de "Chateauneuf is an honeſt man, and has al-"ways been a good ſubject to his ſovereign."

CALIGNON,

CHANCELLOR OF THE KINGDOM OF NAVARRE,

was ſent by his ſovereign, Henry the Fourth King of France, as one of his ambaſſadors to Elizabeth Queen of England, and had an audience of her at her palace of Richmond. She expreſſed to him a great deſire to unite the

the Catholic and the Proteſtant religions; and declared her firm intention of aſſiſting the French Proteſtants in caſe they ſhould be ill-treated. She diſcourſed with him in ſo open a manner, that he was led to tell her that his maſter had an intention of marrying his ſiſter to the King of Scotland if her Majeſty approved of it. She replied, without making any ſpecific declaration on the ſubject, that if Henry the Fourth had not been married ſhe would have received him as a huſband with greater ſatisfaction than ſhe would have taken any other ſovereign in the world.

"Calignon," ſay the private Memoirs of the Embaſſy, "was particularly noticed by Eli-
"zabeth, as he was a perſon of great learning.
"She called him one day into her ſtudy,
"where ſhe ſhewed him a tranſlation ſhe had
"made of ſome of the tragedies of Sophocles,
"and of two orations of Demoſthenes. She
"permitted him to copy a Greek epigram
"which ſhe had written. She aſked his opi-
"nion upon ſome difficult parts of Lyco-
"phron, that ſhe had in her hands, and of
"which ſhe had tranſlated ſeveral paſſages."

Calignon died of chagrin. His ſovereign thought he had ſome reaſon to be diſpleaſed

with him, and mentioned it to him one day in ſo ſtrong a manner that he immediately took to his bed, whence he never roſe afterwards. The king, however, finding his miſtake, ſent one of his miniſters to him and ordered his own phyſician to attend him. It was too late, and Henry had the mortification to be obliged to declare openly, that in loſing Calignon he had loſt one of his moſt faithful as well as moſt intelligent friends.

LOUIS XIV.

KING OF FRANCE,

who does not ſeem to have been very ſparing of the lives of his ſubjects, conſented with reluctance to puniſh deſerters with death. "They are men," ſaid he, "like ourſelves; "and when we conſider the artifice, the force "that we ſometimes make uſe of to procure "ſoldiers; and what effect upon young and "ignorant minds quarrels, pique, and diſ-"appointment have; and how often perſons "chooſe for themſelves a profeſſion at a pe-"riod of life when the law does not permit "them to diſpoſe of their property, there are "great allowances to be made."

He

He thus concludes his celebrated addreſs to his ſon Le Grand Dauphin, as he was called. " I eſtabliſhed, my dear ſon, by a " new proclamation, the old penalties againſt " oaths and ſwearing; and I was reſolved to " make ſome public examples of thoſe who " infringed my edicts. I added, likewiſe, " ſome freſh penalties to thoſe which had " been impoſed againſt duels, and let my " ſubjects know that neither birth nor rank " would exempt any one from them. I ba- " niſhed from my court the Count of Soiſſons, " who had called out the Duke of Navailles; " and I impriſoned in the Baſtile the perſon " who carried the challenge, although the " affair was not brought to effect.

" I took great pains to deſtroy Janſeniſm, " and to aboliſh all thoſe aſſociations where " this diſpoſition to novelty appeared to be fer- " menting * ; aſſociations made, perhaps, by " well-meaning perſons, but who either did " not, or could not know to what dangerous " lengths they might be carried.

* " *Point d'aſſemblées*," ſaid Louis XIV. on another occaſion. Lord Chancellor Hardwick, on being told of the aſſociations for the better obſervance of the Lord's day, ſaid, " What, are not the laws ſufficient to protect them- " ſelves? I do not like aſſociations; they may be turned to " a bad account."

" Conſider,

" Conſider, my ſon, that we are not only " defective in gratitude and in juſtice, but in " prudence and in good ſenſe, when we are " deficient in reſpect to that Great Being " whoſe vicegerents we are. Our obedience " to his will is the rule and the example of " what is due to us. Armies, councils, every " human means would be weak props to ſup- " port us on the throne, if every perſon had " the ſame right to it as ourſelves, and did " not acknowledge a ſupreme power of which " ours is but a part. The public homage " that we pay to this inviſible and ſupreme " Power, may juſtly be ſtyled the firſt and " the moſt important part of our policy, if it " had not a more noble and a more diſinte- " reſted motive.

" I conjure you, my ſon, and intreat you " above all things, do not entertain in religion " that regard to intereſt, execrable when it is " the only one, and which, beſides, would " never ſucceed; for artifice is always belying " itſelf, and never for any length of time pro- " duces the ſame good as truth. All the " advantages that we poſſeſs over other men " in the high rank we hold, are merely " new claims upon our ſubmiſſion to Him of " whom we hold them; and with reſpect to

" him

" him the exterior without the interior is no-
" thing at all, and rather ſerves to enrage than
" to pleaſe him.

" To preſerve this interior diſpoſition that
" I wiſh above all things to obſerve in you,
" it is neceſſary to place before your eyes
" certain truths of which we are intimately
" convinced, but which our occupations, our
" pleaſures, our greatneſs itſelf, are but too
" apt to efface from our minds.

" I ſhall not affect the preacher with you.
" I have taken the greateſt care to chooſe
" for your education thoſe perſons whom I
" thought the moſt likely to inculcate virtue
" in you, both by precept and example.

" Many of my anceſtors have awaited the
" cloſe of life to give ſimilar inſtructions to
" their children; on the contrary, I have
" thought that they would have more force
" and effect upon you whilſt the vigour of my
" age, the freedom of my underſtanding from
" embarraſſment, and the proſperous ſtate of
" my affairs, would not allow you to ſuſpect
" any diſguiſe in me, nor to ſuppoſe that they
" were occaſioned from fear of danger. Do
" not, my dear ſon, give me the diſpleaſure

" of

" of perceiving that they have only ſerved to " render you more blameable in proportion as " you ſhall either forget or act contrary to " them."

Peliſſon, in his panegyric upon Louis XIV. ſpoken in 1671, ſays, " The Sovereign has " an intention of putting upon paper for his " ſon, and in his own hand-writing, the ſecrets " of his government, and the eternal leſſons " of thoſe things a prince ought to do or to " avoid. In this he is not only the father " of that amiable prince; nor is he only the " father of his people; but the father of all " future people and of all future kings."— *Œuvres Diverſes de Peliſſon. Paris*, 1735, 12mo.

Louis one day, on hearing the following cantique of Racine ſung in Madame de Maintenon's chamber,

Mon Dieu, quelle guerre cruelle!
Je trouve deux hommes en moi.*
L'un, veut que plein d'amour pour toi
Mon cœur te ſoit toujours fidele;
L'autre, à tes volontés rebelle
Me revolte contre ta loi;

* This reminds one of what a prince ſays of his two natures, in the Cyropædia.

How

How dire the conflict in my mind!
Two men in me, my God, I find.
The one, with love of thee impreſt,
With apt obedience fires my breaſt;
The other, traitor to thy will,
Thy laws forbids me to fulfil;

immediately exclaimed, "Alas, I am very "well acquainted with theſe two men!"

St. Simon and Dangeau tell us, that in the latter part of his life Louis ſaw a ſtag of an enormous ſize as he was hunting in the foreſt of Fontainbleau, and returned to his palace ſadly oppreſt with grief and with melancholy; and that ſome time afterwards, a ſmith from Meudon applied in a very earneſt manner for admiſſion to him, which was at firſt refuſed, but granted afterwards, on his mentioning to one of the miniſters ſomething that was known only to the King and to himſelf, and which related to the portentous animal he had ſeen. The tradition is, that when he was cloſeted with the King he told him, that the Almighty Diſpoſer of the fates of kings and of kingdoms had reſolved to bring ſome horrid calamities upon himſelf and his dominions, which his manner of living and careleſs conduct had deſervedly brought upon them; but that in conſequence of his repentance and his piety they ſhould be

deferred

deferred till the reign of one of his ſucceſſors, who ſhould periſh on a ſcaffold *.

MADAME DE MAINTENON.

THIS faſcinatreſs of the faſtidious and imperious Louis XIV. is thus deſcribed by one who knew her, Madame des Noyers:

" *Ses yeux et ſon eſprit ſont ſi bien d'accord,*
" *que tout ce qu'elle dit va droit au cœur.*"

Who can wonder at the influence ſhe had over the monarch then in the wane of life †?

* Catherine of Medicis occaſionally conſulted ſorcerers and perſons who pretended to prophecy and to divination. She was once ſhewn in a glaſs the fate of her ſucceſſors in the kingdom of France. Firſt appeared the image of a young man with emblems of premature death, and ſurrounded with dark clouds; then another with two crowns; a third appeared in a ſplendid and bright horizon, and encircled with every ſymbol of felicity, which, however, diſappeared in an inſtant. The other ſucceſſors then appeared, like the ſucceſſors of Banquo in Macbeth, with the proper deſignations of their reigns. The Preſident Henault has given an account of this ſingular tranſaction in one of the ſcenes of his tragedy of François Second.

† " Love," ſays Buſſy de Rabutin, " is like the ſmall-
" pox; the later in life we have it, the worſe in general it is."

THE

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS,

REGENT.

Marechal, the principal ſurgeon to Louis XIV. was one day mentioning to his ſovereign the talents which this accompliſhed and profligate Prince poſſeſſed. "He knows, "Sire," ſaid he, "ſo much, that I am ſure he "could gain a handſome livelihood by ſix or "ſeven different arts."—"All this is very "true," replied the monarch, "but my "nephew is a *fanfaron des Crimes*; he is fool-"iſh enough to wiſh to be thought more pro-"fligate than he really is."

M. de Meril was accuſed of having conſpired againſt the life of the Regent in the affair of Prince Cellamar; but as he was only guilty of refuſing to give up the names of the perſons concerned in it, the world was much pleaſed with his behaviour. A perſon of the ſame name waited upon the Regent to aſſure him that he was neither a relation nor a friend of M. de Meril. "So much the worſe for "you, Sir," replied the Regent; "for your "nameſake is a very fine fellow."

A favourite

A favourite miſtreſs of the Regent was once very anxious to get from him a certain ſecret of ſtate. The Regent, taking her by the hand, led her to the glaſs, and ſaid with a ſmile, "I "muſt indeed confeſs that you have one of "the moſt finely turned ears I ever ſaw; but "it was not intended to be entruſted with a "ſecret." The lady took the hint, and never afterwards iterated the requeſt.

LOUIS,

DUKE OF ORLEANS,

diſguſted with the example of profligacy which his father the Regent had afforded him, on his death quitted the world and retired to the Convent of St. Genevieve in Paris; from which retreat he never ſtirred but to attend to his family concerns at the Palais Royal, or to viſit the hoſpitals. He drank no wine; he wore a hair ſhirt; and ſpent many hours of the day in religious exerciſes. He was a perſon of great knowledge, particularly in the Oriental languages. He founded a chair for the Hebrew language, and wrote ſeveral religious tracts; among others a treatiſe againſt frequenting plays. A man of known probity

and

and piety was charged by him with the administration of his charities, which were very great, and which extended to every poſſible ſituation of human diſtreſs. His humility was ſo remarkable, that the good Rollin, on ſome occaſion in which he would not exert the conſequence of his rank, ſaid to him, " Sir, for moſt other " perſons we are obliged to pray that they " may be more humble than they are; yet, " though this is a ſeaſon of humiliation (the " Holy Week), I think I muſt be obliged to " pray for more pride and a greater regard to " your own dignity for your Royal High- " neſs." This excellent Prince died at the age of forty-nine, and the pious Queen of France, the daughter of good Staniſlaus, exclaimed, on hearing of his death, " There is " gone a bleſſed Prince who has left behind " him many miſerable wretches."

The Duke, on quitting the Palais Royal, ordered all the indecent pictures which belonged to his father, to be cut in pieces by Coypell, who did not too rigorouſly obey his orders. The Duke was anxious that the charms and the magic of one of the moſt impreſſive of the fine arts, ſhould not be proſtituted for the purpoſes of corrupting the mind and debauching the imagination; but that

they ſhould afford motives to virtue, and animate the coldneſs of moral inſtruction by vivid and glowing examples.

CARDINAL DUBOIS.

THE following Inſtructions were drawn up for the uſe of Abbé Dubois, when he became prime miniſter, by Sir Luke Schaub, Bart. ambaſſador from the court of England to that of France. They unite the policy of Machiavel with the integrity of d'Oſſat, and may be peruſed with improvement by all future miniſters. They are permitted to decorate this COLLECTION by the kindneſs of the amiable and elegant Mrs. LOCK, of NORBURY Park, near Leatherhead, the daughter of the writer.

Inſtructions pour le CARDINAL DUBOIS.

" Les dernieres fois, que j'ai eu l'honneur
" de m'entretenir avec vous, il m'a paru que
" vous aviez beſoin de certains points fixes
" aux quels votre eſprit dilatté par une trop
" tumultueuſe diverſité d'ideés peût ſe refu-
" gier comme a autant d'azyles, pour prendre
" haleines en ſurete.

" Autorité

" Autorité, menagements, habitudes, be-
" ſoins paſſez, neceſſité preſente, inconveniens
" a faire le bien, et a ne le pas faire! tout
" cela vous combat tour à tour, et vous tient
" en ſuſpens, lorſque vous devriez reſoudre
" ou executer. Et comme vous n'avez pas
" ou qu'on ne vous laiſſe pas le tems de vous
" recueillir aſſez pour concilier, tous ces
" divers mouvemens par des maximes gene-
" rales et ſeures, je tente de vous en ſug-
" gerer quelques unes.

" 1. Devenu Premier Miniſtre, il faut qu'en
" homme regeneré vous regardiez tous vos
" péchez paſſez comme veniels, et effacez,
" et tous vous péchez futurs comme mortels
" et impardonables.

" 2. Depuis que votre credit eſt converti
" en titre d'autorité. Vous étes reſponſable
" de tout. Et il ne ſe commettra ni bien ni
" mal dans l'état qui ne ſoit la votre.

" 3. Votre autorité embraſſe tout. Et tout
" eſt de votre metier, lequel, ſi vous ne ſavez
" le faire en entier, vous accablera.

" 4. C'eſt dans les commencemens qu'il
" vous importe le plus de vous montrer égal

" a votre autorité : puiſque tout ce que vous
" relacherez de vos droits ſur les autres, ac-
" croitra aux autres ſur vous.

" 5. Il faut que vous ſoyez ſaiſi de toute
" l'autorité qui vous appartient, pour pouvoir
" en diſpenſer a chaque ſubalterne ſa juſte
" portion.

" 6. Il faut pourtant que vous gardiez des
" menagemens. Mais ce n'eſt qu' avec votre
" maitre ſeulement, pour lui faire ſentir tou-
" jours que votre autorité, n'eſt employée
" que comme elle etoit deſtinée a ſuppléer a
" ce qu'il manquoit a l'exerciſe et a la ſecu-
" rité de la ſienne.

" 7. Avec les autres vous ne devez garder
" des menagemens que pour leur faire le bien
" et pour les y affectionner.

" 8. Le public toujours jaloux de l'autorité
" applaudera a la votre, ſi ſes premiers coups
" tombent ſur ceux qui auront étà trouvez en
" fraude.

" 9. Armez vous d'un rigidité ſalutaire
" contre le mal, et ne reconnoiſſez pour amis
" et pour cliens ceux qui font le bien ou qui

" la

" la deſirent. Ce n'eſt que par cela que vous
" pouvez relever l'eſperance publique.

" 10. Une delicateſſe bien meſurée peut
" vous diſpenſer de vous elever en accuſa-
" teur contre des gens a qui vous tenez par
" d'anciennes liaiſons, mais elle ne doit point
" leur faire trouver en vous un protecteur,
" quand c'eſt leur propre beſogne qui les
" accuſe et les condemne.

" 11. Sachez vous fier et defier. Et pour
" diſcerner le degré de confiance, que vous
" devez donner a chacun, fiez vous moins
" aux hommes qu'aux choſes. Les honnêtes
" gens ne s'en formarliſeront pas.

" 12. Ne vous fiez plus a un homme qui
" vous a trompé une fois a deſſein, ni a celui
" même qui ſeroit capable de manquer a ſon
" devoir pour l'amour de vous.

" 13. Gardez vous ſurtout de donner lieu
" a penſer, qu'en vous rendent des ſervices
" particuliers l'on puiſſe acquerir le droit de
" deſſervir impunément le public.

" 14. Montrez votre ſuperiorité et vos in-
" tentions dans le choix de vos ouvriers.

 " 15. C'eſt

" 15. C'eſt a la tête a penſer, et a faire agir
" les membres.

" 16. Il faut que vous ayez l'œil a tout,
" mais pas la main a tout. Des traits d'au-
" torité que vous ne dirigeriez pas, deran-
" geroient votre machine. Mais vous ne
" devez diriger qu'en gros. Vous ne ſuffi-
" rez pas aux details et ils detourneroient
" votre vué de deſſus la totalité.

" 17. Ne vous reſervez pas que la beſogne
" que vous ſeul pouvez faire. Autrement
" vous ferez languir et la votre, et celle des
" autres.

" 18. La lenteur et l'incertitude ne ſont
" excuſables que dans l'examen et dans la
" déliberation. Mais des que vous avez
" deliberé et determiné, l'execution doit etre
" prompte et ferme, ſans quoi vous tom-
" berez dans le mepris, et dans le deſordre."

FENELON,

FENELON,

ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

THE perſon of Fenelon is thus deſcribed by one who was intimately acquainted with him :—
"He was rather tall, well made, lean, and "pale. His noſe was large and well-ſhaped. "His eyes darted fire and vivacity*. His "countenance was ſuch that one never ſees "any thing like it. Whoever had once ſeen "it could never forget it. It contained every "thing, and united contrarieties without their "appearing to be at variance. It contained "gravity and ſweetneſs, ſerioufneſs and cheer-"fulneſs. It exhibited equally the man of "learning, the eccleſiaſtic, and the nobleman ; "but what univerſally pervaded it, as well as "the whole of his perſon, were fineſſe, under-"ſtanding, decorum, the graces, and parti-"cular dignity. It required an effort to take "one's eyes from him. All his pictures appear "to ſpeak ; yet no painter could ever reach "the proportions, the harmony, and the "delicacy of character, that were united "in his countenance ; his manners anſwered

* See his portrait by Drevet, one of the fineſt engravings that great artiſt ever made.

" completely to them; they had an eaſe,
" which they gave to other perſons; an air of
" propriety, for which he was indebted to
" living much in the world, and in the beſt
" company, and which extended itſelf to
" every thing that he ſaid or did. Beſide
" this, he poſſeſſed a natural ſoft and flow-
" ery eloquence, a politeneſs inſinuating,
" but noble, and proportioned to the perſons
" with whom he was; an elocution eaſy,
" neat, and agreeable; and clearneſs and
" preciſion of expreſſion to make himſelf un-
" derſtood even in treating the moſt ab-
" ſtracted and the moſt difficult queſtions.
" With all this, he never permitted himſelf
" to appear to have more underſtanding than
" thoſe with whom he converſed. He put
" himſelf upon a level with every one, with-
" out letting him feel it; he put him at his
" caſe, and ſeemed to faſcinate him ſo, that
" he could not quit him for a moment with-
" out deſiring to return to him. This rare
" talent, which he poſſeſſed in an eminent
" degree, kept his friends attached to him
" all his life, in ſpite of his exile and his diſ-
" grace; and at the unhappy diſtance at
" which they were from him, united them
" in the melancholy pleaſure of talking of
" him, of regretting him, of ſighing after his

" return, and of expecting it with the greateſt " ardour of deſire.*"—*St. Simon's Memoirs.*

A village curate came one day to the archbiſhop of Cambray, to complain that the peaſants of his pariſh danced on a Sunday. " Do not let us dance, M. le Curé," ſaid the good Fenelon; ' but do not deprive others of " their innocent pleaſures; we have been idle, " they have been labouring all the week†."

In

* The perſon of our times who appears the moſt to reſemble Fenelon is the preſent pious, honeſt, and intrepid cardinal archbiſhop of Mechlin; a prelate perſecuted, like him, by his late ſovereign, the hot-brained and conceited Joſeph the Second, with the additional horror of having every miſchief to fear from the fanatic impiety of the modern ſavages of Europe.

† The Proclamation in the time of James the Firſt, for the uſe of Sports, ſays,

" The inconveniences that the prohibition of ſports on " the ſabbath-day occaſions are, that it keepeth the common " and meaner ſort of people from uſing ſuch exerciſe as " may make their bodies more able for war; ſets up drink- " ing, tipling, and filthy drunkenneſs, and breeds a num- " ber of idle and diſcontented ſpeeches in the alehouſes: " for when ſhall the common people * have leave to exer- " ciſe,

* The intelligent and excellent Signor Celeſia, of Genoa, uſed to ſay, " I wiſh we had in our republic as many har- " lequins as they have at Venice; we then ſhould have " fewer quarrels and leſs aſſaſſination."

In the year 1709, a young ſovereign prince paſſed a few days with Fenelon. They had much converſation together, and, among other ſubjects, talked of toleration. The archbiſhop ſaid to his royal gueſt, "Never, "Sir, oblige your ſubjects to change their "religion; no human power can force the "impenetrable intrenchment of the freedom

"ciſe, if not upon Sundays and holidays, ſeeing that they "muſt apply their labour and win their living on all work-"ing days.

* * * *

"His Majeſtie's pleaſure is, that, after the end of di-"vine ſervice, his good people be not diſturbed, letted, or "diſcouraged, from any lawful exerciſe, ſuch as dancing, "either men or women, archery for men, leaping, vault-"ing, or any ſuch harmleſs recreation; nor from having of "May-games, Whitſun ales, morrice-dancing, and the "ſetting-up of may-poles, and other ſports therein uſual, "ſo as the ſame be had in due and convenient time, with-"out impediment or neglect of divine worſhip."

The Puritans indeed had gone ſo far as to prevent brewing on a Saturday, for fear the beer ſhould *work* on the Sunday following. It muſt be recollected, however, that theſe overzealous Chriſtians afterwards deſtroyed monarchy, epiſcopacy, and the peerage, the ſupports no leſs than the ornaments of the conſtitution of England.

"of

" of thinking. Violence can never convince
" men; it can only make them hypocrites.
" When ſovereigns interfere in matters of
" religion, inſtead of protecting it, they en-
" ſlave it. Grant, then, to all men a civil
" toleration of religion; not as if you ap-
" proved of every difference in it, as a matter
" of indifference; but as if you permitted
" every thing with patience that God per-
" mitted, and as if you wiſhed to conduct
" mankind into one opinion by the charms of
" a ſoft and gentle perſuaſion."

The 'Telemachus' of this prelate gave great offence at court: it was aſſuredly an indirect ſatire upon the tyrant Louis XIV. and his ſycophantic courtiers, by the general principles of juſtice and toleration which it taught. Fauduit attacked it with great virulence and folly, in his 'Antitelemachia', and Louis and his miniſters were enraged againſt its illuſtrious author. Many perſons ſaw alluſions in it to particular characters. Fenelon thus concludes a letter to his pupil the Duke of Burgundy, heir to the crown of France:

" Be the heir of the virtues of St. Louis,
" before you become the heir of his crown.

" Call upon him with confidence when you " have occaſion for his aſſiſtance. Remember " that his blood runs in your veins, and that " the ſpirit of faith which ſanctified him ſhould " be the life of your heart. He beholds you " from the exalted heights of heaven, where " he prays for you, and where he hopes that " you will one day reign with him. Unite " then your heart to his. *Conſerva, mi fili,* " *præcepta patris tui.*"

Fenelon wrote on the education of young women, at the deſire of the Duke de Beauvilliers. In this little book neither the magic of his ſtyle, nor the purity of his ſentiments, nor his knowledge of life, forſake him.

" All forms of government," ſaid Fenelon one day to the Chevalier Ramſay, " are ne- " ceſſarily imperfect; for the ſupreme power " in this world muſt ever be entruſted to " man. Yet all forms of government are " good, when thoſe who govern attend only " to the great law of the public welfare. In " theory, perhaps, certain forms appear pre- " ferable to others; but in practice, the " weakneſs and the corruption of mankind,

" ſubject

" ſubject to the ſame paſſions, expoſe every " ſtate to inconveniences nearly equal in each " of them."

The lively and intrepid Lord Peterborough, who had the misfortune to have his mind tainted with infidel principles, ſtaid a few weeks with the good archbiſhop at his palace at Cambray, and was ſo much impreſſed with the ſweetneſs of his manners, and the benevolence of his diſpoſition, that he told the Chevalier Ramſay, " Upon my word, I muſt " quit the archbiſhop as ſoon as I can; for if " I ſtay a week longer, I am a Chriſtian in " ſpite of myſelf." This ſentiment gave riſe to the following lines:

An Uncle to his Proteſtant Nieces, on their viſiting Wardour Caſtle in Wilts, the Seat of LORD ARUNDEL, *on St. Peter's Day* 1794.

'TIS not the ſplendid Houſe of Prayer,
The burniſh'd gold's well-order'd glare,
The altar's beauteous form emboſs'd
With marbles from each diſtant coaſt;
The clouds of incenſe that ariſe,
And waft their fragrance to the ſkies;
'Tis not the flood of burning day
The tapers dazzling lights diſplay;

'Tis

'Tis not the lengthen'd notes and ſlow
The organ's diapaſons blow;
The ſound the pious virgins breathe
To th' enraptur'd crowd beneath,
As they their tuneful voices raiſe
To accents ſoft of prayer and praiſe;
'Tis not the prieſts in glittering ſhow
That at the ſanctuary bow,
Whilſt, offspring of their magic hands,
A Preſent Deity acknowledged ſtands;
'Tis not the young and beauteous band
Before the holy place who ſtand,
Like Samuel's ſons of early grace,
Th' Acolothyſt's * well-nurtur'd race,
Who, taught from life's firſt bluſhing morn
Theſe ſacred functions to adorn,
With ſteady ſtep and decent mien
Add luſtre to the ſolemn ſcene;
'Tis not each effort to expreſs
The charms and grace of holineſs,
That, to its deſtination true,
This ſacred ſite can bring to view;
'Tis not Ribera's † wond'rous art
Such pow'r to canvas to impart,
As, grand in form and bright in hue,
To bring to our aſtoniſh'd view
The Lord of Life, torn, pale, and dead,
Who for vile man's tranſgreſſions bled;
Whilſt weeping angels, hov'ring o'er,
The myſtery of love explore:

* The attendants on the prieſts at the altar, ſo called.

† Spagnolet, ſo called.

'Tis not, my girls, ſuch things as theſe
That for your faith deſtroy my eaſe—
Your minds, I know, from earlieſt youth
So train'd to wiſdom and to truth,
To you external things inſpire
The only notice they require;
Yet one thing frightens me, I own,
Secure of all but that alone—
The noble tenants of the place
My fears alarm, my quiet chaſe;
Their piety without pretence,
Their goodneſs, their benevolence;
Their minds unſpoil'd by wealth or ſtate
(Thoſe common tempters of the great);
Their charity, that knows no bound
Where man and miſery are found,
And cheriſhes in theſe ſad times
Th' unfortunate of other climes;
Prieſts from their native altars torn,
Their ruffian country's jeſt and ſcorn:
Your hearts, dear girls, ſo well I know
To ſympathize at other's woe,
Of virtue fond, to worth ſo true,
So charm'd with goodneſs' every view,
That I am ſure you will enquire
What principles ſuch acts inſpire—
What faith ſo fervent and ſo bright
Keeps lives ſo fully in the right?
Nay more, my tortur'd ſoul to vex,
The more to haraſs and perplex,
Of manners kind, demeanour meek,
See Forreſter * the pulpit ſeek,
And on St. Peter's very day,

* Domeſtic chaplain to Lord Arundel.

Of Rome's fam'd head the prop and ſtay,
So candidly his ſubject treats
(How fitted for religious heats!),
That with attention's well-pleas'd ear,
Sarum's good prelate's ſelf* might hear.
At Wardour than no longer ſtay,
There all we meet will fears convey.
Then fly ye courſers fleet as air,
To †Bemerton we muſt repair,
Fam'd long for paſtors of good learning,
Of great acuteneſs and diſcerning,
Who, in polemics deep and ſtrong,
Rome's faith have labour'd to prove wrong—
Where Herbert, Norris, Hawes, and Coxe,
Have given the Catholics ſome knocks:
'Tis this will ſave ye from the lurch,
And keep ye true to *Mother* Church.

S.

* Dr. John Douglas; whom if the virtuous Lord Falkland had known, he would not have ſaid that Biſhop Juxon was the only prelate that a pair of lawn ſleeves could not ſpoil.

† Bemerton, near Saliſbury. Its incumbents have been occaſionally very diſtinguiſhed perſons, as Mr. Herbert the Poet, the Ideal Norris, the learned Mr. Hawes, and the celebrated Traveller Mr. Coxe.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

BY THE COMPILER

OF

ANECDOTES

OF

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BIOGRAPHIANA.

BOILEAU.

BOILEAU was one day viſited by a noble and unprofeſſional perſon, who reproached him with not having returned his firſt viſit. "You "and I," ſaid the ſatiriſt, "are upon different "terms. I loſe my time when I pay a viſit; you "only get rid of your's when you do ſo." Yet when Menage called upon him one day, and, on finding him at his ſtudies, begged his pardon for interrupting him, he replied, "Sir, one man "of letters can never interrupt another."

Under the ancien regime of France, the manner of paying viſits in that country was attended with no inconvenience; no time was loſt, nor any interruption occaſioned. Thoſe perſons that were not upon very intimate terms with each other were contented with giving in their names to the ſervants, who kept a viſiting-book; this they called *ſe faire inſcrire chez un tel*, and the compliment was returned in the ſame manner. No one can tell what the preſent French do in theſe caſes, as they have in general appeared to treat each other with as little ceremony as they have done their neighbours.

ABBE DÉ ST. PIERRE.

THIS honeſt politician made the chriſtian rule, of doing as you would be done by, apply even to politics. "The people," ſays he, "pay their taxes willingly, when a ſove-"reign can ſay to himſelf, Would *I*, were I "a ſubject, that the ſovereign ſhould tax "me in the ſame manner that I do my ſub-"jects, and that he ſhould demand of me ſuch "a ſubſidy for ſuch a certain purpoſe? They "pay willingly," adds he, "when all perſons "in a ſtate are taxed in proportion to their "property, and when they know with cer-"tainty that the money thus drawn from them "is expended with wiſdom and with proper "economy."

"Every perſon," ſays the Abbé, in his "Tarif "Tarifié," ſhall declare what he is worth, "and ſhall be taxed in proportion to his pro-"perty, of whatever kind it is. This tarif "ſhall be calculated at five per cent. on the "income of lands that the poſſeſſor keeps in "his own hands; with reſpect to lands that "are let to farm, they ſhall be taxed at two "and a half per cent. to be paid by the tenant. "The tax on money employed in trade ſhall be "at one and a half per cent. The tax on

"in-

" induſtry and labour ſhall be fixed at the rate " of ſo many day's work in each profeſſion.

" The certainty," adds he, (he is ſpeaking of old France) " that a perſon ſhall never be " exceſſively nor excluſively taxed, nor more " taxed in proportion than his neighbours, will " eſtabliſh commerce; increaſe the number " of the inhabitants of the country, the " number of thoſe who cultivate the ground, " and of conſequence the fruits of the earth; " the rents and the revenues of the nobility; " and diminiſh the number of the poor and " the idle, becauſe by theſe means every one " will find ſome work or ſome occupation on " which he may employ himſelf."

This benevolent projector has put the advantages of a public ſchool over private education in a very ſtrong light.

" Children," ſays he, " that are brought " up at a public ſchool are in general more " manly* than thoſe brought up at a private " ſeminary; they are uſed to wait upon them-

* A celebrated admiral of our times, on ſeeing the dormitory at Weſtminſter, exclaimed, " Were it not for this, and " the forecaſtle of a man of war, our nation would become " a country of macaronies."

" ſelves; to take care of their clothes and their
" books, and to buy what they want for them-
" ſelves; they are taught to behave well to each
" other; to write and to keep their accounts;
" with many other habits of great uſe to them
" in their future life. Raillery is indeed a
" vice; but it often ſerves to correct the
" vices of him to whom it is applied, eſpe-
" cially when all his companions join in it.
" The proverb, that ſays, Familiarity breeds
" contempt, is founded in truth. Yet ſtill
" parents wiſh that their children ſhould re-
" ſpect them. It is true, indeed, that a mo-
" ther wiſhes often to ſee her ſon; but ſhe
" does not conſider, that the ſeldomer he ſees
" her the more reſpect he entertains for her.
" If a child in general reſpects his father more
" than his mother, it is becauſe he is leſs
" cockered by one than by the other. It is odd,
" but it is too true, that the tenderneſs of
" mothers, inſtead of being advantageous to
" children, is too often pernicious to them;
" and that a particular child, who would have
" become a man of principle and of diligence,
" has turned out idle and worthleſs, becauſe
" he has had a bad education, and has been
" too much fondled by his mother."

M. DE

M. DE BUFFON,

if not the hiſtorian, was moſt aſſuredly the orator of nature. The magic of his ſtyle either makes you believe what he tells you to be true, or diſregard whether it is ſo or not. He excels in deſcription, and there is not, perhaps, in any language whatever, ſo eloquent a writer. He has the talent of dreſſing with flowers things that in many other writers would diſguſt, and yet are neceſſary to his book from the nature of his ſubject; and he ſo decorates them, that under his pen their offenſiveneſs is not perceived. M. Herault de Sechelles, an eloquent lawyer, viſited M. de Buffon ſome years ago, and publiſhed an account of his entertaining viſit with this title, "*Voyage à Montbard en* 1785. From this book the following extracts are made: "I mentioned," ſays Herault de Sechelles, "the word *genius* "to him—'Genius*,' replied he, 'is nothing "but a ſtrong diſpoſition to take pains. In-"vention depends upon patience. A writer "ſhould

* "I know of no ſuch thing as genius," ſaid our Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper one day; "genius is nothing "but labourr and diligence." This definition of genius was given by a perſon who ſeemed to have the faireſt claims to that gift of heaven; the greateſt ethical painter that ever exiſted; and a painter of ſo exuberant a fancy that every figure in his pictures is doing ſomething, and

" ſhould obſerve and ſhould conſider his ſub-
" ject for a great while; it then unrolls itſelf
" and developes itſelf by degrees; you feel
" then as if a ſmall ſtroke of electricity had
" pervaded your head, and at the ſame time
" made an impreſſion upon your heart. That
" is the inſtant of genius; then you feel the
" pleaſure of compoſition; a pleaſure ſo great,
" that I have often ſpent twelve or fourteen
" hours together at it. It was my greateſt
" enjoyment; indeed I was more abſorbed
" with it than with my own fame. Fame may
" come afterwards if it pleaſes; and, to ſay
" truth, in general it does come afterwards.
" But would you increaſe the rapture, and at
" the ſame time be original, when you are
" writing on a ſubject open no book upon
" that ſubject; draw every thing from your
" own head, and do not conſult a book till
" you find that you can produce nothing. I
" have always made uſe of this method when
" I wrote. By theſe means I have always en-

his canvaſs is never extenſive enough for his ideas; ſo that in the ends of his pictures you often ſee mere hands and legs introduced for want of room for the faces that ſhould accompany them; and which have ſtill a propriety and a diſtinctiveneſs of action.

That honour to human nature, Sir Iſaac Newton, ſaid of himſelf, " that if ever he had been able to do any thing, he " had effected it by patient thinking only."

" joyed

" joyed every author that I have read. We
" become on a level with them, or above
" them; we judge them, we divine their mean-
" ing, and we read them with great rapidity.
" With reſpect to expreſſion, always join the
" image to the idea. The image ſhould al-
" ways precede the idea to prepare the mind.
" You ſhould not always make uſe of the pe-
" culiar and diſtinctive word, which is ſome-
" times a common one, but you ſhould make
" uſe of the word that is very near to it. A
" compariſon is in general neceſſary to make
" the idea felt; and, to make uſe of a
" compariſon myſelf, I will repreſent ſtyle
" under the image of a cutting out, which one
" muſt pare and twiſt about in every direction
" to give it the form required. When you
" write, attend to the firſt impulſe of your
" mind, it is in general the beſt; then lay
" aſide for ſome days, or for a conſiderable
" time, what you have written. Nature does
" not operate all at once; ſhe operates by
" degrees, after having reſted and taken
" additional ſtrength. We muſt employ
" ourſelves continually about the ſame thing;
" follow it up, and not occupy ourſelves
" upon different objects. When I am doing
" one thing I never think of any other. In
" your profeſſion, that of the law, it is differ-
" ent; you have often many *plaidoyers* to com-

" pare at the ſame time, and often on ſubjects
" not very important. You are preſſed for
" time, you can only conſult your notes; in
" that caſe, inſtead of attending to be correct,
" you muſt give as much as poſſible into the
" eloquence of words; that is in general ſuf-
" ficient for thoſe perſons who hear you."

M. de Buffon often ſaid, " The ſtyle of a
" man is the man himſelf. Poets have no
" ſtyle, becauſe they are fettered by the
" meaſure of their verſes, which makes them
" ſlaves *. So when any one talks to me of
" the talents of a particular perſon, I reply,
" let me ſee what he has written. The ſtyle
" of M. Thomas is too elaborate, too in-
" flated; that of J. J. Rouſſeau is better, but
" it has all the defects of his want of edu-
" cation; it abounds too much in inter-
" jections and exclamations; he is conti-
" nually apoſtrophizing. With reſpect to
" myſelf," ſaid he, " I am every day learning
" to write. I have paſſed fifty years at my
" writing-table; I often read over what I
" have written, and I find either ideas that I
" wiſh to alter, or others that I cannot make

* Malherbe (the celebrated French poet) uſed to ſay of poets, that they were of much the ſame uſe in a ſtate as good ſkittle-players.

" better."

" better." He ſaid, in ſpeaking of Rouſſeau, " I was very fond of him; but when I ſaw " his 'Confeſſions' I ceaſed to eſteem him. " The badneſs of his heart diſguſted me, and " the contrary of what happened to moſt " perſons happened to Rouſſeau in my mind; " after his death he began to loſe my eſteem. " I cannot excuſe Rouſſeau his contradic- " tions."

" One may ſay of M. Buffon," adds Sechelles, " that he calculates his thought " and his expreſſion as he calculates every " thing elſe; a remarkable quality that he " acquired from his knowledge of mathe- " matics, and from his habit of explaining " them. He ſaid that he had ſtudied them " from early life, firſt in the writings of " Euclid, and then in thoſe of the Marquis " de l'Hôpital. At twenty years of age," added he, " I had diſcovered the Binome of " Newton, without knowing that it had been " previouſly diſcovered by Newton." M. Sechelles aſked M. Buffon how a man ſhould form his mind; he replied, " by reading " merely the capital books of every kind and " on every ſcience, becauſe they are all re- " lated, as Cicero ſays; becauſe the views " of one may be applied to the views of an- " other, though a man is not deſtined to

" exerciſe

" exerciſe them all. So for a lawyer the " knowledge of the art military and of its " principal operations would not be uſeleſs. " I have always done ſo," added he; " but do " not let this frighten us; the principal books " upon every ſubject are but few, fifty per- " haps at moſt. I recommend the reading " only of the works of the great geniuſes, of " whom there are very few in the world, only " five, Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Monteſ- " quieu, and myſelf. With reſpect to Newton, " he has diſcovered a great principle, but he " paſſed his whole life in calculations to de- " monſtrate it; and with reſpect to ſtyle he " can be of no uſe. He appeared to me to " eſteem Leibnitz more than Lord Bacon; he " ſaid that Leibnitz carried away every thing " by the force of his genius, while Bacon's " diſcoveries were the fruits of the moſt pro- " found meditation; and that the real ge- " nius of Leibnitz was not to be found in the " complete edition of his works, but in the " Memoirs he compoſed for the Academy of " Berlin. In quoting Monteſquieu he praiſed " his talents, not his ſtyle, ' which,' ſaid " he, ' is not often good; it is too conciſe, " and wants clearneſs. I knew the Preſident " well,' added he; ' the defect of his ſtyle " aroſe from his phyſical imperfections. He

" was nearly blind, and ſo extremely *vif*,
" that in general he forgot what he wiſhed
" to dictate; ſo that he was obliged to con-
" fine himſelf within the narroweſt ſpace
" poſſible.

" M. Buffon was very anxious that I ſhould
" go to maſs on the Sunday I was with him.
" He always goes himſelf on that day and
" gives a Louis d'Or to the poor. His fa-
" vourite principle is, that religion ſhould be
" reſpected; and that in ſmall towns where
" a perſon is obſerved, he ſhould give offence
" to no one in that reſpect. I am perſuaded,'
ſaid he, 'that in all your public ſpeeches you
" have acted in the ſame manner. I have
" paid the ſame attention to religion in all my
" works.

* * * * * *

" Every man ſhould pay the ſame reſpect
" to religion; thoſe who act otherwiſe are
" fools. Voltaire, Diderot, and Helvetius,
" have not done ſo, and have brought upon
" themſelves great trouble. The laſt was my
" intimate friend; I always adviſed him to be
" moderate; he was not ſo, and he had ſuffi-
" cient reaſon to repent of his not having fol-
" lowed my advice.' Buffon," continues

Seçhelles,

Sechelles, "never takes up his pen to write "till he has long meditated his ſubject, and "has in general no paper near him but that "on which he is writing. This, in one's "ſtudy," adds his biographer, "is more ne-"ceſſary than moſt writers think. The re-"gularity, in fact, which a man ſees about "him is communicated to his productions. "It is ſtrongly recommended by two labo-"rious writers, M. Necker and the Abbé "Terrai."

A lady once told Buffon, that what Rouſſeau had mentioned in his 'Emile' reſpecting women nurſing their own children was not new, for that he himſelf had mentioned it long before in his writings. "I had, "indeed, *told them* ſo," replied Buffon; "but "Rouſſeau has *commanded* it, and muſt make "himſelf obeyed *.

Buffon had a ſon of whom he was very fond, and who was an idolater of his father's

* When Rouſſeau's 'Emile' came out, an able phyſician ſaid, "There are many excellent truths in this book; it "will do much ſervice to mankind; but I foreſee that our "ladies will do much harm to their children by ſtarving "them in two ways; by a diet compoſed too much of vege-"table food, and by expoſing them too much to the cold."

glory and reputation. When under the fatal guillotine he exclaimed, " *Citoyens, je* " *me nomme Buffon.*"

MARSHAL BELLEISLE,

to accuſtom himſelf to contemplate that great dignity to which he arrived, or to raiſe in his mind that paſſion for glory which afterwards ſucceeded ſo well, uſed to walk about his room every morning exclaiming for half an hour together, " I am reſolved to be a great " general, and Marſhal of France."

LE COMTE DE GELIN

was implicated in the unhappy buſineſs of La Charette, and brought before the military commiſſion. Being aſked by one of his judges whether he was married or not, " I am mar- " ried," ſaid he, " to the daughter of mine " and of your maſter." [He had married a natural daughter of Louis XV.] Before he was executed he exclaimed, " I die for my " God and my king."

SENECAI
s

wrote ſome lines which he called 'The Irreſolute Man;' they have been thus tranſlated by an ingenious youth, who felt but too ſenſibly the ill conſequences of the folly deſcribed in them:

THE IRRESOLUTE MAN.

While Jack too long deliberates
  Which lot of life 'tis beſt to draw,
  Or arms, or phyſic, church, or law,
  And ſtill his choice procraſtinates;

Neglected Time with rapid wing
  In ſilence ſweeps the liſtleſs hours,
  Each idly crops life's freſheſt flow'rs,
Which knows, alas! no ſecond ſpring:

For ſoon old age with wintry hands
  Shall freeze the current of the ſoul,
  Her ardent energies controul,
And bind the powers in icy bands:

Yet Jack has mem'ry, taſte, and wit,
  In learning prompt, in ſpeaking ready;
  But, wav'ring, doubtful, light, unſteady,
For ev'ry ſtate is now unfit.

While floating on each wand'ring wave
  Of paſſion, chance, caprice, and whim,
  Death comes and ſtrait decides for him,
To fix his ſtation in the grave.

The

The character of Aliger, ſo finely depicted by Dr. Johnſon in 'The Rambler,' is ſaid to have been that of the late learned Mr. Floyer Sydenham, the tranſlator of the Dialogues of Plato.

FATHER GERDIL

ſays of education, "that it is indeed an art, "but one of thoſe which are directory, pro- "ducing nothing apparently at the time. "The increaſe is moſt aſſuredly ſlow; the ad- "vantage not readily ſeen, and at a diſtance. "It is like the ſhadow of a dial which is ſtill "going on, yet no eye ſees it move." Ignorant parents do not know

Molis quantæ eſt, humanam condere mentem;

how difficult and how tedious a buſineſs it is to build up the fabric of the human mind to advantage; and by their folly and precipitation, in not ſuffering the foundations to be laid deep and ſolid, not unfrequently render it a building of ſand, inſtead of a fabric of ſtone; and wiſh to pluck the fruit from the tree before the bloſſom is ſet.

FONTENELLE

FONTENELLE

had one day drawn *The King* on the *Jour des Rois*, Twelfth-day; and being aſked whether he would be a deſpot, anſwered, "A fine "queſtion indeed!"

RACINE.

EVERY line in this poet is excellent. Voltaire ſays, "that a comment would be made "with great eaſe on his Works, for that there "would be nothing more to do than to write "under every paſſage beautiful, ſublime, ex-"quiſite." Boileau uſed to ſay, "that he "had taught Racine to make verſes with "difficulty. The eaſieſt verſes," adds he, "that are known, are not thoſe which are "compoſed with the greateſt eaſe."

He, in conjunction with Boileau, was appointed hiſtoriographer to Louis XIV. who had once ordered him to attend him to a ſiege that was carrying on in Flanders. Racine, however, remained at Verſailles; and when the king at his return expreſſed his ſurpriſe at it,

and

and told him that it was by no means a journey of any length; "Very true Sire," replied the poet: "We had ordered our campaign "dreſſes; but our taylors made us wait ſo "long, that when they brought them home, "the town your majeſty went to beſiege "had been long taken.*"

Madame de Maintenon was one of Racine's greateſt protectors. He had one day repreſented to her in very ſtrong terms, the miſeries which Louis the Fourteenth's expenſive wars had entailed upon his people. She was much ſtruck with the force of his reaſons, and the powers of his deſcription; and deſired him to draw up for her a memorial on the ſubject. This ſhe ſhewed to Louis, who was much diſpleaſed at it, and inſiſted on knowing the author. She had the weakneſs to tell him, and he immediately exclaimed, "What, becauſe "he knows how to write good verſes, does he "pretend to know every thing elſe; and be-"cauſe he is a great poet, does he think him-"ſelf capable of being a great miniſter?" On being told of this, Racine exclaimed, "I "am a dead man," ran into his bed-chamber,

* The collections that thoſe great men had made for the Hiſtory were burnt in a fire at M. de Valincour's houſe.

and took immediately to his bed, forgetting what he had advanced in his tragedy of Eſther:

What buſineſs has that man at Court,
Who cannot many a ſlight ſupport;
Nor knows each feeling to beguile,
And hide thoſe griefs in many a ſmile,
Which his ſad aching heart oppreſs
With ev'ry pang of wretchedneſs.

He went afterwards to Court at the requeſt of Madame de Maintenon, but appeared very melancholy and unhappy there, in ſpite of the notice the king affected to take of him. He died ſoon afterwards, and told his friend Boileau, who came to ſee him in his illneſs, "I love you ſo much, my dear friend, that "I am really glad to die before you. I do not "know how I could have lived without you;" and in the ſame ſtrain of ardent friendſhip, when on his death bed he applied for the arrears of his own penſion for the ſake of his family, he deſired his ſon to aſk for thoſe due to Boileau at the ſame time. "We muſt "never be ſeparated," ſaid he; "and I am "anxious to let him know that I conti-"nued his friend to the laſt moment of "my life."

Racine

Racine was an excellent ſcholar. His Sophocles and Euripides were full of marginal notes on the dubious paſſages of thoſe tragic poets, and were preſerved in the king's library at Paris.

The Memoirs of the Life of Racine are written by his ſon, who added to them ſome account of his father's friends, Boileau, Moliere, and la Fontaine.

" My father," ſays young Racine, " to diſguſt " my brother from writing verſes, and from " fear that he ſhould attribute to my father's " Tragedies the attention that was paid to " him by the men of rank about the Court, " ſaid to him, " Do not ſuppoſe that my verſes " procure me all this notice. Corneille writes " much finer verſes than I can do, yet no one " pays him the leaſt attention. He is only " admired in the mouths of the actors. So " inſtead of tiring a company with reciting " my own verſes (about which I never talk), " I content myſelf with converſing with them " in the way they like, and talking of things " that amuſe them. My buſineſs with them " is, to tell them how clever *they* are ; ſo that " ſometimes when the Prince of Condé has " paſſed many hours with me, you would be

" aſtoniſhed, were you preſent, to obſerve that I
" have not ſpoken five words; but by degrees I
" lead him on to talk, and he goes home much
" better pleaſed with himſelf than with me."

LE CLERC.

THE candour and modeſty of this great ſcholar were not leſs remarkable than his erudition. When his judgment was matured by age, he became aſhamed of what he had written in his youth on the ſubject of Geneſis. He made a public recantation of his error, by annexing afterwards to his Commentary on Geneſis a Diſſertation concerning Moſes, the writer of that book of the Pentateuch, in which he acknowledged very fairly the errors he had given into in the firſt edition of his Commentary. " However," ſays the learned and pious Dr. Huntingford, " the cenſorious may be in-
" clined through malevolence to attribute a
" change of ſentiments to improper motives,
" yet in the eſtimation of candid judges, ha-
" bituated to reflection, it ſullies no man's
" honour to abandon a miſtake and adopt a
" right principle. It degrades no man's un-
" derſtanding to acknowledge that he has
" thought

" thought erroneouſly; but that after mature
" enquiry he has changed his opinion; for very
" little do they anſwer the purpoſe of increaſ-
" ing age, who become not uſefully wiſer as
" they grow older. The Spaniſh proverb
" ſays, A wiſe man alters his opinion, but
" a fool never does; and Lord Chief
" Juſtice Mansfield often ſaid, that to ac-
" knowledge that you were yeſterday wrong,
" is but to let the world know that you are
" wiſer to-day than you were yeſterday."

MONTESQUIEU.

THE poſthumous Works of this writer were publiſhed in 1783. In a preface to an Oriental Tale, intitled 'Arſaces and Iſmenia,' printed in them, he ſays, " He wrote that Tale
" from a deſire that he had to make even deſ-
" potiſm agreeable to his countrymen; being
" perſuaded in his mind that a limited
" monarchy (which, from the inſtability
" of human affairs, was but too apt to dege-
" nerate into deſpotiſm) was the government
" beſt ſuited to the country of France.*"

Of

* Through how many different changes of government have the French paſſed ſince they deſtroyed the regal one!

Of this opinion was the illuſtrious Thuanus, who thus concludes that maſter-piece of human compoſition, the Introduction to the Hiſtory of his own Times: "O God, preſerve "his majeſty the King (Henry the Fourth), "and the Dauphin; for in their ſafety are in-"cluded the peace, the concord, the ſecurity, "and every thing that can be uſeful and ſalu-"tary to France. Direct the councils of him "(who has ſaved his country from ruin, and "who now flouriſhes like a verdant tree near "a gentle ſtream) to the promotion of peace, "to the encouragement of good learning, and "of all thoſe arts that render a kingdom great "and reſpectable. Permit good order, ſo "agreeable to good minds, to bear the ſu-"preme ſway. May ancient faith and religion, "ancient manners, the inſtitutes of our an-

In the late ſkirmiſh for power amongſt the members of the Directory, a few of the perſons concerned in it had a plan to put the preſent Duke of Orleans upon the throne; ſo true is Machiavel's obſervation, "That thoſe are much "miſtaken who think a republican government can con-"tinue together long united."—"Nothing," ſays the Abbé de St. Pierre, "can be worſe than a divided autho-"rity; for if one party of thoſe aſſembled in the govern-"ment do not ſubmit to the ſupreme authority, it becomes "a ſcene of civil wars, and civil wars deſtroy a ſtate. A "republican government itſelf muſt be founded on this "union of authority." *Rêves d'un Homme du Bien.*

" ceſtors, and the laws of the country, be
" reſtored. Diſperſe all new and monſtrous
" opinions, all hereſies in religion, the off-
" ſpring of ill-employed leiſure. May there
" remain no ſchiſm in the houſe of God, but
" may peace of conſcience and ſecurity in the
" ſtate be confirmed. And, O eternal God
" of heaven (without whom we are nothing,
" and can do nothing)! I entreat and beſeech
" thee to grant, through thy Holy Spirit, that
" in every thing I am now about to tell,
" liberty, faith, and truth may be eſtabliſhed,
" no leſs with thoſe who are living at preſent
" than with poſterity; and that my work may
" be as free from any ſuſpicion of flattery or
" of malice, as it is free from any ſuſpicion
" of my undertaking it from motives of in-
" tereſt or lucre!"

Then follow ſome Alcaic Latin verſes to Truth, of which the following lines are a feeble adumbration:

O TRUTH, who with the Gods hadſt birth,
Hated, deteſted, ſcorn'd on earth!
Virtue's delight, and Vice's dread,
Whither, ah! whither art thou fled?

O, from thy native ſkies deſcend,
Thy courſe to wretched mortals bend;

With Modeſty, of nothing vain,
And Innocence, without a ſtain;

Simplicity, in robes of white,
Candour, celeſtial virgin bright;
And man's ſincereſt, kindeſt friend,
Religion, on thy ſteps attend!

Then dare the dangers of the field,
Thy falchion draw, and graſp thy ſhield;
For oh! the latter days are near,
And ev'ry boſom ſhakes with fear.

The world, by age extreme decay'd,
By man's foul deeds a chaos made,
In ruin hurl'd, or wrapt in fire,
Shall in the vaſt abyſs expire;

Unleſs thy ſalutary pow'r
Avert the dread tremendous hour;
Unleſs the magic of thy grace
Reſtore to virtue man's frail race.

To ſave the world then, Goddeſs! fly,
Deſtroy the fiend Impiety;
Rebellion's violence confound,
And licence, raging all around:

Concord's long wiſh'd-for joys infuſe,
And Peace, the nurſe of ev'ry Muſe;
Error's mad ſophiſtry reſtrain,
And thy bleſt ſway o'er men maintain:

'Gainſt Vice's darts their boſoms ſteel;
Make them this precept's force to feel:
"Howe'er Affliction waves its rod,
"To follow thee, and fear their God."

M. DE

M. DE SALO.

As this Counſellor of the Parliament of Paris was returning from the courts of juſtice one ſummer evening in the year 1662 (a year rendered memorable in the annals of France by a ſevere famine by which it was diſtinguiſhed), followed only by his ſervant, a man came up and putting a piſtol to his breaſt, whilſt his hand trembled exceedingly, demanded his money. "My friend," ſaid he, "you have "ſtopped an improper perſon; I have not "much money about me, but it is all at your "ſervice;" and gave him two Louis. The man took them, and made off as faſt as he could, without ſaying any thing more. "Fol-"low that man," ſaid M. de Salo to his ſervant, "without his obſerving you; ſee "where he ſtops, and return and let me "know." The ſervant did as he was ordered, followed the robber through three or four narrow ſtreets, and ſaw him go into a baker's ſhop, where he bought a large loaf of bread and changed one of his Louis. He then went into an alley at the diſtance of a few paces, ran up a pair of ſtairs that led to a garret, and on entering it (where there was no light but that of the moon) he threw his loaf

into

into the middle of the room, and exclaimed with ſobs to his wife and children, " Eat, eat; " this loaf has coſt very dear; ſatisfy your " hunger, and do not torment me as you have " done to procure you another. I ſhall be " hanged one of theſe days, and you will be " the cauſe of it." The wife, who was in tears, appeaſed him as well as ſhe could, picked up the loaf, and divided it amongſt her four children, who were nearly ſtarved to death. The ſervant, who had taken exact notice of all that paſſed, returned to his maſter, who went the next morning according to his directions to viſit the poor man's habitation. In his way up ſtairs he enquired of the lodgers what character he bore, and was told that he was a ſhoemaker, an honeſt and a worthy man, ever ready to aſſiſt his neighbours, but burdened with a large family; and ſo poor that they wondered how he was able to live. M. de Salo knocked at his door and was immediately let in by the poor man in rags, who, inſtantly recollecting him as the perſon that he had robbed the preceding day, fell down at his feet, requeſting him not to ruin him. " Do not make yourſelf uneaſy, my " good friend," ſaid M. de Salo; " I am not " come to do you any harm I promiſe you. " You follow a very wretched profeſſion I

" aſſure

" aſſure you, and one that will in a ſhort " time bring you to the gallows if you do " not leave it off. Take theſe ten guineas, " they will buy you ſome leather; ſo work " as hard as you can, and ſupport your chil- " dren by your honeſt induſtry."

This incident gave riſe to an affecting French drama called *L'Humanité*, and will, in the minds of perſons of benevolence and charity, give riſe to reflections that will end in ſomething more real. It has been ſaid, that many thouſand perſons died of hunger under the *ancien regime* of France. Mr. Saunders Welſh, an active and intelligent magiſtrate of Middleſex, told Dr. Johnſon, he had good reaſon to think that in ſome years two thouſand perſons died of want in London *.

England

* A faſtidious perſon was one day obſerving to Dr. Johnſon how much ſhe was affected by the ſmell of victuals in paſſing through Porridge Iſland, near St. Martin's church (a place filled with cooks' ſhops, that adminiſter ſoup and meat to the neceſſitous and labouring poor of this metropolis), " Madam," ſaid he, " let us have no ſneering at what " is ſo ſerious a thing to ſo many perſons. Hundreds of " your fellow-creatures turn another way that they may " not be tempted by the luxuries of Porridge Iſland to wiſh " for gratifications which they are not able to obtain. You " are certainly not *better* than all of theſe; give God thanks " that

England may with great juſtice boaſt of its poor-laws; a ſyſtem without rival in the world for its excellence and humanity, by which the rich are juſtly obliged to aſſiſt the ſuffering poor; and in which, perhaps, one alteration might be made with great propriety, that would render them as perfect as we can expect any thing to be that is done by man. The poor, who are honeſtly and worthily employed in another pariſh, ſhould not in caſe of ſickneſs be compelled to go to their own for aſſiſtance. A clauſe from the militia act might be eaſily adopted for this ſalutary and benevolent purpoſe *.

SUJA

" that you are happier." Noble and exalted ſentiments like theſe have lately, in the midſt of a diſſipated and luxurious metropolis, given riſe to an aſſociation which bears this honourable title, " *The Society for bettering the Condition* " *and increaſing the Comforts of the Poor.*"

* The treaſurer of the county in which the ſick militiaman happens to be, is empowered to draw upon the treaſurer of the county where the man's lega ſettlement is, for the expences that his illneſs has occaſioned.——An excellent magiſtrate, in his charge to the overſeers and churchwardens of the hundred of Stoke, Bucks, ſays wiſely and humanely with reſpect to the removal of labourers belonging to other pariſhes, " Conſider thoroughly what *you* may loſe, and " what the individual may ſuffer by the removal, be- " fore you apply to the juſtices on the ſubject. When you " have

SUJA AL DOULAH.

THIS energetic and active Indian Prince is thus described by the ingenious Mr. Dow:

" He is extremely handsome in his person, " about five feet eleven inches in height, and " so nervous and strong that with one stroke " of a sabre he can cut off the head of a buf- " falo. He is active, passionate, and ambi- " tious. His penetrating eye seems at first " sight to promise uncommon acuteness and " fire of mind; but his genius is too volatile " for depth of thought, and he is conse- " quently more fit for the manly exercises of " the field than for deliberation in the closet. " Till of late he gave little attention to busi- " ness. He was up before the sun, mounted " his horse, rushed into the forest, and hunted " down tigers or deer till the noon of " day; he then returned, plunged into the " cold bath, and spent his afternoon in the " Haram."

" have had for a long time the benefit of labour, and when " all that is wanted is a little temporary relief, reflect " whether, after so many years spent in your service, this " is the moment and the cause for removing them from " the scene of their labour to a distant parish."

KANG

KANG HI,

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THIS great prince, in one of his excurſions, obſerving a perſon ſitting idle under a hedge, in a fit of rage, ordered one of his attendants to ſtrip him of his clothes and make off with them. "A man," added he, "that does not work "himſelf, muſt always cauſe harm to ſome "other perſon." Solon, the wiſe legiſlator of Athens, commanded the Areopagus to watch over the conduct of every citizen, and to puniſh thoſe that were idle. Dr. Hunting-ford ſays finely in one of his Diſcourſes, "Whilſt bodily ſtrength is yet unimpaired by "debility, whilſt our mental faculties are "neither embarraſſed by neceſſity nor de-"preſſed by grief; during that happy period "of life to ſhrink from the labour either of "preparing for a creditable ſtation, or of ably "filling it when undertaken; to ſhrink from "that labour for the ſake of gratifying a "propenſity to liſtleſs indolence, frivolous "trifling, or amuſements then improper when "either unreaſonable in point of time or in "their nature incompatible with our deſtina-"tion: ſuch conduct is cowardly and un-"manly in the ſight of reaſon; it is criminal "and culpable in the ſight of Chriſtianity;

"for

" for Chriſtianity demands not only the avoid-
" ing of evil, but zealous activity in the per-
" formance of good works *."

The Engliſh proverb ſtyles idleneſs ' The ' Devil's anvil ;' and ſome interpreters have laboured to prove that the houſe in Scripture into which the bad ſpirits entered was that of an idle man ; and that its being ſwept and garniſhed meant merely that it contained nothing in it to occupy either the mind or the body of its wretched poſſeſſor, but left them to the complete occupancy and dominion of any vice that was tempted by its vacuity to take up its abode there. The pains and penalties of idleneſs were never more completely exemplified than in the caſe of a linen-draper of London who retired to his native country-town to enjoy his leiſure. He had not long been from London before *ennui pleuvoit à groſſes goutes*, before he was harraſſed with the terrible diſeaſe of having nothing to do, and became exceedingly low-ſpirited and deſpondent. He was ſoon afterwards attacked with the ſtone in a very ſevere manner ; and when his

* See Diſcourſes in two volumes 8vo. by Dr. Huntingford, Warden of Winchester College. It ſhould be recommended

his friends came to condole with him on his having ſo horrid and ſo painful a diſorder, he ſaid he was not certain but that the ſtone was a happy thing for him, as it gave him ſomething to attend to and to think of. "Preſerve me from myſelf, good God," is a Spaniſh wiſh; and it has been obſerved, that perſons who have committed ſuicide, have been rather thoſe who had nothing to do *, than thoſe who were oppreſſed with buſineſs; rather thoſe who had no ſenſations, than thoſe who had painful ones. Sir William Davenant ſays finely in Gondibert,

——————toil does keep
Obſtructions from the mind and quench the blood;
Eaſe but belongs to us like ſleep, and ſleep
Like opium is our medicine, not our food.

The conſequences of idleneſs are more miſchievous and more to be dreaded in minds of a certain temper and vigour than in duller and feebler

mended to all parents and inſtructors of youth, to put into their hands theſe excellent Sermons, which combat the preſent dangerous opinions, and the prevailing vices of the times, with great force of argument, and with the moſt impreſſive energy of religious injunction.

* Dr. Hartley in his exquiſite work, 'Obſervations on Man,' &c. recommends thoſe perſons who are hypochondriacal

feebler ones; as the weeds in a rich yet uncultivated ſoil are more in number and more rank and pernicious than in a field of leſs natural fertility.

GILES LE MAITRE,

firſt Preſident of the Parliament of Paris in the reign of Henry the Second, inſerted in all his leaſes with his farmers, a clauſe, that at the four great feaſts of the year they ſhould ſupply him with a covered cart, ſpread with freſh ſtraw, to carry his wife and daughters, as well as with an aſs to carry his chamber-maid: himſelf rode before them on a mule, and his clerk trotted by his ſide on foot. "The number of "livery ſervants," ſays St. Foix, "is a ſerious "evil at Paris. Thoſe perſons who were for-"merly contented with a maid ſervant, have "now two or three ſtout fellows as lacquies "behind their carriage. "I could wiſh," adds he, "that in time of war every ſecond "ſervant were taken from behind the coach "and made to ſerve in the army. In one of "the Grecian republics, it was reckoned in-"famous in time of war for any citizen to "be attended in the ſtreets by a ſervant."

driacal from having nothing to do, to take up in a benevolent manner the concerns of others; to become intereſted about their welfare; and by ſympathy to prevent the vacuity and the horrors of ſelfiſhneſs.

MARSHAL SAXE.

THIS great commander ſaid on his death-bed to his phyſician, "My dear Senac, life is "a dream; I indeed have had a very ſplendid "dream. Pray take care that my body be con-"ſumed by quicklime. I wiſh nothing to remain "of me but my memory amongſt my friends*."

The diſſolution of the human body by theſe means would be productive of many advantages. It would prevent much occaſion of contagion; the rites of ſepulture would not be violated in the diſguſting manner in which we have ſeen them in our times; and the awful ſentence paſſed upon mankind, of "duſt "thou art, and to duſt thou ſhalt return," would be as completely fulfilled as by the ordinary method of burial.

J. J. ROUSSEAU,

the legiſlator of the modern French, thus deſcribes the government which they have

* Philip Verteyer, a celebrated anatomiſt of Louvain, deſired to be buried in a field, and a ſtone with this inſcription to be put over his grave:

"I, Philip Verteyer, have choſen this ſpot as my place "of ſepulture, from fear of profaning the ſacred ſite of "a church, and infecting the air of the city with unwhole-"ſome vapours."

choſen,

choſen, as they ſuppoſe upon his recommendation. "There is no government ſo ſubject "to civil war and internal diſſentions, as a "democracy, or popular government. There "is no one that tends ſo ſtrongly, and ſo con- "tinually to change its form, nor that requires "more vigilance and reſolution to be main- "tained in it."

Habemus ergo confitentem reum!

A man too honeſt to diſguiſe the miſchiefs of the form of government which himſelf recommends.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,

KING OF SWEDEN.

THIS prince was of a very haſty diſpoſition. He gave Colonel Seaton a ſlap on the face for ſomething that he had done to diſpleaſe him. Seaton demanded his diſmiſſion from the army, obtained it, and ſet off for the frontier of Denmark. The king, aſhamed of the inſult he had put upon a brave and an excellent officer, ſoon followed him on a fleet horſe, and overtook him. "Seaton," ſaid he, "I ſee "you are offended, and I am the cauſe of "it. I am ſorry for it, as I have a very great "regard for you. I have followed you hither "to give you ſatisfaction. I am now, as you

" well know, out of my own kingdom; ſo that " at preſent Guſtavus and Seaton are equals. " Here are two piſtols and two ſwords, avenge " yourſelf if you pleaſe." Seaton immediately threw himſelf at the king's feet, and told him what ample ſatisfaction he had already given him for what he had done. They returned to Stockholm together, where Guſtavus told this adventure to all his Court.

Marſhal Gaſſion told Guſtavus, " That the " kings of France did not expoſe themſelves ſo " much in battle as he did."—" There is," re- " plied the prince, " a great deal of difference " between us; the kings of France are great mo- " narchs, and I am only a ſoldier of fortune."

This prince, not long before he died, had his horſe ſhot under him. An officer went to help him up, to whom he ſaid coolly, " I " have had a very narrow eſcape, the fruit, " perhaps, is not quite ripe yet." He was killed at the battle of Lutzen. He had firſt his arm broke with a muſket ball. A ſoldier ſaw it, and cried out, " The king is wound- " ed."—" Say nothing about it, my friend," ſaid the king; " it is nothing; follow me, and " let us charge the enemy." Then turning towards the Prince of Saxe Lauenburgh, he

ſaid

ſaid to him in a low tone of voice, " Couſin, " I believe I have enough of it. I am in very " great pain; pray try to get me off." At the ſame inſtant a ball paſſed through his body, and he fell down dead.

This great prince had then his wiſh. He uſed to ſay, " That no men were ſo happy as thoſe " who died in the exerciſe of their profeſſion."

" Guſtavus," ſays a French writer, " like " Scipio, was much addicted to ſtudy, and " found time to read a great deal in the midſt " of his military operations. He uſed to ſay " in ſport, that he was deſirous to ſhew Gro- " tius the difference between theory and prac- " tice, and how eaſy it is to give political " precepts, and how difficult to put them in " execution."

PÈRE BUFFIER.

THIS learned jeſuit wrote a Comedy in Latin iambics, called Democritus Rex; or, the Philoſopher King. He exhibits the character of one of thoſe *ſoi-diſants* wiſe men, who are no leſs anxious to reform government than

every thing elſe. His ſovereign takes him at his word, and reſigns his crown to him, to enable him to carry his projects into execution. The new ſovereign ſoon becomes bewildered in his unaccuſtomed dignity, and deviates from his own principles upon the firſt occaſion. In ſhort, matters turn out ſo ill under this reforming prince, unuſed to government, that he reſigns the crown to its old poſſeſſor, and returns to his former ſituation.

PIETRO PAOLO SARPI

appears to have been one of the greateſt characters that hiſtory has conſecrated to the memory of mankind. As an hiſtorian, he is, perhaps, take him altogether, one of the pureſt and moſt dignified that ever wrote. No unneceſſary digreſſions, no uſeleſs and affected obſervations ſully the ſimplicity and correctneſs of his narration. He proceeds in it, like a temperately-flowing river, neither deluging its banks, nor impeded by any obſtacle to its courſe. His defence of the liberties of his country againſt the attacks of the ſee of Rome, will ever entitle him to the kindeſt remembrance of the manly yet candid patriot. His knowledge

knowledge was various and extenſive. He was no leſs a good chemiſt and excellent anatomiſt, than he was a profound divine. His morals were thoſe which even inſpired a cloyſter with ſuperior piety; and his courage would have done honour to the moſt intrepid General.

He was buried in the convent of the Servites (that of his own order) at Venice, his funeral being attended by the Doge, and the principal ſenators of the republic. His monument was thus inſcribed:

AULUS VENETUS SERVITARUM ORDINIS THEOLOGUS,

Ita prudens, ita ſapiens, ut majorem nec humanorum, nec divinorum ſcientiam,
Nec integriorem, nec ſanctiorem vitam deſiderares.
Intelligentiâ per cuncta, permanente ſapientiâ et affectus dominante præditus,
Nullâ unquam cupiditate commotus, nullâ animi ægritudine turbatus.
Semper conſtans, moderatus, perfectus, verum innocentiæ exemplar:
Deo mirâ pietate, religione, continentiâ addictus:
Reipublicæ, in ſui deſiderium concitatæ, juſtam, fidelem operam navans:
(Religioſum hominem, dum patriæ ſervit, haud à Deo ſeparari exiſtimans)
Summâ conſilii, rationis vi, liberâ, integrâ mente, publicam cauſam defendens:
Magnas à Libertate Venetâ inſidias ſapientiâ ſuâ repellens:

Majus libertatis præſidium in ſe, quam in Arcibus poſitum, Venetis oſtendens :
Mortales, an magis amandus, mirandus, venerandus, dubios faciens :
De Nominis apud probos æternitate, de animi apud Deum immortalitate ſecurus,
Morbum negligens, mortem contemnens, loquens, docens, orans, contemplans
Vivorum actiones exercens,
LXXI Æt.
Magno Bonorum Ploratu,
Non obiit ;
Abiit è vitâ, ad vitam evolavit.
Jo. Antonius Venerius Patricius Venetus
Mœrens poſuit.
Anno. Sal. M. DC. XXIII.

Father Paul, in his laſt illneſs, occaſioned by a wound * from a ſtiletto directed by the

* On receiving this wound, at a time in which he was writing againſt the papal uſurpations, he exclaimed "*Conoſco lo ſtylo Romano.* "I heard the King James the "Firſt ſaye, that of late in Venice there was a practice of "a prieſt diſcovered, which was to blowe up by a trayne "of powder Pietro Paolo, his books and him ; but that it "was diſcovered by a ſtranger paſſenger, that took exceptions to ſee a lyght in a vault at that tyme of night." *MS. letter of the time.* Father Paul was well affected to the Proteſtant religion, and particularly to that form of it profeſſed by the Church of England ; but when exhorted to profeſs it openly, he ſaid, "That it was better for himſelf, "like St. Paul, to be anathema for his brethren ; and that "he did more ſervice to the Proteſtant religion by wearing "that habit, than he could do by laying it aſide."

court of Rome, received the viſit of the doge and ſenate of Venice in bed. He had juſt ſtrength enough to raiſe himſelf up on their entrance, and with his hands cloſed, and his eyes lifted towards heaven, exclaimed, "*Eſto* "*perpetua:* May the liberties of my country "laſt for ever!" A wiſh to be repeated by every Engliſhman, who deſerves the bleſſings which his country affords him. Father Paul's wiſh gave riſe to the concluding lines of the following Prologue, which was ſpoken in the autumn of 1797, at that excellent ſeminary of learning, of virtue, and of religion, the ſchool of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, at Reading.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

AMPHITRYO OF PLAUTUS,

PERFORMED AT READING SCHOOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

YOU, who ſo oft this favour'd ſpot have grac'd,
The kind, indulgent arbiters of taſte,
Once more our ſcenic labours now attend,
Once more our well-intended mirth befriend.
What happier omens can our efforts greet?
Affection, beauty, learning, candour meet.

This night we tell a tale from days of yore,
Deck'd in each elegance of claſſic lore.
We tell from Plautus how the mighty Jove
(Such is the magic pow'r of mightier Love)

Left

Left his celeſtial realms to viſit earth,
And to Alcmena's valiant ſon gave birth,
To Hercules, through Time's long records known,
" The injur'd world's avenger, and his own."
Nor leaſt this toil; the Hydra fell he ſlew,
Who from each wound increaſing vigour drew;
And as the Hero each dire head ſuppreſs'd,
Another head uprear'd its hiſſing creſt.

O grant, kind Heav'n, in theſe degen'rate times,
With vices ſatiate, and profuſe of crimes;
Whilſt with Impiety's dread flag unfurl'd,
A thouſand mental monſters range the world;
Whilſt luxury its baleful charms retails,
And ev'ry age, and rank, and ſex aſſails;
See hoſts of vot'ries the contagion gain,
Whilſt reaſon, prudence, juſtice, plead in vain;
See how they tempt the utmoſt verge of fate,
Till ſad experience teaches but too late;
Till ruin's ruthleſs fangs the victims ſeize,
And to each mis'ry doom the ſons of eaſe:
See the curſt die each ſocial feeling blaſt,
Set fortune, health, and honour on a caſt;
Like the fam'd Pontiff's rod, of ſov'reign pow'r,
Each other paſſion with fell throat devour;
By fury urg'd, the yawning gulph deſpiſe,
Nor heed or duty's calls or nature's cries.
Whilſt love its ſacred empire now diſdains,
And links no more two minds in mutual chains:
For our convenience now alone we wed,
Soon mutual falſehood ſtains the nuptial bed;
And the adult'rer, mark'd with no diſgrace,
Keeps in life's intercourſe his wonted place:
Whilſt Suicide, the offspring of deſpair,
With pallid cheeks, and eyes of lurid glare,

When

When dangers threaten, and misfortunes low'r,
Dares to uſurp th' Eternal Maſter's pow'r,
And, with a coward's impotence of ſoul,
Points the ſharp ſteel, or drains the envenom'd bowl,
And, to avoid a moment's fleeting pain,
Conſigns itſelf to Torment's endleſs reign.—
O grant, kind Heav'n, a moral Hercules,
To bid theſe horrors from the land to ceaſe;
With giant arm avert the foul diſgrace,
And vindicate the honours of our race.

Ariſe, thou ſacred Genius of the iſle,
And, as of old, on thy lov'd country ſmile;
And O protect with thy benignant wing
Her youthful ſons, her hope, her pride, her Spring*:
May no rank weeds of peſtilential pow'rs
Deſtroy the ſweetneſs of their op'ning flow'rs!
May in their hearts no baleful ivy ſhoot,
And blaſt the promiſe of the faireſt fruit;
Their dawn of reaſon no falſe glare infeſt,
But Truth's bright Ægis ſparkle on their breaſt;
Their ſouls' ſoft pow'rs no blandiſhments enſnare,
And no fell paſſions their young boſoms tear;
But uſeful learning, by true taſte refin'd,
Increaſe the native vigour of the mind!
Their innate purity may labour guard,
And honeſt fame beſtow its earn'd reward;
Religion's panoply their virtues ſhield,
Then "more than conqu'rors" in life's arduous field.

* Pericles, having in one of his Orations occaſion to lament the death of many of the young men at Athens ſlain in battle, ſays beautifully, "The year has loſt its Spring," the ſeaſon of promiſe and of expectation; the ſeaſon of thoſe bloſſoms that prognoſticate the fineſt fruit.

Each

Each noble deed their country's love inſpire,
And join the hero's to the patriot's fire;
And in her laws revere the nobleſt plan
That man's beſt wiſdom form'd for ruling man;
Where mutual ties the peer and peaſant bind;
And Princes govern but to bleſs mankind;
Where ſcale of rank but fans the mind's bright flame,
And bids it by deſert at honours aim;
Bids Virtue, by no preference oppreſt,
To equal glory rear her manly creſt,
Which, like the pyramid, Time's wreck defies,
Nor fears or driving ſtorms, or angry ſkies.
Where freedom, by gradation ſtronger grown,
Offers its grateful homage to the Throne;
Which, as the point, beſtows the higher grace,
Whilſt the bleſt people form the ſolid baſe.

Then fear not, Britons, though the ſons of France
Their legions to this happy land advance;
Though, flufh'd with conqueſt in their mad career,
Their courſe through envy to this iſle they ſteer;
Sure that, in mercy to a ſuff'ring world,
Heav'n's vengeance on its ſcourges will be hurl'd;
And boldly hope that Holland's recent fate
The raſh invader's efforts ſhall await;
To DUNCAN, HOWE, and JERVIS, ſafely truſt,
Whilſt Britiſh valour proves the ſkies ſtill juſt.
Then with the dying Paolo exclaim,
Whilſt his laſt accents bleſs'd Venetia's name,
"No foreign foe my country's ſafety blaſt,
"And may its liberties for ever laſt *!" S.

* Many perſons have wondered at the attachment of this excellent and liberal-minded man to the government of his country, which was moſt aſſuredly inimical to general liberty.

BEAUMELLE.

WITH what triumph muſt an Engliſhman hear this acute Frenchman ſay, "The Engliſh "paſs in the world for underſtanding matters "of finance better than any other people in "Europe. It is their Conſtitution that under-"ſtands for them. The ſolidity of the Eng-"liſh credit makes that nation draw immenſe "wealth from a method of borrowing that "would deſtroy a private perſon. In France (he ſpeaks of the *ancien regime)* a loan "creates a debt, and often a want. In Eng-"land, a loan extinguiſhes a want and at the "ſame time creates a revenue *.

berty. He moſt probably conſidered in affairs of government how difficult a matter it was to arrive at perfection; and that of a revolution the immediate ill conſequences were ſure and certain, the event completely enveloped in the womb of time, and not worth putting into riſk and hazard the preſent advantages which it afforded. "Woe, indeed," ſays the acute Guiccardini, "to all perſons who are ſo un-"happy as to live in the time of a revolution!"

* The Patriots of ancient Greece and Rome gained their renown by loving their country, and exalting its advantages. In our time, thoſe who wiſh to bear that honourable title aſpire to it by affecting to hate theirs, and to depreciate its bleſſings, as if they had received their leſſons from the Directory of the French Republic.

"England

" England is a ſtriking proof, that a Conſti-
" tution which nothing can affect is a bleſſing
" that can never be bought too dear.

" The Conſtitution of England muſt be im-
" mortal; for a wiſe people can never be en-
" ſlaved by an enemy from without; nor
" can a free people ever be enſlaved by an
" enemy from within *.

" Rome has periſhed, and could not have
" ſubſiſted. Its ſyſtem tended to its great-
" neſs, and not to its preſervation. England
" is arrived at that point at which it can never
" periſh; for its revolutions, which ſhould
" have been the deſtruction of its ſyſtem,
" have been the corroboration of it †."—*Mes Penſeés*, 12*mo*, *Amſterdam*, 1752.

* " The Conſtitution of England," ſays a man of images one day, " is like a compaſs ſet upon jumbles, the needle of
" which, whatever concuſſions it may have, always turns to
" the true point; the point on which the real happineſs
" and ſafety of the country depend."

† The great Duke of Rohan ſays, " England is an enor-
" mous animal, which can never die except by ſuicide; un-
" leſs it kills itſelf."—*Intereſts des Etats*.

PETER

PETER THE GREAT,

CZAR OF RUSSIA.

On ſeeing the mauſoleum of Cardinal Richlieu at Paris, Peter exclaimed, "There lies a "man to whom I would have given half my "dominions if he would have taught me to "have governed the other half."

He was not appalled by the extraordinary ſucceſſes of Charles XII. "I know very "well," ſaid he, "that the Swedes will beat "us; but at laſt they themſelves will teach us "to beat them."

When he ſent his propoſitions for peace to Charles, that Prince haughtily replied, "I "will treat with Peter in the capital of his "dominions only." When this anſwer was brought to Peter he ſaid coolly, "My brother "Charles is continually affecting to act the "part of Alexander; but I flatter myſelf that "he will not find in me a Darius."

His ſtrength of mind increaſed under danger and difficulty. When he ſaw his army give way before Leuenhaupt, he ran to the rear guard of it, and exclaimed to the Coſſacs and

Calmucs, " I order you to fire directly upon " any one who ſhall not keep his poſt, and " even to fire upon me the firſt of all if I " ſhould be coward enough to attempt to " fly." This intrepid behaviour decided the fate of Charles at Pultowa's calamitous day.

When the battle was over, he invited the principal Swediſh officers to dine with him in his tent; and after dinner riſing gravely from his ſeat he drank the health of his maſters in the art of war. One of the Swediſh generals ſaid, " Pray, Sir, to whom does your Majeſty " give that very honourable title?"—" To " you, gentlemen," replied the Czar.—" Then " your Majeſty has juſt treated your maſters " with great ingratitude," ſaid another of the Swediſh officers.—" I will repair that," ſaid the Czar, " as well as I can," and immediately ordered their ſwords to be returned to them, and treated them with great politeneſs and attention all the time they continued his priſoners.

In his projects of reform, Peter made great uſe of M. Le Fort, a Geneveſe captain of artillery, whom he had met with by chance, and with whom his ſoul immediately accorded by congeniality of talents.

The

The upper part of the Czar's face was handſome; the lower part, particularly the mouth, was apt to be convulſed by a natural defect, which was but too much increaſed by the violence of his temper, and by thoſe impetuous *

* In thoſe tranſports of anger no one ventured to approach him except his Empreſs, the beauteous and the gentle Catherine. He would occaſionally ſit down at her feet while he was in thoſe paroxyſms of fury, and ſuffer her to preſs his throbbing temples with her ſoft and delicate hands, while the accents of her voice, "like the ſweet "ſouth," compoſed and harmonized his mind, and he roſe up reſtored to the dignity of his nature and the proper exertion of his talents. What a ſubject for a picture! It appears aſtoniſhing that no artiſt has ever attempted to delineate this intereſting and affecting ſcene.

Rowlie, or Chatterton (it matters not who when he writes ſo beautifully), ſays in the interlude of 'Ella,'

Angells be wroghte to bee of neidher kynde,
Angells alleyne fromme chafe deſire be free;
Dheere is a ſomewhat evere yn in the mind
Yatt without woman cannot ſtylled bee;
No ſeyncte in celles, botte having blodde and tere
Do fynde the ſpright to joie on ſyghte of womanne fayre.

Albeyte withouten wommen, menne were pheers
To ſalvage kynd and wulde botte live to ſlea;
Botte womanne eft the ſpryghte of peace, ſo cheers
Tochelod yn angel joie heie angels bee.

tranſports of anger by which he ſuffered himſelf to be too often agitated.

Peter in his infancy had a dread of the water. This antipathy he corrected by dint of perſeverance; and half his time was ſpent in exertions of mind upon that very element, the mere ſight of which when he was a child uſed to throw him into fits.

Voltaire's hiſtory of this Prince is very defective and ſuperficial. He ſomewhere calls him, "*moitié heros, moitié tygre*," a compound of the hero and the tiger; a compound perhaps highly neceſſary to ſubjugate the minds and reform the manners of his ſubjects; who, when he came to reign over them, were in a very barbarous and ferocious ſtate.

The following is an extract of a Letter from the learned Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett:

"The Czar gave the king's (King Wil-
"liam) ſervants at his departure one hun-
"dred and twenty guineas, which was
"more than they deſerved, they being very
"rude to him; but to the King he pre-
"ſented a rough ruby, which the greateſt
"jewellers of Amſterdam (as well Jews as

" Chriſtians) valued at 10,000l ſterling. It " is bored through; and when it is cut and " poliſhed it muſt be ſet upon the top of the " imperial crown of England.

" I cannot vouch for the following bill of " fare, which the Czar and his company " (thirteen at table in all) eat up at Godal- " min in Surry; but it is averred for truth " by an eye-witneſs who ſaw them eating, " and had this bill from the landlord:—At " breakfaſt, half a ſheep, one quarter of lamb, " ten pullets, one dozen of chickens, three " quarts of brandy, ſix quarts of mulled wine, " ſeven dozen of eggs, with ſallads in pro- " portion: At dinner, five ribs of beef three " ſtone weight, one ſheep fifty pounds " weight, three quarters of a lamb, a ſhoulder " and loin of veal boiled, eight pullets, four " couple of rabbits, two dozen and a half of " ſack, and one dozen of claret."

The Czar ſoon after his voyage to England viſited France, and was received with great politeneſs by the Regent. He ſeemed much pleaſed with the country and the people; and on quitting them appeared to obſerve with great regret, that by their luxury they were haſtening on to their deſtruction.

" This prince," ſays the good Abbé de St. Pierre, " owed his extreme application to " the buſineſs of government to the conſpi- " racy that was formed againſt him in 1690. " As he was not willing to run the ſame " riſque again, he found that application to " buſineſs would render him in a ſhort time " more intelligent, more reſpected by his " ſubjects, and better ſerved by his miniſters. " The Czar had a great deſire to have a port " in the Baltic ſea; ſo by means of his am- " baſſador he propoſed to the King of Sweden " to yield him up Narva, or ſome port in that " ſea, in exchange for ſome other territory of " his own, or for a ſum of money; but he was " not prudent enough to offer either a territory " or a ſum of money equivalent to the value " of this port; ſo that the King of Sweden " might be tempted to ſell him upon advan- " tageous terms to himſelf what was of little " value to him. He was likewiſe imprudent " in another reſpect; his ambaſſador had " orders to take by force what the King re- " fuſed to ſell or to exchange; and this me- " nace indiſpoſed the King, who was as vio- " lent and as bold as himſelf, againſt him. " The Czar, too, might have been ſure that a " war of two years only would have coſt him " four times as much as any ſale or voluntary

" exchange

" exchange could have done; and, beſides, " he was not certain of being victorious in " the war. Obſerve, then, how dearly it " coſts ill-adviſed and imprudent princes " when they make uſe of diſguſting menaces " in negociations, where the point in diſpute " ſhould be ſettled on a conſideration of their " reciprocal intereſts.

" It is true," continues this honeſt politician, " that it muſt have been a great pleaſure " to the Czar to have travelled incognito and " at his eaſe in England and in Holland, and " to have ſeen their different dock-yards, " veſſels, troops, &c. It was the pleaſure of " a young man who loves to ſee a variety of " objects. Theſe pleaſures may be allowed to " rich private perſons, who at a certain " age, for want of accuſtoming themſelves to " read and to think, have nothing better to do, " or at leaſt will do nothing better; but in a " prince who has every day ſomething to do, " and ſubjects to govern, it is a pleaſure out " of its place. But what makes all this the " leſs allowable is, that the Czar undertook " theſe travels at a time when the conſpiracy " was not entirely at an end, and when the " puniſhments in conſequence of it merely " ſerved to make perſons more diſcontented

" and diſaffected to government. So after he " had been abſent fifteen months, and was " going to ſet out for Italy, he was obliged " to return to Ruſſia on account of the break- " ing out of a new conſpiracy ; and, after all, " the only advantage that he drew from his " travels was to have occaſioned a great " number of workmen of all kinds, of ſhip- " builders, and of land and ſea officers, to " come and ſettle in Ruſſia. But all theſe " he might have obtained by other and leſs " dangerous and expenſive methods, by means " of his ambaſſadors at the different courts, " who might have engaged them by promiſes " and by money to come and ſettle in his " dominions ; and he would not have been " continually riſking his life in his diſguiſe as " a ſhip-builder or ſailor, in which he might " have been aſſaſſinated any night at Sardam."
Rêves d'un homme de bien.

CATHERINE THE SECOND,

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

THIS great Princeſs had the following ſentence frequently in her mouth, "It is better to do " amiſs than to be continually changing one's " opinion.

" opinion. Nothing is ſo contemptible as " irreſolution." This power of deciſion of mind enabled Catherine to add ſo many dominions to her own, and to give laws to them *,

What excellent order this Empreſs preſerved in her finances appears by the following letter to Voltaire, who was afraid that his tenants had ſent her too many of the watches of their fabrication at Ferney :

" Do not ſcold your good folks for having " ſent me too many of their watches. The " coſt of them will not ruin me. I ſhould " be a very wretched being indeed if my fi- " nances were ſo far reduced that I could not

* " After all," ſays ſhe in one of her letters to Voltaire, " thoſe laws about which there is ſo much talk are not yet " made. It is poſterity and not ourſelves that muſt judge " on the queſtion. I beg you to conſider that they are to " ſerve for Europe and for Aſia. What a difference of " climate, of perſons, of cuſtoms, and even of ideas! Behold " me now in Aſia. I wiſhed to ſee all this with my own eyes. " There are in this city (Caſan) twenty different nations, " not in the leaſt alike. I muſt, however, make a dreſs " that will ſuit them all. Some general principles for " them all may be found; but the details! and what de- " tails!——I was going to ſay it is a whole world to " create, to unite, and to preſerve!"

" have upon certain emergencies ſuch ſmall
" ſums as will pay for theſe watches. Judge
" not, I beſeech you, of our finances by thoſe
" of the ruined ſovereigns of Europe. Though
" we have now been engaged in a war for
" three years, we proceed with our buildings,
" and every thing elſe goes on as in time of
" profound peace. We buy pictures *. It is
" two years ſince any new tax has been raiſed.
" The preſent war has its fixed expence; that
" once regulated, it never diſturbs the courſe
" of other affairs."

Catherine was in religious matters a pupil of Voltaire and the pretended French philoſophers,

Cultrix Deorum Parca et infrequens;

yet ſoon after the maſſacre of the good Louis XVI. ſhe went in ſolemn proceſſion with her feet naked and her eyes uplifted to the monaſtery of St. Alexander Newſky. She perceived but too late the connection between religion and good government, and that thoſe

* The Houghton collection, which was ſuffered to be ſent out of England for leſs than thirty-ſix thouſand pounds. Not the expence of one day of the preſent war.—*Credite, poſteri!*

who

who fear God are not deficient in honouring the King. "If the infatuation of princes," ſays the pious and ſagacious Dr. Hartley, "were not of the deepeſt kind, they could not "but ſee that they hold their dominions *en-* "*tirely* by the real Chriſtianity that is left "among us; and that if they ſucceed in "taking away this foundation, or weakening "it much farther, their governments muſt fall "like houſes built upon ſand *. Beſides the "great influence which Chriſtianity has to "make man humble and obedient, it is to be "conſidered that our anceſtors have ſo inter-"woven it with the conſtitutions of the king-"doms of Europe, that they muſt ſtand or "fall together. Chriſtianity is the *cement* † of "the building."

* This has ſo lately taken place in France, that we muſt be blind indeed not to have noticed it, and we may truly apply to Britain from Horace,

——*tua res agitur; paries cum proximus ardet;*

and from the fatal hiſtory of that country we may learn how little efficacious the principles of patriotiſm and of honour alone, without the aid of religion, are in correcting the moſt deteſtable vices and the moſt enormous crimes.

† "The Engliſh having attained a light in religion," ſays Selden, whom no one can ſuſpect of bigotry, "that "will own their liberties, of them both they made up *one* "garland, not to be tricked by any rude hand."—*Selden's Diſcourſes on Government.*

See 'Obſervations on Man, his Frame, his 'Duty, and his Expectations.' By David Hartley, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo.

CHARLES XII.

KING OF SWEDEN.

MARSHAL SCHWERIN, who had ſerved under Charles, gave Voltaire the following account of this intrepid warrior's method of attacking the enemy. He called his officers together when he intended to give battle, and after having given them his orders reſpecting the diſpoſition of his army and other details, he was impatient till they were complied with, and was continually urging diſpatch. Theſe being effected, he mounted his horſe, put himſelf at the head of his troops; drew his ſword with great ardour; and, ſtriking with it right and left without any diſcrimination, ruſhed into the midſt of the enemy.

Charles was preſſed by Count Piper, after he had completely defeated Auguſtus, King of Poland, to take poſſeſſion of that kingdom for himſelf. He ſternly refuſed, and gave it to Staniſlaus, repeating, "It is much more

"noble

" noble to give away kingdoms, than to ac-
" quire them."

Arithmetical enquiries* were favourite purſuits of his. He uſed to call a man ignorant of

* The knowledge of arithmetic is not ſufficiently cultivated at our great ſchools. The firſt Lord Lyttleton, a nobleman of great learning and eloquence, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, was ſo ignorant of arithmetic, that the ſums of money, for which he had to apply to the Houſe of Commons, were put down for him in letters, not in numbers. Oſborn, in his celebrated Advice to a Son, ſays, " Fathers, eſpecially rich ones, are ſo far to " learn themſelves what is moſt fit that their children " ſhould be taught, as they keep them ſo long in their " Latin ſchool till the time is lapſed moſt proper for read- " ing and to make a perfect *accomptant*, the moſt neceſſary " part of mathematics, and ſo much as cannot be in any " commerce ſpared. It remaining indubitable that none " ſo induſtrious as to call himſelf to a weekly or at leaſt " an annual reckoning did ever through his own default " ſpend an eſtate; whereas the want of this firſt rudiment " of thrift hath within the compaſs of my experience " brought divers to a bit of bread, and demoliſhed the " houſes of the moſt eminent gentry of England.

" Now if any deſire to underſtand how our more *illiterate* " fathers came to eſcape this curſe, an anſwer lies ready, " that the greateſt part of their revenues did conſiſt in pro- " viſions of all ſorts, paid punctually at a day, and ſo eaſily " accounted for and remembered. And this abundance " they

of arithmetic a half man; and, according to Voltaire, he wiſhed to change the common method of numeration.

HENRY THE SECOND,

DUKE OF GUISE.

"NOTHING," ſays Charron, "is ſo incon-
" ſtant, ſo fluctuating, and ſo timorous as
" the mob. The leaſt oppoſition diſconcerts
" them, and their leaders are in general the
" firſt to deſert them and leave them a prey

" they enjoyed kept them pleaſed and in friendſhip with
" their eſtates, wanting neither company nor reſpect;
" through which they became leſs liquoriſh after the glory
" and ſmall delights of London and of the court, towards
" which they did ſeldom look but upon conſtraint, having
" never taſted them (as they now do) in youth, *the only*
" *time to contract an affection to any place or thing.*"

" Nothing amuſes more harmleſsly than computation," ſays Dr. Johnſon, with his uſual ſtrength of obſervation; " and nothing is more often applicable to real buſineſs or " ſpeculative enquiries. A thouſand ſtories which the ig-
" norant hear and believe die away when the computiſt
" takes them within his gripe. Numerical enquiries give
" entertainment in ſolitude by the practice, and reputation
" in public by the effect."

" to

" to their fears and imaginations. The Duke " of Guiſe was one day roughly treated by " the mob of Naples, by whom he had been " ſent for to govern them. He was mounted " on an Arabian courſer, with which he trod " two or three of them under foot. One of his friends remonſtrated with him on the occaſion. He replied with all the *fierté* of his ancient and illuſtrious houſe, ' When the Deity " creates a man of my rank, he always puts " ſomething between his eyes which a black- " guard dare not look at."

In our times Cardinal Maury and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland have ſeen what wonderful effects perſonal courage and preſence of mind have had upon the multitude.

MAURICE,

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

At the celebrated ſiege of Breda the army of this Prince was ſeized with the ſcurvy, and became torpid and enervated. The Prince cauſed letters to be ſent into the town aſſuring the garriſon of immediate relief from a large army that was on their march,

and

and accompanied the letters with a few ſmall phials of a ſuppoſed remedy againſt the ſcurvy, ſo efficacious that a few drops only, mixed with a gallon of water, would prove a ſpecific againſt the diſeaſe. The phyſicians were in the ſecret, and adminiſtered the remedy with great pomp of manner and affectation of caution. The garriſon were cured, and recovered their ſtrength and ſpirits; and the 'Princes Drops' became afterwards a *nom de guerre* in the Low Countries.

BARILLON,

ambaſſador from France to Charles the Second and James the Second, is thus deſcribed by Madame de Sevigné:

" *Il eſt riche, gros, et vieux; il ne'ſt pas gaté* " *d'ambaſſade de dix ans.*

Son emploi eſt admirable * *cette année* 1673.

Il mangera cinquante mille francs cette année, mais il ſcait bien ou les prendre.

* The French have been ever remarkable for managing their political concerns with other nations by giving or taking money. See Barillon's Diſpatches, and the recent Declarations of the American Miniſters at Paris.

JOHN

JOHN DE WITT.

SOME one aſked this great ſtateſman how he could go through ſo much buſineſs. "By "doing one thing * at a time," replied he.

One of his maxims was, that a man ſhould be careful of his health and careleſs of his life; careful of that glorious boon of Heaven without which nothing effectual is to be done; and careleſs of that gift of heaven which is beſtowed upon us merely as a loan to be ſacrificed to duty, to honour, and to principle, and which is ill redeemed at the expence of either.

Summum crede nefas animum præferre pudori
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere cauſas.

De Witt ſeems to have too good an opinion of the wiſdom of the congregated part of mankind when he ſays, that a ſtate will always

* The late Duke of Newcaſtle, ſecretary of ſtate, &c. appeared always in a hurry in buſineſs. It was ſaid of him, "that he had loſt one hour in the morning, which he was "looking for the whole day afterwards." Of a perſon in a hurry Lord Cheſterfield ſays well, "that he plainly ſhews "his buſineſs is too much for him."

purſue

purſue its own intereſt. Good ſenſe, courage, and ſimplicity, were the characteriſtics of his mind. With what intrepidity he bore the outrages of the multitude is well known. A traveller tells with what admiration he ſaw De Witt, who had put his name to treaties by the ſide of thoſe of emperors and of kings, walk accompanied with one ſervant only behind him to the Council Houſe of the Hague.

To this great man England is indebted for the talents of one of its diſtinguiſhed princes, William the Third, whoſe education De Witt ſuperintended with extreme attention, and by ſevere and exact diſcipline taught him the art of reigning.

ELIZABETH,

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

PREVIOUS to the attack of the Spaniſh Armada this magnanimous Princeſs compoſed the following Prayer, which ſhe ordered to be uſed daily in every ſhip of the Britiſh navy:

" Moſt Omnipotent Maker and giver of all
" the world's maſs, that only ſearcheſt and
" fathomeſt

" fathomeſt the bottom of all hearts and con-
" ceits, and in them ſeeſt the true original of
" all actions intended; thou that by thy fore-
" ſight doſt truly diſcern how no malice of
" revenge, nor quittance of injuries, nor deſire
" of bloodſhed, nor greedineſs of lucre, had
" moved the reſolution of our new ſet-out
" army; but a needful care and very watch
" that no neglect of foes or over ſurety of
" promiſe might breed either danger in us or
" glory in them. Theſe being the grounds
" (thou that doſt inſpire the mind) we humbly
" beſeech thee with bended knees proſper the
" work, and with the beſt forewinds guide
" the journey, ſpeed the victory, and make
" the return the advancement of thy glory,
" the triumph of t eir fame, and ſafety of the
" realm with the leaſt loſs of Engliſh blood.
" To theſe alone petitions Lord give thou thy
" bleſſed grant. Amen."

DUPLESSIS MORNAY ſays in his Notes in the third volume of the Hiſtory of Thuanus,

" The Prince of Orange always called me
" an infidel, becauſe I had always ſaid from
" what I knew of Queen Elizabeth, that ſhe
" had never any ſerious thoughts of marriage.
" The prince ſent for me ſoon afterwards, and

" told me, that he had received a letter from " M. de Sainte Aldegonde, the Duke d'Alen- " con's agent in England, which informed " him, that when the contract for his maſter's " marriage with Queen Elizabeth was pre- " ſented to her to ſign at the council table, " ſhe threw it on the ground trembling with " anger, and turning herſelf towards the pri- " vy councillors ſhe exclaimed, Wretches that " you are, are you ſo blind as not to ſee that " after my death you will go to cutting each " other's throats; and do you not know that " if I am married I ſhall not live long after- " wards? The latter part of this ſentence, " adds he, was ſuppoſed to regard ſome " natural defect which ſhe had, very little " known."

In one of the Letters publiſhed in the exquiſite Collection made by Mr. Lodge, that of Michael Brakingbury to Lord Talbot, it is ſaid,

" Theyſe ſportts were great, and done in " coſtly ſort, to her Majeſty's great lykinge and " theyr great coſt. To expreſs every part " with ſundry devyſes, yt ys more fytt for theme " that delyteth in theme thane for me who " eſteemeth lyttel ſuche vanyties I thanke God.

" Thene

" Thene the 19th day, *beynge Saynt Eliza-*
" *beth's day* *, the Erle of Comerland, the Erle
" of Eſſexe, and my L. Burge dyd chaleng
" all comers, ſix courſes apeace, whiche was
" very honourablye performed."

In

* " The obſervation of this day as a Court feſtival," adds the ingenious Selector, " ſeems to have been one of " thoſe abſurd pieces of flattery which was ſo common in " this reign; and, perhaps, is no where mentioned but in " the letter before us. Elizabeth was ſo inſignificant a " ſaint as to have no particular ſervice allotted to her in the " ancient rituals, except a ſhort ſolitary leſſon on the 19th " of November; and the reformed breviary of Pius V. de- " prives her even of that, and denies her a place in its Ca- " lendar. The miracle to which this lady owed her canoni- " zation was this: A comely young man, too gaily habited, " coming to viſit her, Elizabeth admoniſhed him to deteſte " the vanities of the world. The young man anſwered, " Madam, I beſeech you pray for me."—" If thou wouldſt " have me pray for thee," ſaid Elizabeth, " go thou and " do likewiſe." So they began to pray at ſome diſtance, " till the young man, unable to endure the fervour of her " devotion, began to cry aloud, " that he ſhould be de- " ſtroyed by it;" whereupon her maidens running up to " him found him all on fire, ſo that they could not touch " his clothes, but were fain haſtily to withdraw their hands, " with ſuch a vehement heat did he burn. Elizabeth here- " upon ceaſed to pray; and the young man, inſpired by " this divine warmth, went into the order of the Franciſ- " cans." *Reflections upon the Devotion of the R. C. Church, London*, 1674. " Our Queen, who reſembled " the ſaint only in her name, and in her fondneſs for prac-

In a letter of John Stanhope to Lord Talbot, in the ſame Collection, it is ſaid, "Thys "night, God wylling, ſhe (Queen Elizabeth) "wyll go to Rychmond, and on Saturday "next to Somerſett houſe, and yf ſhe could "overcum her paſſyon againſt my Lo. of "Eſſex for his maryadge no doubt ſhe would "be much the quyeter; yett doth ſhe uſe ytt "more temperately than was thought for, and "(God be thanked) doth not ſtrike all ſhe "thretes."

"tiſing on the weakneſs of comely young men, was ſilly "enough to connive at the public recollection of this wretch-"ed legend, for the ſake of the wretched compliment "which the courtiers had founded on it." *Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, Biography, Manners, &c. by Edward Lodge, Eſq. Vol. III.* a Work which cannot be too highly praiſed, when we conſider the extreme curioſity of the ancient letters that the diligent Editor has drawn from hidden ſources; or the excellent remarks and obſervations with which they are accompanied; or the characters of the perſons which introduce the letters. The characters ſeem pourtrayed by Titian himſelf, ſo naturally and ſo accurately are they drawn, and diſplay ſo intimate an acquaintance with hiſtory and human nature. Mr. Lodge's Books moſt aſſuredly deſerve a place in the library of every lover of Engliſh hiſtory and Engliſh literature."

LORD BURLEIGH

laid down theſe maxims for managing ſuits at Council table;

" Never to ſuffer the lawyers to wrangle or " digreſſe in pleading.

" Counſellors are to deal truly and plainly " with clients, and if their matter be naught " to tell them ſo, and not to ſooth them.

" When a poor man brings his council to " the bar, and the other party fails, ever to " award the poor man his coſts."

" Lord Burleigh commended the ſtudie of " the common law above all other," ſays his biographer; " and ſaid that if he were to begin " his life again, he would follow that ſtudie *."

EARL OF ESSEX.

WHEN this accompliſhed nobleman was in Ireland, and the rebellious Tyrone talked to him

* " Law," ſaid Dr. Johnſon one day very finely, " is the " laſt reſult of human wiſdom acting upon human expe- " rience for the benefit of mankind."

of a toleration of religion, he replied, " Hang " thee up, thou careſt for religion as much as " my horſe." When he was ſolicited by his friends to bring his great perſonal enemy, Sir Walter Raleigh, to a court mar ial for ſome military miſbehaviour in the iſland of Madeira, he coolly replied, " Sir, I would were he " my friend."

Lord Eſſex was the moſt accompliſhed nobleman this country ever produced. He was poliſhed in his manners, had a fine perſon, was extremely humane and generous, an excellent man of buſineſs, learned himſelf, and an encourager of learning in others, and an excellent writer in proſe and verſe. He drew up ſome directions for travellers, for the uſe of his nephew the Earl of Rutland, which are only to be found in a little volume now become very ſcarce. They are reprinted in this COLLECTION, together with ſome directions on the ſame ſubject by Sir Philip Sydney.

The late E. of E. his Advice to the E. of R. in his Trauels.

" MY LORD,

" I hold it for a principle in the courſe of " intelligence of ſtate, not to diſcourage men

" of meane capacity from writing vnto mee;
" though I had at that ſame time very able
" advertiſements, for either they ſent mee
" matter which the other omitted, or made it
" clearer by deſcribing the circumſtances; or,
" if added nothing, yet they confirmed that
" which coming ſingle I might have doubted.
" This rule I have, therefore, preſcribed to
" others, and now give it unto myſelfe, yet
" doth my love direct theſe few lines to the
" ſtudy of you. If you find out nothing but
" that which you have from others; yet, per-
" haps, by the opinion of others, I confirme
" the opinion of wiſer than myſelfe. Your
" Lordſhip's purpoſe is to travel, and your
" ſtudy muſt bee what vſe to make thereof.
" The queſtion is ordinary, and there is to it
" an ordinary anſwer; that is, your Lordſhip
" ſhall ſee the beauties of many cities, know
" the manners of the people of many coun-
" tries, and learne the language of many na-
" tions. Some of theſe may ſerve for orna-
" ments, al of them for delight. But your
" Lordſhip muſt looke further than theſe
" things, for the greateſt ornament is the
" beauty of the minde; and when you have
" as great delight as the world can afford you,
" you will confeſſe that the greateſt delight is
" *ſentire te indies fieri meliorem.* Therefore your

" Lordſhip's end and ſcope ſhould be, that
" which in moral philoſophy we call *cultum*
" *animi*, the gifts and excellencies of the mind.
" And they are the ſame as thoſe are of the
" body, beauty, health, and ſtrength. The
" beauty of the minde is ſhewed in gratefull
" and acceptable forms and ſweetneſſe of be-
" haviour; and they that haue that gift, cauſe
" thoſe to whom they deny any thing to goe
" better contented away, than men of con-
" trary diſpoſition doe thoſe to whom they
" grant. Health of mind conſiſteth in an
" vnmoueable conſtancy and freedome from
" paſſions, which are indeed the *ſickneſſe of*
" *the mind*; ſtrength of mind is that actiue
" power which maketh vs perform good and
" great things, as well as health and even
" temper of mind keepeth vs from euil and
" baſe things. Firſt, theſe three are to bee
" ſought for, although the greateſt part of
" men haue none of them. Some haue one
" and lacke the other two; ſome few attaine
" to haue two of them, and lacke the third;
" and almoſt none of them haue all.

" The firſt way to attaine to experience of
" forms and behauiour, is to make the minde
" itſelfe expert; for behauiour is but a gar-
" ment, and it is eaſie to make a comely gar-

" ment

" ment for a body that is well proportioned;
" whereas a deformed body can neuer bee
" helped by taylor's art, but the counterfetting
" will appeare. And in the forme of the
" minde it is a true rule, that a man may
" mende his faults with as little labor as couer
" them.

" The ſecond way is by imitation, and to
" that end good choyce is to be made with
" whom we conuerſe; therefore your Lord-
" ſhip ſhould affect their companie whom you
" finde to be worthieſt, and moſt partially
" thinke them moſt worthy whom you affect.
" To attaine to the health of the minde we
" muſt vſe the ſame means which wee doe for
" the health of our bodies; that is, to make
" obſeruance what diſeaſes we are apteſt to
" fall into, and to prouide againſt them; for
" phyſicke hath not more remedy againſt the
" diſeaſe of the body, than reaſon hath pre-
" ſeruatiues againſt the paſſions of the mind.

" To ſet downe meanes how a man may
" attaine to the actiue power mentioned in
" this place (I meane ſtrength of mind), is
" much harder than to giue rules in the other
" two; for behauiour and good forme may be
" gotten by education, and health, and even
" temper

" temper of the minde, by good obſeruation;
" but if there bee not in nature ſome partner
" in this active ſtrength, it can never be at-
" tained by any induſtry, for the virtues that
" are profuſe vnto it, are liberality, magna-
" nimity, fortitude, and magnificence; and
" ſome are by nature ſo couetous and coward-
" ly, as it is as much in vaine to inflame or
" enlarge their minds, as to goe about to
" plough the rockes. But where theſe active
" vertues are but budding, they muſt be re-
" paired by ripeneſſe of iudgement, and cuſ-
" tome of wel-doing. Clearneſſe of iudge-
" ment makes men liberal, for it teacheth
" them to eſteeme of the goods of fortune,
" not for themſelves (for ſo they are but taylors
" to them) but for their vſe, for ſo they are
" Lords over them. And it maketh vs know
" that it is *beatius dare quam accipere*, the one
" being a badge of ſoueraignty, the other of
" ſubjection. Alſo it leadeth vs to fortitude,
" for it teacheth that wee ſhould not too much
" prize life, which we cannot keepe, nor feare
" death, which wee cannot ſhunne; that as
" he which dieth nobly doth liue for euer, ſo
" hee that doth liue in feare, doth die con-
" tinually. I ſhall not need to prove theſe
" two things; for we ſee by experience, they
" hold true in all things which I haue hitherto

" ſet

" ſet downe. What I deſire or wiſh I would
" have your Lordſhip to take in minde, what
" it is to make yourſelfe an expert man, and
" what are the generall helps which all men
" muſt vſe which have the ſame deſire. I
" will now moue your Lordſhip to conſider
" what helps your trauell will gaine you.

" Firſt, when you ſee infinite variety of
" behauiour and manners of men, you muſt
" chooſe and imitate the beſt; when you ſee
" new delights that you neuer knew, and
" haue paſſions ſtirred in you which you
" neuer felt, you ſhall know what diſeaſe your
" minde is apteſt to fall into, and what the
" things are that bred that diſeaſe. When
" you come into armies, or places where you
" ſhall ſee any thing of the wars, you ſhall
" conforme your natural courage to be fit for
" true fortitude, which is not given unto men
" by nature, but muſt grow out of the diſ-
" courſe of reaſon: and laſtly, in your trauell
" you ſhall haue great helpe to attaine to
" knowledge, which is not only the excel-
" lenteſt thing in man, but the very excellency
" of man. In manners your Lordſhip muſt
" not be caught with novelties, which are
" pleaſing to young men; nor infected with
" cuſtome, which maketh vs keep our own ill

" graces,

" graces, and participate of thoſe wee ſee
" euery day; or given to affectation, which
" is *a generall fault amongſt Engliſh trauel-*
" *lers*, which is both diſpleaſing and ridicu-
" lous. In diſcouering your paſſions, and
" meeting with them, giue no way, or diſpenſe
" with yourſelf, reſoluing to conquer yourſelfe
" in all; for the ſtream that may be ſtopped
" with a man's hand at the ſpringhead, may
" drowne whole armies when it hath run
" long.

" In your being in warres, thinke it better at
" the firſt to doe a great deale too much than
" any thing too little; for a young man, eſpe-
" cially a ſtranger's firſt actions are looked
" upon; and reputation once gotten is eaſily
" kept; but an euil impreſſion conceiued at
" the firſt, is not eaſily removed.

" The laſt thing I am to ſpeake, is but the
" firſt you are to ſeeke, it is knowledge. To
" praiſe knowledge, or to perſwade your Lord-
" ſhip to ſeeke it, I ſhall not need to vſe many
" words; I will only ſay, where it is wanting,
" that man is voyd of any good. Without
" it there can be no fortitude, for all dangers
" come of fury, and fury is paſſion, and
" paſſions euer turne to the contraries;

" and

" and therefore, the moſt furious men, when
" their firſt blaſt is ſpent, be commonly the
" moſt fearfull. Without it there can be no
" liberalitie; for giuing is but want of auda-
" citie to deny, or elſe diſcretion to poyſe.
" Without it, there can be no juſtice; for
" giuing to a man that which is his owne, is
" but chance, or want of a corrupter or ſe-
" ducer. Without it there can be no con-
" ſtancy or patience; for ſuffering is but dul-
" neſſe or ſenſeleſneſſe. Without it there
" can be no temperance; for we ſhall reſtraine
" ourſelues from good as well as from euil.
" For he that cannot diſcerne, cannot elect
" or chooſe. Nay, without it, there can be
" no true religion; all other devotion being
" but a blinde zeale, which is as ſtrong in
" hereſie as in truth. To reckon vp all the
" parts of knowledge, and to ſhew the way
" to attaine to every part, is a worke too great
" for mee to vndertake at any time, and too
" long to diſcourſe at this time; therefore, I
" will only ſpeake of ſuch a knowledge as
" your Lordſhip ſhould have deſire to ſeeke,
" and ſhall have meanes to compaſſe. I for-
" beare alſo to ſpeake of divine knowledge,
" which muſt direct our faith, both becauſe
" I finde my owne inſufficiency, and becauſe
" I hope your Lordſhip doth nouriſh the ſeeds

" of

" of religion which during your education " at Cambridge were ſown in you. I will " only ſay this, that as the irreſolute man " can neuer performe any action well, ſo *hee* " *that is not reſolved in religion, can be reſolved* " *in nothing elſe.* But that civill knowledge " which will make you doe wel by your ſelfe, " and good vnto others, muſt bee ſought by " ſtudy, by conferences and obſervations.

" In the courſe of your ſtudy, and choice of your books, you muſt looke to have the " grounds of learning, which are the liberal " arts; and then vſe ſtudy of delight, but " ſometimes for recreation, and neither drowne " yourſelfe in them, nor omit thoſe ſtudies " whereof you are to have continual vſe. " Aboue all other bookes be converſant in " hiſtories, for they will beſt inſtruct you in " matters morall, politicke, and military, by " which and in which you muſt ſettle your " judgment. I make conference the ſecond " helpe to knowledge in order, though I finde " it the firſt and greateſt in profiting; and I " haue ſo placed them, becauſe hee that is " not ſtudied knoweth not what to doubt, " nor what to aſk. To profit much by con- " ference, you muſt chuſe to conferre with " expert men, for men will be of contrarie

" opinions,

" opinions, and every one will make his owne
" probable. In conference bee neither ſuſ-
" picious, nor belieuing all you knowe, what
" opinion ſoeuer you haue of the man that
" deliuereth it, nor too deſirous to contradict.
" I doe conclude the point of conference with
" this advice. that your Lordſhip ſhould rather
" go an hundred miles to ſpeake with *one*
" *wiſe man*, than fiue miles to ſee *a fair towne*.
" The third way to attaine to knowledge is
" obſervation, and not long life, nor ſeeing
" much; becauſe as he that rides a way often,
" and takes no care of notes or marks to di-
" rect him if hee come the ſame way againe,
" to make him know where hee is if he come
" vnto it, he ſhall neuer proue a good guide;
" ſo hee that liueth long, and ſeeth much, and
" obſerueth nothing, ſhall neuer proue any
" wiſe man. The vſe of obſeruation is in no-
" ting the coherence of cauſes, effects,
" counſels, and ſucceſſes, with the proportion
" and likeneſſe betweene nature and nature,
" fortune and fortune, action and action,
" ſtate and ſtate, time paſt and time preſent.
" Your Lordſhip now ſeeth that the end of
" ſtudy, conference, and obſervation, is know-
" ledge; you muſt know alſo, that the true
" end of knowledge is clearneſſe and ſtrength
" of judgement, and not oſtentation, or abi-
" lity

" lity to diſcourſe; which I doe the rather put
" your Lordſhip in mind of, becauſe the moſt
" part of noblemen and gentlemen of our
" time, haue no other vſe nor end of their
" learning, but their table-talke. But God
" knoweth they haue gotten little that haue
" only this diſcourſing gift; for tho' like
" empty veſſels they ſound loud when a man
" knocks vpon their outſides, yet if you
" pierce into them you ſhall finde that they
" are full of nothing but winde.

" This rule holdeth not onely in knowledge
" or in the vertue of knowledge, or in the
" vertue of prudence, but in all other ver-
" tues. I will here breake off, for I finde
" that I haue both exceeded the couenient
" length of a letter, and come ſhort of ſuch
" diſcourſe as this ſubject doth deſerue. Your
" Lordſhip, perhaps, may find many things
" in this paper ſuperfluous, and moſt of them
" lame. I will, as well as I can, ſupply that
" defect vpon the ſecond aduertiſement, if
" you call mee to an account. What con-
" fuſion ſoeuer you finde in my order or me-
" thod, is not only my fault (whoſe wits are
" confounded with too much buſineſſe), but the
" fault of this ſeaſon, being written in Chriſt-
" mas, at which time confuſion and diſorder
" hath

" hath by tradition not onely beene winked
" at, but warranted.

" If there bee but any one thing which
" your Lordſhip may make vſe of, I thinke
" my pains wel beſtowed in all. And how
" weake ſoeuer my counſels bee, my wiſhes
" ſhall be as ſtrong as any man's for your
" Lordſhip's happineſs.

" Your Lordſhip's affectionate
" Couſen, E.
" *Greenwich, Janu.* 4th
" 1596."

" *Poſtſcript.*

" If any curious ſcholler happening to ſee
" this diſcourſe, ſhall quarrell with my diui-
" ſion of the gifts of the minde, becauſe he
" findeth it not perhaps in his booke, and
" ſaith that health and euen temper of mind
" is a kind of ſtrength, and ſo I have erred
" againſt the rule, that *membra diuidenda non*
" *debent confundi*; I anſwer him, the qualities
" of health and ſtrength, as I have ſet them
" downe, are not only vnlike, but meer con-
" traries, for the one bindeth the mind, and
" reſtraineth it, the other raiſeth and en-
" largeth it."

A Letter to the ſame purpoſe, by SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

" My good Brother,

" You haue thought vnkindneſſe in me " that I haue not written oftner vnto you, and " have deſir'd I ſhould write vnto you ſome- " thing of my opinion touching your trauell; " you being perſwaded my experience there- " unto be ſomthing, which I muſt needs con- " feſſe, but not as you take it; for you thinke " my experience growes from the good things " which I have learned; but I knowe the only " experience which I have gotten, is to find " how much I might have learn'd, and how " much indeed I have miſſed, for want of di- " recting my courſe to the right end, and by " the right meanes. I thinke you have read " Ariſtotle's Ethiques; if you have, you " know it is the beginning and foundation of " all his works, the end to which every man " doth and ought to bend his greateſt and " ſmalleſt actions. I am ſure you have im- " printed in your mind the ſcope and marke " you meane by your pains to ſhoot at; for " if you ſhould trauell but to trauell, or to ſay " you had trauelled, certainly you ſhould " proue a pilgrim no more. But I preſume " ſo well of you (that tho' a great number of

" us

" us never thought in ourſelves why we went,
" but a certaine tickling humour to do as
" other men had done), you purpoſe, being
" a gentleman borne, to furniſh yourſelfe with
" the knowledge of ſuch things as may be
" ſerviceable for your country and calling;
" which certainly ſtands not in the change of
" ayre (for the warmeſt ſunne makes not a wiſe
" ma̅) ; no, nor in learning languages (altho'
" they be of ſerviceable vſe), for words are
" but words in what language ſoever they be,
" and much leſſe in that all of vs come home
" full of diſguiſements, not onely of apparel,
" but of our countenances, as tho' the credit
" of a traueller ſtood all vpon his outſide;
" but in the right informing your minde with
" thoſe things which are moſt notable in thoſe
" places which you come vnto.

" Of which as the one kinde is ſo vaine,
" as I thinke ere it bee long, like the moun-
" tebanks in Italy, wee trauellers ſhall bee
" made ſport of in comedies; ſo may I juſtly
" ſay, who rightly trauels with the eye of
" Ulyſſes, doth take one of the moſt excellent
" ways of worldly wiſdome. For hard ſure
" it is to know England, without you know
" it by comparing it with ſome other coun-
" trey, no more than a man can know the
" ſwiftneſſe of his horſe without ſeeing him

" well matched. For you, that are a logician,
" know, that as greatneſſe of itſelfe is a quan-
" tity, ſo yet the judgment of it, as of mighty
" riches and all other ſtrengths, ſtands in the
" predicament of relation; ſo that you can-
" not tell what the Queene of England is
" able to do defenſively or offenſively, but
" through knowing what they are able to doe
" with whom ſhee is to bee matched. This
" therefore is one notable vſe of trauellers,
" which ſtands in the mind and correlatiue
" knowledge of things, in which kinde comes
" in the knowledge of all legues betwixt
" prince and prince; the topographical de-
" ſcription of each country; how the one lyes
" by ſcituation to hurte or helpe the other;
" how they are to ſea, well harbored or not;
" how ſtored with ſhippes; how with reve-
" nue; how with fortification and garriſons;
" how the people, warlike, trained, or kept
" vnder, with many other ſuch warlike conſi-
" derations, which as they confuſedly come
" into my mind, ſo I, for want of leiſure, haſ-
" tily ſet them downe; but theſe things, as I
" have ſaid, are of the firſt kinde which ſtands
" in the ballancing one thing with the other.

" The other kinde of knowledge is of them
" which ſtand in the things which are in them-
" ſelues either ſimply good, or ſimply bad,

" and

" and ſo ſerve for a right inſtruction or a ſhun-
" ning example. Theſe Homer meant in
" this verſe, *Qui multos hominum mores cognouit*
" *et urbes*. For he doth not meane by *mores*
" how to looke, or put off one's cap with a
" new found grace, altho' true behavior is not
" to be deſpiſed; marry my hereſie is, that
" the Engliſh behaviour is beſt in England,
" and the Italians in Italie. But *mores* hee
" takes for that from whence moral philo-
" ſophy is ſo called; the certainneſſe of true
" diſcerning of men's mindes both in vertue,
" paſſion, and vices. And when he ſaith, *cog-*
" *nouit urbes*, hee meanes not (if I be not
" deceiued) to have ſeene townes, and marked
" their buildings; for ſurely houſes are but
" houſes in every place, they doe but differ
" *ſecundum magis et minus*; but he attends to
" their religion, politics, lawes, bringing vp
" children, diſcipline both for warre and peace,
" and ſuch like. Theſe I take to be of the
" ſecond kind, which are euer worthy to be
" knowne for their owne ſakes. As ſurely in
" the great Turke, (tho' wee have nothing to
" doe with him), yet his diſcipline in warre
" matters is, *propter ſe*, worthy to be learned.

" Nay, even in the kingdome of China,
" which is almoſt as far as the Antipodes
" from vs, their good lawes and cuſtomes are

" to be learned; but to know their riches and
" power is of little purpoſe for us; ſince that
" can neither advance vs nor hinder vs. But
" in our neighbour countries, both theſe things
" are to be marked, as well the latter, which
" containe things for themſelves, as the former,
" which ſeeke to know both thoſe, and how
" their riches and power may be to us auail-
" able, or otherwiſe. The countries fitteſt for
" both theſe, are thoſe you are going into,
" France is above all other moſt needfull for vs
" to marke, eſpecially in the former kind;
" next is Spaine, and the Lowe Countries;
" then Germany, which in my opinion excells
" all others as much in the latter conſidera-
" tion, as the other doth in the former, yet
" neither are voyd of neither; for as Germany,
" methinks, doth excell in good lawes, and
" well adminiſtering of juſtice, ſo are wee
" likewiſe to conſider in it the many princes
" with whom we may have league, the places
" of trade, and meanes to draw both ſouldiers
" and furniture there in time of need. So on
" the other ſide, as in France and Spaine, we
" are principally to marke how they ſtand
" towards vs both in power and inclination;
" ſo are they, not without good and fitting
" vſe, even in the generality of wiſdome to bee
" knowne. As in France, the courts of par-
" liament, their ſubalterne juriſdiction, and

" their continual keeping of payed ſouldiers.
" In Spaine, their good and grave proceed-
" ings; their keeping ſo many provinces vnder
" them, and by what manner, with the true
" points of honor; wherein ſince they have
" the moſt open conceit, wherein they ſeeme
" ouer curious, it is an eaſie matter to cut off
" when a man ſees the bottom. Flanders like-
" wiſe, beſides the neighbourhood with vs,
" and the annexed conſiderations thereunto,
" hath diuers things to be learned, eſpecially
" their gouerning their merchants and other
" trades. Alſo for Italy, wee know not what
" we haue, or can haue to doe with them, but
" to buy their ſilkes and wines; and as for the
" other point, except Venice, whoſe good
" lawes and cuſtomes wee can hardly propor-
" tion to ourſelues, becauſe they are quite of
" a contrary gouernment; there is little there
" but tyrannous oppreſſion, and ſeruil yeeld-
" ing to them that haue little or no right ouer
" them. And for the men you ſhall haue
" there, altho' indeed ſome be excellently
" learned, yet are they all giuen to counter-
" feit learning, as a man ſhall learne among
" them more falſe grounds of things than in
" any place I know; for, from a tapſter up-
" wards, they are all diſcourſers in certain mat-
" ters and qualities, as horſemanſhip, weapons,
" wayting, and ſuch are better there than in

" other countries; but for other matters, as " well (if not better) you ſhall haue them in " nearer places.

" Now reſteth in my memory but this point, " which indeed is the chiefe to you of all " others; which is the chiefe of what men " you are to direct yourſelf to; for it is cer- " tain no veſſel can leave a worſe taſte in the " liquor, it contains than a wrong teacher " infects an unſkilful hearer with that which " hardly will euer out: I will not tell you " ſome abſurdities I have heard travellers tell; " taſte him well before you drinke much of " his doctrine. And when you have heard " it, try well what you have heard, before " you hold it for a principle; for one error " is the mother of a thouſand. But you may " ſay, how ſhall I get excellent men to take " paines to ſpeake with me? Truly in few " words, either by much expence or much " humbleneſſe."

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

THIS cavalier was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen. As he was carried along the ranks, fainting with loſs of blood and with

with thirſt, ſome one preſented him with a bottle of water: on ſeeing a ſoldier lying gaſping upon the ground, who caſt a wiſtful eye at the bottle, he ſaid, "Thy neceſſity, "friend, is greater than mine;" and gave him the bottle.

He was ſo beloved, that when the ſurgeon of Count Hallard, who attended him as well as his wounded maſter, told him that he was afraid he could not ſave the life of Sir Philip, he angrily replied, "Away, villain! never "ſee my face again till thou bring better "news of that man's recovery, for whoſe "redemption many ſuch as I were happily "loſt."

"Not long before he died, he called for "muſic," ſays his biographer, "eſpecially "that ſong which himſelf had entitled 'La "*Cuiſſe Rompue*.'" * His brother came to him ſoon afterwards, of whom he took leave in theſe ſolemn words: "Love my memory; "cheriſh my friends; their faith to me may "aſſure you that they are honeſt: but, above "all, govern your will and affections by the

* The voluptuous St. Ivetaux, on his death-bed, deſired his miſtreſs to play an allemande of which he was very fond. "*Enfin*," ſaid he, "*que mon ame paſſe plus doucement.*"

"will

" will and word of your Creator, in me be-
" holding the end of this world, with all its
" vanities."

" So general," adds his biographer, " was
" the lamentation for him, that it was ac-
" counted indecent for a man of quality to
" appear at court or in city in any light or
" gaudy apparel, the loſs of ſo excellent a
" man being accounted a public loſs."

Sir Philip was indeed the great Mæcenas of his country in his time; " for," as Lord Broke ſays of him, " his bounty was ſuch,
" that there was not an approved painter, a
" ſkilful engineer, an excellent muſician, or
" any other artificer of fame, that made not
" himſelf known to this famous ſpirit, and
" found in him a true friend without hire;
" ſo that he was the common rendezvous of
" worth in his time."

Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, wrote ſome directions for the conduct of his ſon Sir Philip; with what ſucceſs the conſtant tenor of his excellent and energetic life will beſt evince.

" Uſe

" Uſe great prudence," ſays he, " in the " choice of a wife; for from thence will " ſpring all future good or evil; and it is an " action, like a ſtratagem of war, wherein a " man can err but once.

* * * *

" Touching the government of thy houſe; " let thy houſehold be moderate, and accord- " ing to the meaſure of thy eſtate; rather " plentiful than ſparing, but not coſtly; for " I have never ſeen any get poor by keeping " a moderate table; but ſome conſume them- " ſelves through ſecret vices, and then hoſpi- " tality beareth the blame.

* * * *

" Marry thy daughters, leſt they marry " themſelves; and ſuffer not thy ſons to paſs " the Alps; for they will bring home nothing " but pride, blaſphemy, and atheiſm: and if " by travel they get a few broken languages, " it will profit them no more than to have " one ſort of meat ſerved up in different " diſhes. Neither by my advice train up thy " ſons to war; for he that ſets his reſt to live " on that, can hardly be an honeſt or good " chriſtian,

" chriſtian, for that every war is in itſelf un-
" juſt, except the cauſe make it juſt.

* * * *

" Above all things, tell no untruth; no,
" not in trifles; the cuſtom of it is naught;
" and let it not ſatisfy you that the hearers
" for a time take it for a truth, for afterwards
" it will be known as it is, to your ſhame;
" and there cannot be a greater reproach to a
" gentleman, than to be accounted a liar.

" Study and endeavour yourſelf to be vir-
" tuouſly occupied; ſo ſhall you make ſuch a
" habit of well-doing as you ſhall not know
" how to do evil, if you would.

" Remember, my ſon, the noble blood
" you are deſcended of by your mother's
" ſide; and that only by a virtuous life and
" good actions, you may be an ornament to
" your illuſtrious family; and otherwiſe,
" through vice and ſloth, you may be
" eſteemed *labes generis* (the ſtain of your
" family), one of the greateſt curſes that can
" happen to a man.

" Well, my dear Philip, this is enough
" for me, and I fear too much for you at this
" time; but yet if I find this meat is light

" of

" of digeſtion, and do nouriſh any thing the " weak ſtomach of your young capacity, I " will, as I find the ſame grow ſtronger, feed " you with tougher food. Farewell! Your " mother and I ſend you our bleſſing; and " Almighty God grant you his, nouriſh you " with his fear, guide you with his grace, and " make you a good ſervant to your prince and " your country!

" Your loving Father,

" HENRY SYDNEY."

SIR HENRY SAVILLE

was provoſt of Eton college. He was a very ſevere governor; and the ſcholars hated him for his auſterity. " He could not abide wits," ſays Aubrey. " When any young ſcholar was " recommended to him as a wit, he would ſay, " Out upon him! I will have nothing to do " with him; give me the plodding ſtudent *: " if I would look for wits, I would go to " Newgate for them; there be the wits." Sir Henry was much eſteemed by Queen Elizabeth; he read Greek and politics to her.

* A celebrated ambaſſador of our times was told how clever a boy his ſon was. " I would rather," ſaid he, " you had told me how induſtrious he was."

MARY,

MARY,

QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THIS unfortunate princeſs, ſoon after ſhe obſerved how fatally ſhe had been miſtaken in truſting to the friendſhip and kindneſs of Queen Elizabeth, wrote with a diamond on the window of the caſtle of Fotheringhay,

From the top of all my truſt
Miſhap has laid me in the duſt.

The biſhop who preached the ſermon at the funeral of this ill-fated princeſs was deſpicable enough to ſay, in the prayer previous to it, in which he gave thanks for thoſe who had been tranſlated out of this vale of miſery: "Let us give thanks for the happy diſſolution "of the high and mighty princeſs Mary, late "queen of Scotland, and dowager of France, "of whoſe life and death I have not much to "ſay, becauſe I was not acquainted with the "one, neither was I preſent at the other. "I will not enter into judgment farther; "but becauſe it hath been ſignified to me "that ſhe truſted to be ſaved by the blood of "Chriſt, we muſt hope well of her ſalvation; "for, as Father Luther was uſed to ſay, "many an one that liveth a Papiſt, dieth a "Proteſtant."

Mary





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Mary is ſaid to have written a volume of poems on various occaſions, in Latin, French, and Spaniſh: likewiſe the 'Conſolation of her long Impriſonment, and 'Royal Advice to her Son.'

The ENGRAVING that accompanies this article is made from a gold coin, repreſenting the head of Mary, and of her conſort Francis, the ſecond king of France, in the Collection of the late Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER.

This unfortunate queen was long in the cuſtody of the Earl of Shrewſbury, who appears, by the following letter, to have been ready, in caſe of any attempt to reſcue her from captivity, to aſſaſſinate her.

" To the Queen Elizabeth.

" May it pleas y^r^ moſt excellent Ma^ie^

" It appereth by my L. Huntyndon's letters to me, wherof I here ſend yor Ma^ie^ " coppy, that ſuſpycion is of ſome new devyſe " for this queen's lyberte, which I can very " eſily beleeve, for I am (as alwes before) " pſuaded her frends every where occupye " their heddes thereunto, I loke for no leſſe " thanthey cane doo for her, and provide for " her ſafete accordengly. I have her ſure

" enoughe,

" enoughe, and ſhall kepe her forthe comynge
" at yor Ma^ies comandement either *quyke or*
" *ded*, * whatſoever ſhe or anny for her in-
" ventes to the contrare; and as I have no
" doute at all of her ſtelinge away from me,
" ſo if any forſabell attempte bee gyven for
" her *the greateſt perill is ſure to be her's.*
" And if I be yor Ma^ies true fethfull ſervante
" as I truſt yor Ma^ie is fully prſuaded, be
" yor Ma^ie oute of all doute of any her
" eſcape or delyvere from me by flight, forſe,
" or any other waye w^toute yor Ma^ies owne
" expreſſe and known commandemente to
" me, and therupon I gage to yor Ma^ie my
" lyfe, honour and all. God preſerve yor
" Ma^ie for many happy yeres longe and proſ-
" perouſly to rene ouer us.—At Sheffeld
" Caſtell, the 3 March 1572.

" Yo^r Ma^ies humble and fathefull ſervante,

" G. SHREWSBURY.

" To the Quene's moſte
" excellente Majeſtie."

* " It is too eaſy to diſcover the meaning of theſe
" frightful paſſages," ſays the ingenious and humane Mr. Lodge. " Behold Elizabeth, the wife, the pious, the
" happy Elizabeth of England, the envy of the world in
" her day, and the wonder of hiſtory in our's, introducing
" the mutes and the bowſtring into a dungeon, which ſhe
" had prepared for the reception of a princeſs who had fled
" to her for protection!" LODGE's " *Illuſtrations of Engliſh Hiſtory.*"

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM

was perhaps one of the moſt illuſtrious characters of which this great and diſtinguiſhed country has to boaſt. He has ſhewn how a deſire of gain and an ardour for ſcience may accord together, and how that wealth, which, in the hands of a ſordid and illiterate poſſeſſor, becomes mere droſs, and loſes its ſplendid colour *, may, in thoſe of a man of a more enlightened and benevolent mind, emulate the glow of the diamond, and illuminate and benefit mankind.

Money has, indeed, in all times been ſuppoſed the ſinews of war. Of the truth of this obſervation, the behaviour of Sir Thomas Greſham affords an eminent illuſtration:

* *Nullus argento color eſt, avaris*
Abditæ terris inimicæ lamnæ,
Criſpe Salluſti niſi temperato
Splendeat uſu. HOR.

Gold hath no luſtre of its own,
It ſhines by temperate uſe alone;
And when in earth it hoarded lies,
My P****** can the maſs deſpiſe.

A Genoeſe merchant, by name Regio, had, pending the invaſion of this country by the Spaniards, twenty or thirty thouſand ducats in the queen's hands in the Tower. Sir Thomas Greſham, knowing this, adviſed the ſecretary of ſtate, Sir Robert Cecil, to have them coined into ready money, by which her majeſty might be a conſiderable gainer, and enrich her realm with ſo much fine ſilver; and the repayment might be made by way of exchange, to her great profit; or ſhe might take it up of the ſame merchant for a year or two, which he thought Regio might be glad of. This money, as he ſaid, would pay her debts both at home and in Flanders, to her great credit and honour throughout Chriſtendom. And further to recommend his advice by his own example, he ſent to the mint in the Tower five ſacks of new Spaniſh royals, to be coined for the uſe of the queen.

Sir Thomas (by his exertions) prevented the Duke d'Alva from raiſing the tenth penny upon the Flemiſh, and made him *quake*, as he ſaid, for *fear*, at the queen's great credit, and the ready vent the commodities of England found at Hamburg. He was likewiſe the inſtrument of ſupplying the exigencies of the En-

gliſh government by money borrowed from its own merchants, which had before his time been lent to it by foreigners, who had enriched themſelves at our expence.

Sir Thomas was an excellent ſcholar; and, conſcious of the advantages of a learned education in correcting the confined ideas of trade and enlarging the underſtanding, he founded a college in London, at a very conſiderable expence, for the ſupport of profeſſors in the ſeven liberal arts, as they were then called. His charities to the poor were extenſive, his hoſpitality great; and his general liberality, where the intereſts and the advantages of his country and of his friends were concerned, might well entitle him to the honourable appellation of the Royal Merchant, a title more flattering than that of a great conqueror, as it diffuſes thoſe bleſſings which the other but too often deſtroys.

Honourable indeed as it has always been to the merchants of London, that they have been no leſs diſtinguiſhed for their generoſity than for their induſtry and opulence; witneſs the many hoſpitals that are amongſt them, witneſs their kindneſs to their diſtreſſed and

unfortunate brethren*, witneſs their pecuniary exertions on all occaſions where the good of their country and the intereſts of humanity are concerned. Indeed, their ardour for enterprize, and ſucceſs in their undertakings, appear to inſpire their benevolence, and enlarge their charity, in proportion as they fill their coffers, and bring down the bleſſing of heaven upon treaſure ſo ably and uſefully acquired, and ſo nobly and generouſly expended.

* A grocer in the city of London, who died a few years ago extremely rich, and who came into the houſe as a common porter, loſt a conſiderable ſum of money by the imprudence of a debtor who had great dealings with him. The poor man ſent to him upon his death-bed, and implored his forgiveneſs for having thus treated him, and aſſured him how heavy it lay upon his mind; adding, however, that there was ſtill ſomething that "weighed more upon his heart;" which was, the conſideration that he left a young and beautiful daughter poor and unprotected upon the wide world. His benevolent and merciful creditor requeſted him not to let that circumſtance diſtreſs him, for that he would take care of her as if ſhe were his own child. He was as good as his word: he ſent the girl to ſchool, and afterwards, by a conſiderable ſum of money which he gave with her, aſſured her a comfortable ſituation for life in a wholeſale milliner's ſhop of great buſineſs.

LORD

LORD BACON.

THIS great man appears to have been one of the moſt candid philoſophers that ever did honour to human nature, and to have more conſidered utility in his works than fame. "I have often," ſays Dr. Rawleigh, his chaplain and amanuenſis, "heard his Lordſhip "ſay, that if he would have ſerved the glory "of his own name, he ſhould not have pub-"liſhed his Natural Hiſtory; for it may ſeem "an undigeſted heap of particulars, and can-"not have that luſtre which other books caſt "into method have; but that he reſolved to "prefer the good of men, and that which "might beſt ſecure it, before any thing that "might have relation to himſelf.

* * * *

"As for the baſeneſs of many of the experi-"ments," ſays he, "as long as they are "God's works, they are honourable enough; "and for the vulgarity of them, true axioms "muſt be drawn from plain experience, and "not from doubtful. To conclude, this "work of the Natural Hiſtory is as God "made it, and not as men have made it, for "that it hath nothing of imagination."

What his Lordſhip ſays of muſic in maſques may be well applied to that of our immortal Handel. " Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings, or pulings. Let the muſic be loud, ſharp, and well placed." The following extract from his Eſſays ſhould be recommended to the modern French philoſophers:

" I had rather," ſays Lord Bacon, " believe " all the fables in the Legend, and the Tal- " mud, and the Alcoran, than that this uni- " verſal frame is without a mind; and there- " fore God never wrought a miracle to con- " vince atheiſm, becauſe his ordinary works " convince it. It is true, that a little philo- " ſophy inclineth men's minds to atheiſm; " but depth in philoſophy bringeth men's " minds about to religion; for whilſt the " mind of man looketh upon ſecond cauſes " ſcattered, it may ſometimes reſt on them, " and go no farther; but when it beholdeth " the chain of them confederate and linked " together, it muſt needs fly to Providence " and Deity."

Marquis d'Effiat, the French ambaſſador at the court of England, was very deſirous to become acquainted with Lord Bacon. He paid

paid his firſt viſit to him whilſt his Lordſhip was ill in bed and had the curtains drawn about him; and, on being thus received, he ſaid to him, "Your Lordſhip reſembles the "angels; we hear a great deal about them; "we are anxious to ſee them, and are never "able to have that ſatisfaction."

The Marquis, however, paid him a more ſubſtantial compliment by tranſlating his 'Advancement of Learning' into French; and Lord Bacon called him his ſon*, and left him by his will

* *Letter of Lord Bacon to Marquis d'Effiat. Tranſlated from the French.*

"My Son, Lord Ambaſſador,

"Obſerving that your Excellence not only treats of and "makes marriages between the princes of Germany and "France, but alſo between languages (ſince you have "tranſlated my book on the 'Advancement of Learning' "into French), I have reſolved to ſend you the book I "have laſt printed that I had reſerved for you, but I had "my doubts reſpecting the propriety of ſending it to you, "becauſe it was written in Engliſh. But now for that "reaſon I ſend it to you. It is a new edition of my "Eſſays, Moral and Civil, but ſo enlarged and augmented, "as well in number as in weight, that it is entirely a new "book. I kiſs your hands, and remain

"Your affectionate friend, and humble ſervant,

"VERULAM."

his 'Book of Oriſons, or Pſalms, curiouſly 'rhymed.'

When ſome one mentioned to Lord Bacon a great reformation in the church of England, he anſwered, "Sir, the ſubject of which we "talk, is the eye of England; and if there "be a ſpeck or two in the eye, we endeavour "to take them off; but he were a ſtrange "oculiſt indeed who ſhould pull out the eye."

He profeſſed himſelf much pleaſed with the anſwer of an old man, who ſold beſoms at Buxton, to a ſpendthrift who wiſhed to borrow ſome money of him: "Borrow of your "back, and borrow of your belly, my good "friend; they will never aſk you for the "money; now I ſhall be plaguing you for it "all day long*."

Lord Bacon, as an † hypochondriacal man, no leſs than as a philoſopher, had turned his thoughts

* The Arabian proverb ſays, "A man who wears finer "clothes than he can afford, is like a man who puts on "rouge whilſt he has an ulcer that is eating him up."

† Many men of talents have had delicate conſtitutions, as Richelieu, Peireſc, Deſcartes, &c. Whether it be that, according to Shakſpeare,

The

thoughts very much to the art of medicine. He adviſes phyſicians to exert their talents in endeavouring to find out ſpecifics againſt every diſorder of the human body. "Common "medicines," ſays he, "are rather accom- "modated to general than to particular in- "tentions. "I remember," adds he, "to "have ſeen in England a Jew phyſician, who "had been very converſant with the Arabian "writers on medicine, and who uſed to ſay, "Your European phyſicians are men of learn- "ing to be ſure; but they do not know how "to cure diſeaſes by ſpecific medicines; they "have the keys to bind and looſe, and no- "thing elſe."

"Lord Bacon," ſays Ruſhworth, "was "eminent all over the chriſtian world for his "many excellent writings. He was known "to be no admirer of money, yet he had the "unhappineſs to be defiled therewith. He

The inceſſant toil and labour of the mind
Doth make the mure, that ſhould confine it in,
So thin that life peeps thro', and will break out;

or that, from debility of frame, being excluded from the uſual exerciſes and amuſements of mankind, they look within themſelves for that exertion ſo congenial to our nature, in the improvement of their minds, which is denied to them in external matters.

" treaſured up nothing for himſelf or his fa-
" mily, and died in debt. He was ever in-
" dulgent to his ſervants, and connived at
" their taking bribes; and their ways betrayed
" him to that error. They were profuſe and
" expenſive, and had at command whatever
" he was maſter of. The gifts taken by them
" were for the moſt part for interlocutory
" orders in Chancery. Lord Bacon's decrees
" were made with ſo much equity, that
" though gifts rendered him ſuſpected for
" juſtice, yet never any decree made by him
" was reverſed as unjuſt."

Lord Orford calls Lord Bacon the prophet of unborn ſcience, which Newton was afterwards ſent to reveal; and Cowley, more poetically, ſays of this great man:

Bacon, like Moſes, led us forth at laſt,
The barren wilderneſs he paſt;
Did on the very border ſtand
Of the bleſt promiſed land,
And from the mountain top of his exalted wit,
Saw it himſelf, and ſhew'd us it.

GALILEO.

THIS great Philoſopher having ſeen a teleſcope invented by Metius, a Dutchman, made another

another like it, and had the merit of applying to uſeful purpoſes what Metius diſcovered by mere accident. By the aſſiſtance of this inſtrument he firſt ſaw the creſcent of Venus and the four ſatellites of Jupiter, which he called the Medicean ſtars, in honour of his ſovereign the Grand Duke of Florence. It were much to be wiſhed for his happineſs that he had been contented with obſerving the heavens; but he was anxious to purſue a ſyſtem of their motions, and he adopted that of Copernicus, who was ſatisfied with merely laying down his ſyſtem, and not mixing it with any thing that related to the Scriptures. Galileo took great pains to make either ſyſtem agree with Holy Writ. Denounced to the Inquiſition of Rome, 1615, he wrote memoir upon memoir to convince the Pope and the Cardinals that the ſyſtem of Copernicus was founded on the Bible. But a congregation of Cardinals, nominated by the Pope to examine Galileo's reaſons, declared poſitively againſt them, and he was forbidden to hold, either in writing or in ſpeaking, that the motion of the earth round the ſun was declared in the Scriptures. Cardinal Bellarmine, who delivered the ſentence, aſſuring him that he was not puniſhed, nor obliged to retract his opinion, but that it was only inſiſted that he ſhould be ſilent upon it, and

teach

teach it no more in future, Galileo did as he was ordered to do till 1632, when having publiſhed ſome dialogues in which he maintained his former opinions, he was again cited before the Inquiſition, by which tribunal he was condemned to be impriſoned, and to recite the ſeven penitential pſalms once in every week for three years, as a relapſed ſinner. His ſyſtem was declared abſurd and falſe in ſound philoſophy, and erroneous in point of faith, as it is expreſsly contrary to the Holy Scriptures. Galileo, then at the age of ſeventy, was obliged to requeſt abſolution for having ſupported the truth, which he abjured as an abſurdity upon his knees, laying his hands upon the Goſpels, and repeating theſe words, "*Corde ſincero, ac fide non fictâ, abjuro, "maledico, et deteſtor ſupradictas errores ac "hereſes.*" Yet it is ſaid, that as ſoon as he roſe from the ground, ſtamping with his foot he exclaimed, "*E pur ſe muove*; yet ſtill the "earth does move." His confinement was ſo little ſevere, that he was lodged in a palace of Rome, and he was permitted to go on foot to Viterbo during the term of it. Galileo lived to the age of ſeventy-eight, and was interred in the church of Sante Croce at Florence. A magnificent monument was erected to his memory in 1727, oppoſite to that of Michael Angelo.

Angelo. Galileo's works are in three volumes quarto. His Latinity is more claſſical than that of his contemporary Lord Verulam, and his Italian works are ſaid to be written with great elegance and power of illuſtration.

GROTIUS

was the friend and diſciple, in point of political matters at leaſt, of the illuſtrious and unfortunate Barneveld, Grand Penſionary of Holland. After the execution of this honeſt and intrepid patriot, Grotius was condemned to remain in priſon for life, and was confined in the Caſtle of Louvenſtein in 1619, from which he had the good fortune to eſcape ſoon afterwards by the affection and enterprize of his excellent wife. She had obſerved that his guards diſcontinued the practice they once had of examining a trunk filled with linen, which was ſent every week to be waſhed at the neighbouring town of Gorcum, and thinking to turn their negligence to ſome account, adviſed her huſband to put himſelf in the trunk, on the top of which ſhe had bored ſome holes, and prevailed upon him to remain in it in priſon as long a time as it would take

to

to carry it to Gorcum. This rehearſal having perfectly ſucceeded, ſhe choſe a day when the commander of the fortreſs was abſent, paid a viſit to his wife, and mentioned to her in converſation, that the health of her huſband was ſo feeble that ſhe was reſolved to ſend away all his books in a trunk, to prevent his ſtudying, which, ſhe affected to ſay, had very materially injured his head and his eyes. The next day ſhe placed her huſband in the trunk, and two ſoldiers took it up to carry it off to Gorcum. One of them complaining of the weight of it, "I am ſure," ſaid he, "there "muſt be an Armenian in it," the name of a religious faction in oppoſition to the then government of Holland. "Indeed," replied Grotius's wife, "there are ſome Armenian books in it." The trunk is carried off. One of the ſoldiers however, having ſome ſuſpicions from the agitation which he obſerved in the geſtures and countenance of Madame Grotius, aſked for the key of it; ſhe pretended not to have it about her; he runs to the commandant's wife and deſires to know what he is to do. She, having her ſuſpicions laid aſleep by what Madame Grotius had told her the day before reſpecting her huſband's books, orders him to carry off the trunk and to aſk no queſtions. The important load is carried ſafe to Gorcum, of which the ſubject ſoon quits his confine-

ment,

ment, takes a waggon to Valvic, and arrives ſafe at Antwerp.

Madame Grotius, hearing that her huſband was ſafe, owns the whole tranſaction to the guards. She is confined a cloſe priſoner by the commandant, who inſtitutes a criminal proceſs againſt her. Some of the judges were of opinion that ſhe ſhould be detained a priſoner inſtead of her huſband; but the States General, to whom this illuſtrious woman preſented her petition, ordered her to be liberated from her confinement. "Such a woman," ſays Bayle, "not only deſerves a ſtatue, but "even the honours of a canonization in the "republic of letters; for to her alone we are "indebted for the excellent and luminous "works her huſband has printed, and which "would never have eſcaped the dungeons of "Louvenſtein if he had paſſed in them all his "life, which his judges choſen by his enemies "had determined."

The obligation which this great man had to his illuſtrious conſort is commemorated by him in his Sylva, in ſome Latin verſes which begin thus:

——— *Multum debere fatemur*
Uxori.

"I had

" I had forgotten to tell you, that with " reſpect to Grotius what you heard of his " intention to attend the Huguenot miniſters " before his laſt journey to Sweden is falſe. " He was not prevented from going thither " on account of the precedence which he " claimed as ambaſſador of Sweden at the " court of France. That diſpute happened, " as you well know, at the beginning of his " embaſſy, and not at the end of it. I know " the contrary from M. Iſſali, who knew it " from M. Bignon the elder, that he had pro- " miſed M. Bignon his great friend, that " when he returned from Sweden he would "make a public profeſſion of the Catholic " religion."

Le Docteur Arnauld, a M. Vaucel, Nov. 2, 1689.

Lord Arundel poſſeſſes at Wardour Caſtle a fine whole length picture of this great man by Rubens. He is ſtanding near a cheſt, in alluſion, perhaps, to that in which his illuſtrious conſort ſaved him.

DU PLESSIS

DUPLESSIS MORNAY

ſays, in his notes upon the third volume of the Hiſtory of Thuanus:

" Dupleſſis had great authority with the Hu-
" guenots. He was very earneſt in his endea-
" vours to place his lawful ſovereign, Henry the
" Fourth, upon the throne of his kingdom; but
" when he changed his religion he reproached
" him very bitterly with his conduct; ſoon
" afterwards Dupleſſis was attacked by M. de
" St. Phal, and beaten ſo violently that he
" was left for dead. He made his ſovereign
" acquainted with his diſaſter, and received
" from him this letter ſo honourable to them
" both:

" M. Duplessis,

" I am extremely ſorry for the outrage you
" have received, in which I participate both
" as your ſovereign and as your friend. With
" reſpect to the firſt title, I will do juſtice to
" it for your ſake as well as for my own. If
" I bore only the ſecond title, you would
" have no friend whoſe ſword would fly
" quicker out of the ſcabbard for you than
" mine, nor who would riſk his life more
" cheerfully for you than me. Be convinced
" of this, that I will moſt punctually perform

" the office of ſovereign, maſter, and friend
" to you. " HENRY."

When Louis XIII. thought of making war upon the Proteſtant party, Dupleſſis thus addreſſed him: " Sire, it is always a mark of " weakneſs when a ſovereign makes war upon " his ſubjects. True regal authority conſiſts " in the peaceable obedience of thoſe ſubjects. " It is eſtabliſhed by the prudence and the " juſtice of him who governs. Force of arms " ſhould never be employed but againſt a " foreign enemy. The late King would have " ſent to ſchool, to learn the firſt elements of " politics, your new miniſters of ſtate, who, " like ignorant ſurgeons, have no other reme- " dies to propoſe than iron and fire, and who " would have adviſed him to cut off a ſound " arm together with that which is in a dan- " gerous ſtate."

Dupleſſis wrote ſome very curious memoirs from 1572 to 1629, quarto.

JOHN GERARD VOSSIUS

was a man of infinite learning, and wrote many excellent books, as '*De Origine Ido-* '*latriæ*,' '*De Scientiis Mathematicis*,' &c. &c.

He

He uſed to write his '*Adverſaria*,' or Common Places, on *one ſide* only of a ſheet of paper; ſo that, as occaſion required, he had nothing to do but to tear his papers, fix them together afterwards, and ſend them to the preſs without tranſcribing. This ſaved him a great deal of trouble, and enabled him to put his books together very ſpeedily when he had procured the matter for them.

THE DUKE D'ALVA

had inveſted the city of Leyden to bring it under the yoke of Spain. The beſiegers, underſtanding that there was but a ſmall garriſon in the place, were very preſſing with the beſieged to ſurrender. The latter anſwered them from the tops of the walls, that they knew the Spaniards were reſolved to reduce the place by famine; but that they ought not to reckon upon that as long as they heard any dogs bark in the town; that when that food and every other failed them, they were reſolved to eat their left arms, whilſt they made uſe of their right ones; and that in fact when they were deprived of every means of ſubſiſtence they intended to periſh ſooner than to fall into the power of a cruel enemy. After this de-

claration they made ſome paper-money thus inſcribed, ‘ For our liberty.’ This paper after the ſiege was moſt faithfully paid.

THE DUKE DE ROHAN,

being taken ill as he was travelling in Switzerland, ſent for the moſt famous phyſician of the canton, who was called M. Thibaud. “ Your face, Sir,” ſaid the Duke to him, “ is “ not quite unknown to me, I think; pray “ where have I ſeen you before?”—“ At “ Paris, perhaps, my Lord Duke, where I had “ the honour to be farrier to your Grace's “ ſtables. I have now a great reputation in “ this canton as a phyſician. I treat the “ Swiſs as I uſed to do your horſes, and I find “ in general I ſucceed very well. I muſt “ requeſt your Grace not to diſcover me.”

BARNAVELT.

After the death of this virtuous and intrepid Grand Penſionary of Holland, who ſuffered rather for reaſons of policy, and for his oppoſition to Prince Maurice the Stadtholder, than

than for any thing elſe, his children entered into a conſpiracy againſt the Prince, were detected, and condemned to death. Their mother waited upon the Stadtholder to beg their lives. He told her, he was ſurprized that ſhe, who had never begged the life of her huſband, ſhould now requeſt the lives of her ſons. "My Lord," replied ſhe, "I did "not aſk the remiſſion of the ſentence of my "huſband becauſe I knew that he was inno-"cent; but I aſk the lives of my ſons becauſe "I am well aſſured of their guilt."

CARDINAL D'ESTE.

THIS magnificent prince of the church invited Cardinal de Medicis to ſup with him. After ſupper they played at primero for a conſiderable ſum of money, and the Cardinal D'Eſte had prime, which he concealed, and loſt his money to the Cardinal de Medicis. When he was gone, one of Cardinal D'Eſte's attendants obſerved to his Eminence, that he had really won the party. "So I had, Sir," replied he; "but I did not invite my brother "Cardinal here to win his money."

CHARLES IV.

EMPEROR.

A MERCHANT of Prague had lent a hundred thouſand ducats to this Emperor. The day afterwards he invited him to dinner with many of his nobles, and treated them with great magnificence. During the deſert he ſet before the Emperor a baſin of gold, in which was his note for the money he had borrowed, and ſaid, "Sire, all the other diſhes are in com-" mon for the reſt of the company who have " done me the honour to partake of my re-" paſt. This diſh is deſtined for your Sacred " Majeſty, and I requeſt you to accept of " what it contains *."

* A generous action of the ſame kind is told of that great actor Mr. Garrick. He had lent Mr. Berenger five hundred pounds on his bond; ſoon afterwards he was invited to dine with him on his birth-day to meet ſome friends. He ſent his excuſes in a letter that incloſed in it his bond, which he requeſted him to apply to the good cheer and entertainment of his company.

GENERAL STUPPA,

Colonel of the Swiſs guards in the French ſervice, was once told by one of Louis the Fourteenth's miniſters, that if all the money the Swiſs had received from the Kings of France were added together, it would pave the great road from Paris to Berne. "Per-haps ſo, Sir," replied Stuppa; "but at the "ſame time if you collect all the blood that "the Swiſs have ſhed in their ſervice * it "would make a canal from Paris to Berne."

CASIMIR II.

KING OF POLAND,

was one day playing at hazard with one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber, who on loſing

* Francis the Firſt, King of France, when taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia, and carried through the field of battle, obſerved to one of the Spaniſh officers who conducted him, that all his Swiſs guards had been killed in their ranks, and were lying dead near together. "If all "my troops," ſaid the Prince with tears in his eyes, "had "done their duty like theſe brave fellows, I ſhould not "have been your priſoner, but you would have been mine."

a great ſum of money to him was ſo indignant that he gave him a box on the ear. He was immediately ſeized and condemned to loſe his hand, but Caſimir immediately revoked the ſentence, and added, "I am not aſtoniſhed at "the behaviour of this gentleman; not being "able to revenge himſelf upon fortune, he has "revenged himſelf upon her favourite. Be- "ſides, I go ſtill further, and declare myſelf "the only perſon culpable in this buſineſs; "for I ought not to encourage by my ex- "ample a pernicious practice which may "cauſe the ruin of my nobility."

SIGISMUND,

KING OF POLAND,

was King of Sweden, and was afterwards elected King of Poland. After his acceſſion to the latter kingdom he obliged himſelf to paſs every fifth year in Sweden. Being engaged in ſeveral wars of conſequence, he did not perform his promiſe; and, in ſome degree to remedy this, he appointed forty Jeſuits (by which ſociety he was governed) to perform his functions at Stockholm. This plan was ſo diſguſting to his uncle Duke Charles and the

the ſenate, that they reſolved to deſtroy their newly-appointed governors. They fired, therefore, into the galleon that was bringing the Jeſuits into the port of Stockholm, and ſunk it with the crew which it contained. The Jeſuits of the city of Stockholm, indignant at the treatment of their brethren, endeavoured to perſuade the people to rebel; they were ſoon expelled the city, and Duke Charles aſſumed the reins of government.

GIUSTINIANI.

THIS ſenator of Venice having one day aſked a Frenchman in what charter was found that Salique law which had contributed ſo much to the glory of France; "Signor," replied the Frenchman, "it is to be found at "the back of that act which gives to the "Venetians the empire of the Adriatic Sea."

A Doge of Venice having one day with great pomp and parade ſhewed the Spaniſh ambaſſador to that republic the treaſures of St. Marc, he, affectedly looking under the tables upon which they were ſpread, exclaimed, "*Qui non ch' è la radice?*"

"Venice,"

"—Venice," ſays Sir John Harrington, (notwithſtanding we have found ſome flaws in it) "is the only commonwealth in the "make whereof no man can find a cauſe of "diſſolution. For which reaſon we behold "her (though ſhe conſiſt of men that are not "without ſin) at this day with one thouſand "years upon her back; yet for any internal "cauſe as young, as freſh, as free from decay, "or any appearance of it, as ſhe was born. And "whatever in nature is not ſenſible of decay "in the courſe of a thouſand years, is capable "of the whole age of nature."

SIR GEORGE WHARTON.

"On Friday was ſevennight My Lord "(Earl of Pembroke) and Sir George Whar-"ton, with others, played at cards; where "Sir George ſhewed ſuch choler, as My Lord "of Pembroke told him, 'Sir George, I have "loved you long, and deſire ſtill to do ſo; but "by your manner in playing you lay it upon "me either to leave to love you, or to leave "to play with you; wherefore, chooſing to

"love

" love you ſtill, I will never play with you " more."—*Thomas Cole to the Counteſs of Shrewſbury.* LODGE'S "*Illuſtrations of Engliſh Hiſtory,*" *&c.*

BEN JONSON.

THE leading feature of the character of this great comic writer was perhaps never better delineated than in the following letter from Mr. Howell:

SIR,

" I was invited yeſterday to a ſolemn ſupper " by B. J. where you were deeply remem- " bered. There was good company, excel- " lent cheer, choice wines, and jovial wel- " come. One thing intervened which almoſt " ſpoiled the reliſh of the reſt, that B. began " to engroſs all the diſcourſe; to vapour ex- " tremely of himſelf; and by vilifying others " to magnify his own Muſe. T. Ca. buzzed " me in the ear, that though Ben had bar- " relled up a great deal of knowledge, yet it " ſeems he had not read the ethics, which, " amongſt other precepts of morality, forbid

" ſelf-

" ſelf-commendation, declaring it to be an " ill-favoured ſoleciſm in good manners."

WILLIAM DRUMMOND,

OF HAWTHORNDEN.

" As he was a very wiſe and learned man," ſays his biographer, " ſo he was very pious " and religious; *feared God, honoured the king,* " *and did not meddle with them who were given* " *to change.* He never thought religion con- " ſiſted in peeviſhneſs or ſourneſs of mind. " On the contrary his humour was very jovial " and cheerful, eſpecially amongſt his friends " and comrades, with whom ſometimes he " only took a bottle *ad hilaritatem*, according " to the example of the beſt ancient and mo- " dern poets, for the raiſing his ſpirits (which " were much flagged with continual reading " and meditating); but he never went to ex- " ceſs, or committed any thing againſt the " rules of religion and good manners.

" He forgave particular injuries with a true " Chriſtian ſpirit; he bore the misfortunes " and croſs accidents of life which regarded

" himſelf

" himſelf with courage and magnanimity;
" but thoſe of the public lay heavy upon him.
" In the ſhort account of his life written by
" himſelf, he ſays, ' that he never endea-
" voured to advance his fortune, or increaſe
" ſuch things as were left to him by his pa-
" rents.' Whether he foreſaw the ſhortneſs
" of life and that he was not to enjoy it
" long, or contemned any thing that was
" toilſome to acquire or that was to be kept
" by baſe and ſervile means, he uſed always
" that ſaying of Picus de Mirandola in his
" Free Diſcourſe, *Inter meos libros a puero*
" *uſque et intra fortunam vivere didici, et*
" *(quantum poſſum) apud me habitans, nihil extra*
" *me, ſuſpiro aut ambio.*"

Heads of a Converſation between BEN JONSON *and* WILLIAM DRUMMOND *of Hawthornden, January* 1619.

He (Ben Johnſon) ſaid, " That his grand-
" father came from Carliſle, to which he had
" come from Annandale in Scotland; that
" he ſerved King Henry the Eighth, and was
" a gentleman. His father loſt his eſtate
" under Queen Mary, having been caſt in
" priſon and forfeited; and at laſt he turned
" miniſter. He was poſthumous, being born
" a month

" a month after his father's death, and was
" put to ſchool by a friend. His maſter was
" Camden. Afterwards he was taken from
" it, and put to another craft, *viz.* to be a
" bricklayer, which he could not endure, but
" went to the Low Countries, and returning
" home again he betook himſelf to his wonted
" ſtudies. In his ſervice in the Low Coun-
" tries he had, in the view of both the armies,
" killed an enemy and taken the *opima ſpolia*
" from him; and ſince coming to England,
" being appealed to a duel, he had killed
" his adverſary, who had hurt him in the arm,
" and whoſe ſword was ten inches longer than
" his. For this crime he was impriſoned,
" and almoſt at the gallows. Then he took
" his religion on truſt of a prieſt, who viſited
" him in priſon. He was twelve years a
" Papiſt; but after this he was reconciled to
" the church of England, and left off to be
" a recuſant. At his firſt communion, in
" token of his true reconciliation, he drank
" out the full cup of wine. He was maſter
" of arts in both univerſities. In the time
" of his cloſe impriſonment under Queen
" Elizabeth there were ſpies to catch him,
" but he was advertiſed of them by the
" keeper. He has an epigram on the ſpies.
" He married a wife, who was a ſhrew, yet

" honeſt

" honeſt to him. When the King came to
" England, about the time that the plague
" was in London. He (Ben Jonſon) being in
" the country, at Sir Robert Cotton's houſe,
" with Old Camden, he ſaw in a viſion his
" eldeſt ſon, then a young child and at
" London, appear unto him with the mark
" of a bloody croſs on his forehead, as if it
" had been cut with a ſword; at which,
" amazed, he prayed unto God, and in the
" morning he came to Mr. Camden's cham-
" ber to tell him, who perſuaded him it was
" but an apprehenſion, at which he ſhould
" not be dejected. In the mean time come
" letters from his wife of the death of that
" boy in the plague. He appeared to him,
" he ſaid, of a manly ſhape, and of that
" growth he thinks he ſhall be at the reſur-
" rection.

" He was accuſed by Sir James Murray
" to the king, for writing ſomething againſt
" the Scots in a play called 'Eaſtward, Hoe!'
" and voluntarily impriſoned himſelf with
" Chapman and Marſton, who had written
" it amongſt them, and it was reported ſhould
" have their ears and noſes cut. After their
" delivery he entertained all his friends; there
" were preſent, Camden, Selden, and others.

" In the middle of the feaſt his old mother " drank to him, and ſhewed him a paper " which ſhe deſigned (if the ſentence had " paſt) to have mixed among his drink, and " it was ſtrong and luſty poiſon; and to ſhow " that ſhe was no churl, ſhe told that ſhe de- " ſigned firſt to have drank of it herſelf.

" He ſaid he had ſpent a whole night in " lying looking to his great toe, about which " he hath ſeen Tartars and Turks, Romans " and Carthaginians fight, in his imagination.

" He wrote all his verſes firſt in proſe, as " his maſter Camden taught him; and ſaid, " that verſes ſtood by ſenſe, without either " colours or accent.

" He uſed to ſay, that many epigrams were " ill becauſe they expreſſed in the end what " ſhould have been underſtood by what was " ſaid before, as that of Sir John Davies; " that he had a paſtoral entitled, 'The May- " lord;' his own name is Alkin; Ethra, the " Counteſs of Bedford; Mogbel Overberry, " The old Counteſs of Suffolk; an enchan- " treſs; other names are given to Somerſet, " his lady, Pembroke, the Counteſs of Rut- " land, Lady Wroth. In his firſt ſcene Alkin

" comes

" comes in mending his broken pipe. He " bringeth in, ſays our author, clowns mak- " ing mirth and fooliſh ſports, contrary to all " other paſtorals. He had alſo a deſign to " write a fiſher or paſtoral play, and make " the ſtage of it in the Lomond Lake; and " alſo to write his foot-pilgrimage thither, " and to call it a diſcovery. In a poem he " calleth 'Edinburgh,'

The heart of Scotland, Britain's other eye.

" That he had an intention to have made a " play like Plautus's Amphytrio, but left it " off; for that he could never find two ſo like " one to the other that he could perſuade " the ſpectators that they were one.

" That he had a deſign to write an epick " poem, and was to call it Chorologia, of the " worthies of his country raiſed by Fame, " and was to dedicate it to his country. It " is all in couplets, for he deteſted all other " rhimes. He ſaid he had written a diſcourſe " of poetry both againſt Campion and Daniel, " eſpecially the laſt, where he proves couplets " to be the beſt ſort of verſes, eſpecially when " they are broke like hexameters, and that " croſs rhimes and ſtanzas, becauſe the pur-

" poſe would lead beyond eight lines, were
" all forced.

" His cenſure of the Engliſh poets was this;
" That Sidney did not keep a decorum in
" making every one ſpeak as well as himſelf.
" Spenſer's Stanzas pleaſed him not, nor his
" matter; the meaning of the Allegory of his
" Fairy Queen, he had delivered in writing to
" Sir Walter Raleigh, which was, that by
" the bleating beaſt he underſtood the Puri-
" tans, and by the falſe Dueſſa the Queen of
" Scots. He told, that Spencer's goods were
" robbed by the Iriſh, and his houſe and a
" little child burnt; he and his wife eſcaped,
" and after died for want of bread in King-
" ſtreet. He refuſed twenty pieces ſent him
" by my Lord Eſſex, and ſaid he had no time
" to ſpend them. Samuel Daniel was a good
" honeſt man, had no children, and was no
" poet; that he had wrote the Civil Wars,
" and yet hath not one battle in all his book.
" That Michael Drayton's Polyolbion, if he
" had performed what he promiſed, to write
" the Deeds of all the Worthies, had been
" excellent. That he was challenged for in-
" tituling a Book, Mortimariades. That Sir
" John Davis played on Drayton in an Epi-
" gram; who, in his Sonnet, concluded his
" miſtreſs

" miſtreſs might have been the ninth worthy,
" and ſaid he uſed a phraſe like Dametas in
" Arcadia, who ſaid, his miſtreſs, for wit, might
" be a giant. That Silveſter's Tranſlation of
" Du Bartas was not well done, and that he
" wrote his Verſes before he underſtood to
" confer; and theſe of Fairfax were not good.
" That the Tranſlations of Homer and Virgil
" in long Alexandrines were but proſe. That
" Sir John Harrington's Arioſto, under all
" tranſlations, was the worſt. That when Sir
" John Harrington deſired him to tell the
" truth of his Epigrams, he anſwered him,
" that he loved not the truth, for they were
" narrations, not epigrams. He ſaid, Donne
" was originally a poet; his grandfather on the
" mother ſide was Heywood, the Epigramma-
" tiſt; that Donne, for not being under-
" ſtood, would periſh. He eſteemed him the
" firſt poet in the world for ſome things; his
" Verſes of the loſt Ochadine he had by
" heart; and that paſſage of the Calm, 'That
" Duſt and Feathers did not ſtir all was ſo
" quiet.' " He affirmed that Donne wrote
" all his beſt pieces before he was twenty-five
" years of age. The Conceit of Donne's
" Transformation; or, Μελεμψυχσώις, was, that
" he ſought the ſoul of that apple which Eva
" pulled, and thereafter made it the ſoul of a

" bitch, that of a ſhe-wolf, and ſo of a
" woman. His general purpoſe was to have
" brought it into all the bodies of the he-
" reticks from the ſoul of Cain, and at
" laſt left it in the body of Calvin. He
" only wrote one ſheet of this, and ſince he
" was made Doctor, repented hugely, and re-
" ſolved to deſtroy all his Poems. He told
" Donne, that his Anniverſary was prophane
" and full of blaſphemies; that if it had been
" written on the Virgin Mary, it had been to-
" lerable. To which Donne anſwered, " That
" he deſcribed the idea of a woman, and not
" as ſhe was." He ſaid, " Shakeſpear wanted
" art, and ſometimes ſenſe; for in one of his
" plays he brought in a number of men, ſay-
" ing they had ſuffered ſhipwreck in Bohe-
" mia, where is no ſea near by 100 miles.
" That Sir Walter Raleigh eſteemed more
" fame than conſcience. The beſt wits in
" England were employed in making his hiſ-
" tory. Ben himſelf had written a Piece to
" him of the Punick War, which he altered,
" and ſet in his Book. He ſaid there was no
" ſuch ground for an Heroick Poem, as King
" Arthur's Fiction; and that Sir Philip Sidney
" had an intention to have transformed all his
" Arcadia to the Stories of King Arthur. He
" ſaid Owen was a poor pedantick ſchool-maſ-
" ter,

" ter, ſweeping his living from the poſteriors
" of little children, and had nothing good in
" him, his Epigrams being bare narrations.
" Francis Beaumont died before he was thirty
" years of age, who he ſaid was a good poet,
" as were Fletcher and Chapman, whom he
" loved. That Sir William Alexander was
" not half kind to him, and neglected him,
" becauſe a friend to Drayton. That Sir R.
" Ayton loved him dearly. He ſought ſeve-
" ral times with Marſton, and ſays, that
" Marſton wrote his father-in-law's Preach-
" ings, and his father-in-law his Comedies.
" His judgment of ſtranger poets was, that
" he thought not Bartas a poet, but a verſer,
" becauſe he wrote not fiction. He curſed
" Petrarch for redacting Verſes into Sonnets,
" which he ſaid was like that tyrant's bed,
" where ſome who were too ſhort were racked,
" others too long cut ſhort. That Guarini,
" in his Paſtor Fido, kept no decorum in
" making ſhepherd's ſpeak as well as himſelf.
" That he told Cardinal Du Peron (when he
" was in France, Anno. 1613), who ſhewed
" him his Tranſlation of Virgil, that it was
" nought; that the beſt pieces of Ronſard
" were his Odes; but all this was to no pur-
" poſe (ſays our author), for he never under-
" ſtood the French or Italian languages. He

" ſaid Petronius, Plinius Secundus, and Plau-
" tus, ſpoke beſt Latin, and that Tacitus
" wrote the Secrets of the Council and Senate,
" as Sūetonius did thoſe of the Cabinet and
" Court. That Lucan, taken in parts, was
" excellent, but altogether nought. That
" Quintilian's ſix, ſeven, and eight Books
" were not only to be read, but altogether
" digeſted. That Juvenal, Horace, and Mar-
" tial, were to be read for delight, and ſo
" was Pindar; but Hippocrates for health.
" Of the Engliſh nation, he ſaid, that Hook-
" er's Eccleſiaſtical Polity was beſt for church
" matters, and Selden's Titles of Honour
" for antiquities. Here our author relates,
" that the cenſure of his Verſes was, that
" they were all good, eſpecially his Epitaph
" on Prince Henry, ſave that they ſmelled too
" much of the ſchools, and were not after the
" fancy of the times; for a child (ſays he)
" may write after the faſhion of the Greek
" and Latin verſes in running; yet that he
" wiſhed to pleaſe the king, that Piece of
" Forth Feaſting had been his own."

As Ben Jonſon has been very liberal of his cenſures on all his co-temporaries, ſo our author does not ſpare him: " For," he ſays, " Ben Jonſon was a great lover and praiſer of

" himſelf, a contemner and ſcorner of others,
" given rather to loſe a friend than a jeſt;
" jealous of every word and action of thoſe
" about him, eſpecially after drink, which is
" one of the elements in which he lived; a
" diſſembler of the parts which reign in him;
" a bragger of ſome good that he wanted,
" thinketh nothing well done, but what either
" he himſelf or ſome of his friends have ſaid
" or done. He is paſſionately kind and an-
" gry, careleſs either to gain or keep; vin-
" dictive, but if he be well anſwered at him-
" ſelf, interprets beſt ſayings and deeds often
" to the worſt. He was for any religion, as
" being verſed in both; oppreſſed with fancy,
" which hath over-maſtered his reaſon, a ge-
" neral diſeaſe in many poets. His inventions
" are ſmooth and eaſy, but above all he ex-
" celleth in a tranſlation. When his Play of
" the Silent Woman was firſt acted, there
" were found verſes after on the ſtage againſt
" him, concluding, that that Play was well
" named the Silent Woman, becauſe there
" was never one man to ſay *plaudite* to it."

Mr. Drummond gave the following character of ſeveral authors:

" The authors I have ſeen," ſaith he, " on
" the ſubject of love, are the Earl of Surrey,

" Sir Thomas Wyat (whom, becauſe of their
" antiquity, I will not match with our better
" times), Sidney, Daniel, Drayton, and Spen-
" ſer. He who writeth the art of Engliſh
" Poeſy, praiſeth much Raleigh and Dyer;
" but their Works are ſo few that are come to
" my hands, I cannot well ſay any thing of
" them.

" The laſt we have are Sir William Alex-
" ander, and Shakeſpear, who have lately
" publiſhed their Works. Conſtable ſaith,
" ſome have written excellently; and Murry,
" with others I know, hath done well if they
" could be brought to publiſh their Works;
" but of ſecrets who can ſoundly judge?

" The beſt and moſt exquiſite poet of this
" ſubject, by conſent of the whole ſenate of
" poets, is Petrarch. S. W. R. in an Epi-
" taph on Sidney, calleth him our Engliſh
" Petrarch; and Daniel regrates he was not
" a Petrarch, though his Delia be a Laura;
" ſo Sidney, in his Aſt. and Stell telleth of
" Petrarch. You, that pure Petrarch, long
" deceaſt, wooes with new-born ſighs.

" The French have ſet him before them
" as a paragon; whereof we ſtill find, that
" thoſe

" thoſe of our Engliſh poets who have ap-
" proached nearer to him, are the moſt exqui-
" ſite on this ſubject. When I ſay approach
" him, I mean not in following his invention,
" but in forging as good; and when one matter
" cometh to them all at once, who quinteſſen-
" ceth it in the fineſt ſubſtance.

" Among our Engliſh poets, Petrarch is
" imitated, nay ſurpaſt in ſome things, in
" matter and manner: in matter, none ap-
" proach him to Sidney, who hath ſongs and
" ſonnats in matter intermingled: in manners,
" the neareſt I find to him, is Sir William Alex-
" ander; who, inſiſting in theſe ſame ſteps,
" hath ſextains, madrigals and ſongs, echoes
" and equivoques, which he hath not; where-
" by, as the one hath ſurpaſt him in matter, ſo
" the other in manner of writing, or form.
" This one thing which is followed by the
" Italians, as of Sanazarius and others, is,
" that none celebrateth their miſtreſs after her
" death, which Ronſard hath imitated. After
" which two next (methinks) followeth Daniel,
" for ſweetneſs in ryming ſecond to none.
" Drayton ſeemeth rather to have loved his
" muſe than his miſtreſs; by, I know not
" what artificial ſimiles, this ſheweth well his
" mind, but not the paſſion. As to that

" which

" which Spenſer calleth his Amorelli, I am
" not of their opinion, who think them his;
" for they are ſo childiſh, that it were not
" well to give them ſo honourable a father.

" Donne, among the Anacreontic lyricks,
" is ſecond to none, and far from all ſecond;
" but as Anacreon doth not approach Calli-
" machus, tho' he excels in his own kind,
" nor Horace to Virgil, no more can I be
" brought to think him to excel either Alex-
" ander or Sidney's verſes: they can hardly
" be compared together, treading diverſe
" paths; the one flying ſwift, but low; the
" other, like the eagle, ſurpaſſing the clouds.
" I think if he would, he might eaſily be
" the beſt Epigrammatiſt we have found in
" Engliſh; of which I have not yet ſeen any
" come near the ancients.

" Compare Song, Murry and Love, &c.
" with Taſſo's Stanzas againſt Beauty, one
" ſhall hardly know who hath the beſt.

" Drayton's Polyolbion is one of the
" ſmootheſt Poems I have ſeen in Engliſh,
" poetical and well proſecuted; there are ſome
" pieces in him, I dare compare with the beſt
" Tranſmarine Poems.

" The

" The ſeventh Song pleaſeth me much.

" The twelfth is excellent.

" The thirteenth alſo:—The Diſcourſe of " Hunting paſſeth with any poet. And

" The eighteenth, which is his laſt in this " edition, 1614.

" I find in him, which is in moſt part of my " compatriots, too great an admiration of their " country; on the hiſtory of which, whilſt " they muſe as wondering, they forget ſome- " times to be good poets.

" Silveſter's Tranſlation of Judith, and the " Battle of Ivory, are excellent. He is not " happy in his inventions, as may be ſeen in " his Tabacco batter'd, and Epitaphes; who " likes to know whether he or Hudſon hath " the advantage of Judith, let them compare " the beginning of the fourth book, 'O ſilver " brow'd Diana, &c.' And the end of the " fourth book, 'Her waved Locks, &c.' " The midſt of the eighth book, 'In Ragan's " ample Plain one Morning met, &c.' And " after Judas, ſaid ſhe, 'Thy Jacob to deli- " ver, now is the Time, &c.' His pains are

" much

" much to be praiſed, and happy tranſlations
" in ſundry parts equalling the original."

THOMAS SUTTON,

FOUNDER OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

" It is reported," ſays Fuller, " that Mr.
" Sutton often repaired to a private garden,
" where he frequently prayed, and was often
" overheard to repeat this expreſſion : ' Lord,
" thou haſt given me a large and a liberal
" eſtate, give me alſo a heart to make as good
" uſe of it! The character of Volpone, in
" Ben Jonſon's Comedy of the Fox, is ſaid
" to have been intended for that of Mr.
" Sutton."

GUICCIARDINI

was not one of thoſe political writers who declaimed from the cloſet. He had been engaged in active life, and as his Epitaph tells us,
" *Ejus negotium an otium glorioſius incertum,*
" *niſi otii lumen negotii famam clariorem reddi-*
" *diſſet.*"

" The

" The name of equality," ſays this acute hiſtorian, " perfectly underſtood, is one of the " moſt juſt and advantageous things to a ſtate. " But then this equality muſt be taken in a " geometrical ſenſe and proportion. For, as " in matters of tax and impoſition, the beſt " levy is not by the poll, but according to " every man's ability; and as, in conferring " dignities and offices, the beſt choice is ac- " cording to every man's fitneſs and ſuffi- " ciency for the place; ſo in the deliberation " reſpecting matters of ſtate, and in the de- " ciſion of doubts of the greateſt conſe- " quence, a perſon of the ſoundeſt judgment " ſhould have the greateſt weight, and voices " ſhould not be conſidered by their number*, " but by their value."

* Lycurgus, being aſked by a friend why he did not make the government of Sparta a democracy, replied, " Make " the experiment in your own family."

" *Multorum manibus res humanæ indigent, paucorum capita* " *ſufficiunt*," ſays one very wiſely: " Human affairs want " as many hands as poſſible; very few heads are ſufficient." " What a happy place," ſays ſome Frenchmen, " would " this world be, if every one would mind his own buſineſs, " and take care that the buſineſs ſhould be ſuited to his " talents and to his ſituation. The world would not then " be peſtered with ſchiſmatics in religion, ſhallow politi- " cians, dull poets, minute philoſophers, collectors of anec- " dotes, or readers of them."

AMELOT

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAIE,

in his celebrated account of the government of Venice, ſays, " The Venetians loſt their " dominions in Terra Firma two centuries " ago by their irreſolution. They did not take " their party till the allied powers had made " an irruption into their territory. It is," " adds he, " a miſerable policy to give way " too much to a powerful and deſigning neigh- " bour, and to exhibit any marks of fear.

" A ſtate can at beſt be but conquered; and " it is more likely to gain good terms for it- " ſelf, if it meets its enemy ſword in hand, " than if it tamely lays down its arms be- " fore it.

" Three Frenchmen," ſaid he, " had en- " tered into a diſpute reſpecting the govern- " ment of Venice; two had abuſed, and the " other had praiſed it. The ſtate Inquiſitors, " who at that time had their ears every where, " were informed of the diſpute, and had the " diſputants taken up. Two of them were " hanged by the feet, and the third was taken

" to

" to the priſon to ſee the fate of his compa-
" nions. He loudly exclaimed, ' That he
" truſted the ſame fate was not to await him,
" as he had defended, not traduced, the go-
" vernment of Venice.' One of the ſtate in-
" quiſitors told him, that all that the Venetian
" government required of perſons who lived
" under it, was to ſay nothing about it, and
" never to ſpeak of it either in praiſe or
" blame *. You Sir," then turning to the Frenchman, ſaid he, " are merely ſentenced " to

* Nothing is ſo undeciſive as diſputes about the conſtitution of any country. It is often not to be found in the ſtatute laws themſelves, but ſometimes in the mere execution of them, in the opinions of the inhabitants, and in the actual government of the country. England is a mixed government, and may make upon paper either a monarchy or a republic, as thoſe perſons who conſult its records with a partial view may wiſh to make it; it really partakes of each form of government, and its ſubjects may well reſt ſatisfied with it, as a conſtitution that has afforded more general and more equal liberty to mankind than any other country that the world has produced; a conſtitution, of which it was ſaid by an enemy in Edward the Fourth's time, that the public good was more conſidered in it, than in any other government in Europe; and of which, in the reign of George the Third, a faſtidious and incenſed republican exclaimed, " I ſee that in this country the *people* are reſpect-
" ed." It matters very little whether a machine that anſwers its deſtination perfectly agrees with the model that was

" to leave the territory of the republic in
" twenty-four hours, on penalty of death, and
" have good reaſon to be ſatisfied with the
" mildneſs of your ſentence."

JAMES THE FIRST,

KING OF ENGLAND.

It was ſaid of this monarch, that he was

Maximus in folio, minimus in folio.

Hunting and ſchool divinity ſeem to have been his favourite purſuits, purſuits, of which the chace is painful and dangerous, and the end of no importance.

" There is no news here," ſays Lord Leiceſter, in a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, " but a
" reaſonable pretty jeſt is ſpoken of, that hap-
" pened at Royſton. There was one of the
" king's ſpaniel hounds (called Jouler) miſſing

was laid down for it; and as all government is a mere matter of experience, if the practice is good, why be continually recurring to its ſuppoſed principles? " The effects of gun-
" powder," ſays d'Alembert, " are in total oppoſition to all
" theory; yet who (particularly in theſe times) doubts of
" the force and violence of them?"

" one

" one day. The king was much diſpleaſed " that he was wanted; notwithſtanding, he " went a hunting. The next day when they " were in the field, Jouler came in amongſt " the reſt of the hounds; the king was told " of him, and was very glad, and looking on " him ſpied a paper about his neck, and on the " paper was written, ' Good Mr. Jouler, we " pray you ſpeak to the king (for he hears *you* " every day, and ſo he doth not us), that it " will pleaſe his majeſty to go back to London, " for elſe the country will be undoone, all " our proviſion is ſpent already, and we are " not able to entertaine him longer.' It was " taken for a jeſt, and ſo paſſed over, for his " majeſty intends to lye there a fortnight."

LODGE'S "*Illuſtrations of Engliſh Hiſtory*," &c.

" The King (James) called for the arch- " biſhop's * letter, and was merried at the firſt " as I gueſſed; when he came to the hiſtory

* The archbiſhop had written a remonſtrance to his ſovereign againſt his hunting ſo violently, and at ſo much expence. Peter the Great was one day aſked by ſome of his nobles to hunt the wild boar with them. " Hunt, gentle- " men," replied he, " hunt as much as *you* pleaſe, and " make war on wild beaſts. For my part, I cannot amuſe " myſelf that way, whilſt I have enemies to ſubdue abroad, " and obſtinate and refractory ſubjects to reduce at home."

" of the treaſure, and the immoderate exer-
" ciſe of hunting, he began then to alter
" countenance, and in the end ſaid it was the
" fooliſheſt letter that he had ever read."

Chelſea college was deſigned by James the Firſt for a college of Polemic Divines. Dr. Jortin ſays, with his uſual ſprightlineſs, " With a very ſmall and eaſy alteration, it " was made a receptacle of maimed and diſ-" carded ſoldiers. If the king's project," continues he, " had been put in execution, " the houſe would moſt probably have become " a houſe of diſcord; and 'peace within thy " walls' would have been a fruitleſs wiſh, and " a prayer beſtowed in vain upon it."

DR. HUMPHREYS.

When Queen Elizabeth was at Oxford, ſhe held out her hand to be kiſſed by Dr. Humphreys, the head of the Puritan party in that Univerſity, and who had oppoſed eccleſiaſtical habits with great warmth. As he came near to her, ſhe ſaid with a ſmile, " Maſter Doctor, " that looſe gown becomes you well; I wonder " your notions ſhould be ſo narrow."

When

When Mr. Cartwright and ſome of the principal Puritans were brought before the Star Chamber, in 1591, for refuſing to take the oath, and give in their anſwers to the accuſations alledged againſt them for non-conformity, and libelling the eſtabliſhed church, they were told by the great lawyers then preſent, "That "ſince leſs crimes than theirs had been "puniſhed by condemnation to the gallies, or "*perpetual baniſhment* * (as they ſaid by prece-"dents), they thought the latter to be the "fitteſt puniſhment in their caſe; ſo that it "were to ſome remote place, from whence "there might be no danger of their return, "nor of diſturbing the peace of the com-"monwealth by their writing or otherwiſe."

* Baniſhment to another country ſeems to be the appropriate puniſhment of thoſe who, diſcontented with the government of their own, endeavour, by ſpeaking or writing, to make others as diſaffected to it as themſelves. The crime, however, ſhould be completely proved; and partiality and prejudice ſhould be moſt religiouſly excluded from the accuſation and the conviction. In the republics of Greece this puniſhment uſed often to take place, and it is to this day inflicted by the laws of Scotland.

ABBOTT,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS excellent prelate was accuſed by the Duke of Buckingham of living too hoſpitably for an Archbiſhop, and of entertaining people who were not well affected to the Duke's perſon. He replied in this manner to Secretary Conway on the occaſion:

" When King James gave me the arch-
" biſhopric he did charge me that I ſhould
" carry my houſe nobly, and live like an
" archbiſhop, which I promiſed him to do;
" and all that came to my houſe who were of
" civil ſort I give them friendly entertain-
" ment, not ſifting what exceptions the Duke
" made againſt them; for I know he might
" as undeſervedly think ill of others as he did
" of me. But I meddled with no man's
" quarrels; and if I ſhould have received
" none but ſuch as cordially and in truth had
" loved him, I might have many times gone
" to dinner without company. There fre-
" quented me lords ſpiritual and temporal,
" divers privy counſellors as occaſion ſerved,
" and men of the higheſt rank, where if the
" Duke thought we had buſied ourſelves
" about him he was much deceived. Yet

" perhaps

" perhaps the old ſaying is true, *that a man* " *knowing himſelf guilty of any crime, thinketh* " *that all men that talk together do ſay ſome-* " *what of him.* I do not envy him that hap- " pineſs; but let it ever attend him."

The Duke of Buckingham ſeemed ſoon to forget the good advice the Archbiſhop gave him on his being made gentleman of the bed-chamber to King James the Firſt: " 1. Daily " on his knees to pray to God to bleſs his " ſovereign, and to give to *him* grace ſtu- " dioufly to ſerve and pleaſe him. 2. To do " all good offices between the King and " Queen, and between the King and Prince. " 3. That he ſhould fill his Majeſty's ears " with nothing but truth."

Abbott was a great favourer of the celebrated Petition of Right in 1628, and was one of the managers for the Peers in the Conference held on the occaſion between the two Houſes.

SIR JOHN LAMB.

The Biſhop of Lincoln, being deſired by Sir John Lamb to proceed ſeverely againſt the Puritans very early in the reign of Charles the Firſt, aſked him what kind of perſons they

were. "They ſeem to the world," replied he, "to be ſuch ſort of perſons as would not "ſwear, be guilty of fornication, nor drink; "but that they would cozen and deceive; "that they would frequently hear two ſermons "a day, and repeat the ſame again too, and "afterwards pray, and ſometimes faſt all day "long." The Biſhop then aſked Sir John whether thoſe places where the Puritans were did lend freely their money upon the collection of the loan; and being anſwered in the affirmative, "No man of diſcretion," replied the Biſhop, "can ſay that is a place of Puri-"tans; and for my part I am not ſatisfied to "give way to proceedings againſt them."

CHARLES THE FIRST.

Anno 1647.

"THE King is ſtill at Newmarket, very "pleaſant and cheerful, and takes his recre-"ation daily at tennis. His Majeſty ſeems "much to delight in the company and diſ-"courſe of Cornet Joyce, who brought him "from Holmby, and ſent a meſſenger to St. "Alban's on purpoſe for Cornet Joyce to "come to Newmarket." RUSHWORTH's "*Collections*."

How

How little with reſpect to liberty * the ſituation of the good people of England was bettered by the government of the Parliament, the following extract from the Glamorganſhire petition will evince: "The committees "did exact as a bribe twenty pounds of a "reverend, learned, and painful divine, for "ſparing to make him a delinquent; and the "committees did threaten a lunatic huſband's "wife to make her huſband a delinquent un-"leſs ſhe gave him thirty pounds, which the "gentlewoman gave leſt her huſband ſhould "be troubled in that caſe; and another man "ſaying, 'I pray God mend theſe times,' was "threatened to be made a delinquent."

On the night before he was hurried away to Hurſt Caſtle in the Iſle of Wight, he had ſome converſation with the Duke of Rich-

* Not long before ſentence was paſſed on King Charles the Firſt, he ſaid to the Preſident, "I do conjure you, "if you love that you pretend (I hope it is real) the "liberty of the ſubject and the peace of the kingdom, "that you will hear me before any ſentence is paſſed. I "only deſire this, that you will take it into conſider-"ation; it may be you have not heard of it beforehand. "If you will, I will retire and you may think of it; but "if I cannot get this liberty, I do proteſt that theſe fair "ſhews of liberty and peace are *pure ſhews*, and that you "will not hear your King."

mond, the Earl of Lindſey, and Colonel Cook. The peers had recommended the King to endeavour to eſcape. The King requeſting Colonel Cook to give him his advice, he ſaid to him, "Suppoſing, Sir, I ſhould not "only tell your Majeſty that the army would "very ſuddenly ſeize you, but by concur-"ring circumſtances prove it to be ſo; and "that I had the parole, horſes ready at hand, "a veſſel attending me, and hourly expecting "me. I am now ready and deſirous to attend "you; and in this diſmal dark night (as if "it ſuited your purpoſe) I can foreſee no "difficulty in the thing. The only queſtion "now is, What will your Majeſty do?" The King, after a ſmall pauſe, pronounced this poſitive anſwer, "They have promiſed me, "and I have promiſed them; I will not "break firſt."

The Duke of Richmond urging Colonel Cook to proceed, and to detail his reaſons to the King, he with his leave went on: "Your "Majeſty, I preſume then, intends by theſe "words *they* and *them* the Parliament. If ſo, "the ſcene is now changed, your preſent "apprehenſion ariſing from the army, who "have already ſo violated the votes of Par-"liament as to invade your Majeſty's free-

"dom,

" dom, and teſtify their intentions by changing " the ſingle ſentinel of ſtate at your outward " door into ſtrong guards in your bed-chamber, " which is in itſelf a confinement, and the pro- " bable forerunner of a ſpeedy abſolute impri- " ſonment." The King replied, he would not break his word, and bade him and Lord Lindſey good night, and that he would go and take his reſt as long as he could. " Which, " Sir," replied Colonel Cook, " I fear will " not be long." The King anſwered, " That " will be as it pleaſes God." The next morning the officers ruſhed abruptly into the king's room, and conveyed him to Hurſt Caſtle.

Charles wrote the following lines on the blank leaf of a book in the Treaty Houſe at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, 21ſt October 1648:

A coward's ſtill unſafe; but courage knows
No other foe but him who doth oppoſe.

When Prince of Wales Charles was matriculated of the Univerſity of Oxford. Under the notice of his matriculation in the Univerſity book he wrote with his own hand:

Si vis omnia ſubjicere, ſubjice te ratione.

He

He was ſo ſcrupulous of obſerving the rules of the Univerſity, that when he was at Oxford with his army he was deſirous to have a book from the Bodleian Library to read at his lodgings. The ſtatutes of the library were brought to him, and the keeper pointed out to him the prohibition of lending out any books from the library. The King was ſatisfied, and went in perſon to the library to read his book *.

When the vault, in which the body of King Charles was depoſited in the collegiate chapel of Windſor, was opened to lay in a ſtill-born child of Ann, Princeſs of Denmark, the coffin was found covered with a velvet pall, ſtrong, and ſound. A leaden band ſurrounded it, on which was inſcribed

King Charles, 1648.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

" SEPTEMBER 8, 1650, died Lady Eliza-
" beth, daughter to the late King, at Cariſ-

* The Bodleian Library was ſaved from being plundered by Lord Fairfax.

broke

" broke Caſtle. She was a lady of incompa-
" rable abilities and admirable virtues; but
" being by the order of the regicides ſent to
" the tedious priſon of her royal father, and
" more ſenſible of his murder than the loſs
" of her own liberty, ſhe waſted away, and
" expired with the extremity of melancholy
" and grief in the fifteenth year of her age."
PECK's "*Deſiderata Curioſa.*"

ARCHBISHOP JUXON.

LORD FALKLAND ſaid of this excellent prelate, that he was the only perſon he had ever known who was not ſpoiled by a pair of lawn ſleeves. " It is a ſingular ornament to
" his character," ſays Mr. Le Neve, " that
" he ſo plainly and ſo honeſtly gave the King
" his thoughts about the death of the Earl of
" Strafford, ſaying, that he ought to do no-
" thing with an unſatisfied conſcience upon
" any conſideration in the world."

JUDGE JENKINS.

THIS upright Judge had the honour to make collections for Lord Bacon. Being taken priſoner at the ſurprize of Hereford for his

his defence of the cauſe of King Charles, he was carried firſt to the Court of Chancery, then to the King's Bench, and laſt to the Houſe of Commons, the authority of all which places he denied. "His life was often "threatened, which he was always prepared "to loſe," ſays Echard, "with a Bible under "one arm and Magna Charta under the "other. He ſpent his latter days in writing "a book called 'Lex Terræ confuted,'"

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOYCE.

When this inſolent and daring officer (then only a cornet) demanded admittance to King Charles at Holmby Houſe, he ſaid to thoſe who guarded him, that his buſineſs was to ſpeak with the King. "From whom?" demanded they; "From myſelf," ſaid Joyce; at which they all burſt into a fit of laughter. "Nay," ſaid he, "it is no laughing matter; "I did not come hither to be adviſed by you. "My errand is to the King, and ſpeak to him "I will and I muſt." When he gained admittance to the King his Majeſty aſked him by whoſe appointment he came thither. Joyce returned no anſwer. "Let then the commiſſioners

"have

" have their liberty," ſaid his Majeſty, " and " give me a ſight of your inſtructions."— " Thoſe," ſaid Joyce, " you ſhall ſee pre- " ſently ;" ſo drawing up the greateſt and beſt part of his army into the inner court as near as he could to the King, he ſaid, " Theſe, " Sir, are my inſtructions." The King took a view of them, and, finding them proper men, well mounted and armed, ſaid with a ſmile to Joyce, " Your inſtructions, Sir, are in fair " characters, and legible without ſpelling."

It appears by ' Lilly's Life' that Joyce performed the office of executioner to Charles.

THOMAS TROPHAM

was ſurgeon to the Lord Fairfax, and was created bachelor of phyſic by the Univerſity of Oxford while Lord Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, and the general officers were ſeated in their robes of doctors of law in the benches appropriated to the doctors in the Theatre. After the execution of Charles the Firſt he was appointed to embalm the body and to ſew on the head. This he did in the preſence of many ſpectators, and exclaimed to them

them afterwards, that he had been ſewing on the head of a gooſe *. WOOD's "*Athenæ.*"

JOHN LILBOURNE.

THE liberties of this country are much indebted to the exertions of this honeſt and intrepid man, who oppoſed the uſurpation of Cromwell with the ſame ſpirit with which he oppoſed the violent and arbitrary meaſures of Charles's miniſters. Perſecution and cruelty had perhaps ſo ſharpened and enflamed the mind of Lilbourne that he might occaſionally ſee a grievance where there was none; and gave riſe to the ſaying of the facetious Harry Martin reſpecting him, "that if there were none "living but himſelf, John would be againſt "Lilbourne and Lilbourne againſt John †.

* So far will party and prejudice go. Charles was aſſuredly the moſt learned, the moſt accompliſhed, and the fineſt gentleman of any of the monarchs that have bleſſed this country; and Harry Martin ſaid in the Houſe of Commons after his death, "that if we were to have a king, "he had as ſoon have the laſt gentleman in that ſituation "as any ſovereign he had ever known."

† It was ſaid of Don Carlos, the unfortunate ſon of Philip the Second of Spain, by a Spaniſh hiſtorian, "that "he was *Diſcordia, non homo*;" not a man, but the ſpirit of Contradiction perſonified.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

" PRINCE RUPERT, in one of his excur-
" ſions into Buckinghamſhire, engaged the
" Parliament forces June 18, 1643, put them
" to the rout, and took Captain Sheffield
" and many others priſoners. Major Gunter
" was ſhot dead upon the place, and Mr.
" Hampden (one of the Five Members) who
" would needs go out with his party con-
" trary to the advice of his friends, not being
" ordered to it, was wounded and died thereof
" June 24, his death much lamented by the
" Parliament party.

" Dec. 17, 1647.

" An ordinance was read in the Houſe of
" Commons, appointing the ſum of 5000l.
" formerly ordered to the executors of Mr.
" Hampden deceaſed, to be paid to the aſſigns
" of the ſaid late Mr. Hampden, out of the
" exciſe in courſe, the moiety of the receipts
" of Goldſmith's Hall, and the King's re-
" venue."—RUSHWORTH's " *Hiſtorical Col-*
" *lections.*"

LORD

LORD STRAFFORD.

ACCORDING to Ruſhworth, Lord Strafford marched to the block more like a general at the head of an army, as many of the ſpectators then ſaid, to breathe victory, than like a condemned man to ſuffer death. The Lieutenant of the Tower deſired him to take coach for fear the people ſhould ruſh upon him and tear him to pieces. "No, no," ſaid he, "Maſter Lieutenant, I dare look death "in the face, and I hope the people too. "Have you a care that I do not eſcape, and "I care not how I die, whether by the hand "of the executioner, or the folly and the "madneſs of the people. If that may give "them better content, it is all one to me."

"He recommended his ſon to be brought "up by the ſame governors to whom he had "committed him, and that he ſhould not "change them unleſs they were weary of "him; but that he ſhould rather want him-"ſelf than they ſhould want any thing they "ſhould deſire.

"He likewiſe recommended to him, as he "was on the ſcaffold, to bear no grudge to any

"one

" one concerning himſelf, and to be content
" with being a ſervant of his country as a juſ-
" tice of peace, not aiming at higher preſer-
" ment.

" Lord Strafford was," ſays his biographer, " naturally exceedingly choleric, an
" infirmity with which he had great wreſt-
" lings; and though he kept a watchful-
" neſs over himſelf concerning it, yet he
" could not be ſo prevented, but ſome
" times upon ſudden occaſions it would
" break. He had ſundry friends that often
" admoniſhed him of it, and he had the great
" prudence to take in good part ſuch admo-
" nitions. Nay, I can ſay that I, one of his
" moſt intimate friends, never gained more
" upon his truſt and affection than by this
" freedom with him in telling him of his
" weakneſſes. For he was a man and not
" an angel; yet ſuch a man as made a con-
" ſcience of his ways, and did endeavour to
" grow in virtue and victory over himſelf,
" and made good progreſs accordingly.

" I need ſay little of his eloquence and
" abilities in ſpeech. Both Houſes of Par-
" liament in England, and the Star Chamber

" and Council Table there, as alſo the Pre-
" ſidential Court of York, and the Council
" Chamber, and Star Chamber, and Parlia-
" ment of Ireland; and as much as any of
" theſe his laſt defence at his trial in Weſt-
" minſter Hall, before the King, Queen,
" Lords, Houſe of Commons, and a multitude
" of auditors of all ſorts, are moſt full and
" abundant witneſſes thereof; to omit his
" public and private letters, which ſhewed
" that he writ as well as he ſpoke. This per-
" fection he attained, firſt, by reading well-
" penned authors in French, Engliſh, and
" Latin, and obſerving their expreſſions; ſe-
" condly, by hearing of eloquent men, which
" he did diligently in their ſermons and public
" ſpeeches; thirdly, by a very great care and
" induſtry which he uſed when he was young
" in penning his epiſtles and miſſives of what
" ſubject ſoever; but, above all, he had a
" natural greatneſs of wit and fancy, with
" great clearneſs of judgment and much prac-
" tice, without which his other helps of read-
" ing and of hearing would not have brought
" him to that perfection to which he at-
" tained. I learned one rule from him which
" I think worthy to be remembered: when
" he met with a well-penned oration or tract

" upon

" upon any ſubject or queſtion, he framed a " ſpeech upon the ſame argument, inventing " and diſpoſing what ſeemed fit to be ſaid " upon the ſubject before he read the book; " then reading the book compared his own " with the author's, and noted his own defects " and the author's art and fullneſs; whereby " he obſerved all that was in the author more " ſtrictly, and might better judge of his own " wants to ſupply them.

" But amongſt all his qualities none was " more eminent than his friendſhip, wherein " he did ſtudy and excel; a ſubject wherein " I can worſt expreſs myſelf, though I have " moſt to ſay and greateſt ſcope to enlarge " myſelf. For I cannot think of him without " remembering what I loſt in his death; a " treaſure which no earthly thing can coun- " tervail; ſuch a friend as never man within " the compaſs of my knowledge had, ſo ex- " cellent a friend and ſo much mine. He " never had any thing in his poſſeſſion or " power which he thought too dear for his " friends. He was never weary to take pains " for them, or to employ the utmoſt of his " abilities in their ſervice. No fear, trouble, " or expence, deterred him from ſpeaking or " doing any thing which the occaſion of his

" friends required. He was never forgetful,
" nor needed to be ſolicited to do or procure
" any courteſy which he thought uſeful for
" or deſired by his friends. He ſpent eight
" years time, beſides his pains and money, in
" ſoliciting the buſineſs and ſuits of his ne-
" phews, Sir George and Sir William Saville,
" going every term to London about that
" only, without miſſing one in thirty, as I
" verily believe; and all this merely in me-
" mory of the kindneſs that had paſſed be-
" tween him and his brother-in-law, Sir G.
" Saville, their deceaſed father.

* * * * *

" It will be too long for me to deſign or
" expreſs the obligations his kindneſs laid on
" particular men. There are many that have
" cauſe to remember them, and they or their
" poſterity enjoy the fruit thereof. In fine,
" he did not ſeek friendſhip with all men; but
" where he deſired intimacy, his kindneſs did
" appear much more in effect than in words.
" He never failed where he did profeſs friend-
" ſhip, yet the time was when he might have
" ſecured himſelf from great oppoſition raiſed
" againſt him in Parliament if he would have
" conſented to have done and forborn to have

" done ſome things concerning ſome whom
" he accounted his friends, which ſome men
" would not have ſcrupled at; and God
" knows whether he was repaid again with
" the like kindneſs and felicity."

Lord Strafford, in the firſt ſpeech which he made as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to both Houſes of Parliament of that kingdom, amongſt other excellent advice which he gave them, ſays,

" Divide not nationally betwixt Engliſh
" and Iriſh. The King makes no diſtinction
" betwixt you, reputes you all without pre-
" judice, and that upon full and true grounds,
" I aſſure you, his good and faithful ſubjects;
" and madneſs it were then in you to raiſe
" that wall of ſeparation amongſt yourſelves.
" If you ſhould, you know whom the old
" proverb deems likeſt to go to the wall; and
" believe me England will not prove the
" weakeſt.

" Chiefly beware of diviſions in your coun-
" cils, for diviſion confines always upon
" ruin, leads ever to ſome fatal precipice or
" other. Divide not between Proteſtant and
" Catholic, for this meeting is merely civil,

" religion not at all concerned one way or " other. In this I have endeavoured to give " you ſatisfaction both privately and pub- " lickly; and now I aſſure you again that " there is nothing of religion to be ſtirred in " this Parliament. For believe me, I have a " more hallowed regard for my maſter's ho- " nour than to profane his chair with un- " truths, ſo as if any after all this ſhall again " ſpring this doubt amongſt you, it is not to " be judged from hardneſs of belief, but much " rather from a perverſe and malevolent " ſpirit, deſirous to embroil your peaceable " proceedings with party and faction; and I " truſt your wiſdom and temper will quickly " conjure all ſuch forth from amongſt you.

" Take heed of private meetings and con- " ſults in your chambers, by deſign and pri- " vily aforehand to combine how to diſcourſe " and carry the publick affairs when you " come into the Houſes. For beſides that " they are in themſelves unlawful, and puniſh- " able in a grievous meaſure, I never knew " them in my experience to do any good to " the public or to any particular man. I " have often known them do much harm to " both."

PRINCE

PRINCE RUPERT.

"THE Prince Elector went not home ſo
"ſoon as I wrote in my laſt; he ſtayed for
"the ten thouſand pounds her Majeſty was
"pleaſed to give him*. Both the brothers
"went away unwillingly, but Prince Rupert
"expreſſed it moſt; for being a hunting he
"wiſhed that he might break his neck ſo that
"he might leave his bones in England."—
Mr. Gerard to Lord Strafford, 1633, *October* 9.

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES,

in his ſpeech at a conference between the two Houſes of Parliament, ſaid finely of the common law of England,

Ingrediturque ſolo, et caput inter nubila condit.

What tho' it walks the earth with ſolemn tread,
Yet in the clouds it hides its ſacred head.

* *Proceedings in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons*, 1798.

The Committee ordered the report of the Duke of Mecklenburg's penſion to be brought up!

" The laws of England," added he, " are " grounded on reaſon, more ancient than " books, conſiſting much in unwritten cuſ- " toms, and ſo ancient, that from the Saxon " times to thoſe of the Danes, notwithſtand- " ing the injuries and ruins of time, they " have continued in moſt things the ſame *." " The Chronicle of Litchfield, ſpeaking of the " tyranny of the Danes, ſays, *Tunc jus ſopitum* " *erat in regno, leges & conſuetudines Angliæ,* " *ſopitæ erant, prava voluntas vis & violentia* " *regnabant, potius quam judicia vel juſtitia.* " Yet by the bleſſing of God, a good king " (St. Edward) did awaken thoſe laws, or, as " the old words are, *excitatas reparavit, repa-* " *ratas decoravit, decoratas confirmavit,* which " word *confirmavit* ſhews that good King Ed- " ward did not *give* thoſe laws which Wil- " liam the Conqueror, and all his ſucceſſors " ſince that time, have ſworn unto."

* In conſequence of the connection between the Saxon and the Engliſh law, Dr. Rawlinſon left a ſum of money to eſtabliſh a profeſſorſhip of the Saxon language at Oxford. It has been, for theſe laſt two years, held with great credit by the ingenious Mr. Mayo, Fellow of St. John's College.

SIR

SIR EDWARD COKE.

ECHARD ſays, that "this great lawyer loſt "his preferment by the ſame means by which "he got it, by his tongue. His receſs," adds he, "was far from being inglorious; "and he was ſo excellent at improving a diſ-"grace, that king James uſed to compare "him to a cat, that whatever happened would "always light upon her feet." Finding a cloud at court, he met with fair weather in the country, where he ſo eſpouſed the cauſe of the people, that in ſucceeding parliaments the prerogative felt him as its moſt able and active oppoſer. We are told that the Duke of Buckingham would have reſtored him, if he would have given a gratuity, but he anſwered, "A "judge ought not to give nor take a bribe." He was an upright judge, and an able arguer. His uſual ſaying was, "Matter lies in a little "room;" an aphoriſm not often put in practice by the advocates of our times, who ſeem to wiſh to make an impreſſion upon their hearers

Non vi, ſed ſæpe cadendo.

COUNTESS

COUNTESS OF DERBY.

THIS intrepid lady, being ſummoned a ſecond time by Lord Fairfax to ſurrender Latham Houſe, in the Iſle of Man, replied, "I have not forgotten what I owe to the "Church of England, to my prince, and "to my lord: I will defend the place until "I have either loſt my honour or my life."

The Counteſs occaſionally went out of the gates of the fortreſs, and often paſſed near the trenches. During the ſiege, ſhe always began the day with prayer, and ended it with thankſgiving.

Colonel Rigby having one day ſent her an impertinent ſummons to ſurrender, ſhe exclaimed, "Tell that inſolent rebel Rigby, "that if he preſumes to ſend another ſum-"mons within theſe walls, I will have his "meſſenger hung up at the gate."

ARTHUR

ARTHUR WILSON,

the prejudiced hiſtorian of the life and reign of James the Firſt, wrote the Memoirs of his own life under this title, 'Obſervations of God's Providence in the Tract of my Life.' The reaſons that induced him to do this, he thus deſcribes:

"Sunday the 21ſt of July, 1641, Mr. "Beadle, of Briſtow, preached at Leeze. His "text was Numbers xxxiii. 1. 'Theſe are "the journies of the children of Iſrael:' in- "ſiſting upon this, that every chriſtian ought "to keep a record of his own actions and "wayes, being full of dangers and hazards, "that God might have the glory.

* * * *

"This made me run back to the beginning "of my life, aſſiſted by my memorie, and "ſome ſmall notes, wherein I have given a "true, though a mere delineation of eight "and forty years progreſſe in the world. "Wherein I never was arreſted, nor arreſted "any man, never ſued any man, nor was "ſued by any man (except in that particular

"of

" of Mr. King), never was examined nor
" brought before a magiſtrate, never tooke
" oath but the oath of allegiance, never bore
" witneſs, nor was called to bear witneſs in
" any buſineſs. So that though I lived in
" the world, I was not beaten with the tem-
" peſts of it, ſhrouding myſelfe under thoſe
" goodly cedars, my two noble maſters *,
" whoſe actions deſerve an everlaſting monu-
" ment."

The peculiar felicity of Mr. Wilſon indeed merited his gratitude and his remembrance. Yet were many perſons of leſs talents and leſs conſequence to write the Memoirs of their own lives, poſterity would be inſtructed, and mankind would become wiſer and better than they are; then

——— ——— ——— *omnis*
Votivâ pateat veluti deſcripta tabellâ
Vita hominis: ———

The commerce of real life would then from actual facts and incidents ſupply that fund of information and amuſement for which we in vain ſeek in fictitious hiſtories; and, in the words of Lord Bacon, " bring home to our

* The Earls of Eſſex and Warwick.

" buſi-

"buſineſs and boſoms" the experience of others. The French abound with theſe uſeful records.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Lord Loudoun, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in the conſultation with Lord Eſſex and others reſpecting the removal of Oliver Cromwell from his command in the army, and proceeding againſt him as an incendiary, thus addreſſed Whitlock and Maynard: "Now "the matter is (wherein we deſire your opi- "nions), what you take the meaning of this "word incendiary to be, and whether Lieu- "tenant-General Cromwell be not like an in- "cendiary as is meant thereby; and which "way would be beſt to proceed againſt him, "if he be proved to be ſik an incendiary, "and that will clepe his wings from ſoaring "to the prejudice of our cauſe. Now you "may ken that by our law in Scotland we "clepe him an incendiary *, whay kindleth "coals of contention and raiſeth differences "in the ſtate to the public damage, and he

* By an old law of Scotland perſons of this deſcription are baniſhed beyond ſeas.

"is

" is *tanquam publicus hoſtis patriæ*, a public " enemy of his country. Whether your law " be the ſame or not, ye ken beſt, who are " mickle learned therein, and therefore with " the favour of his excellence we deſire your " judgment in theſe points."

Soon after the commencement of the ſtruggles between Charles the Firſt and the parliament of England, the following eloquent and impreſſive proclamation was ſet forth, which but too plainly ſhews the truth of the learned and ſagacious Paſcal's remark, " That " of all human evils a civil war is the moſt " dreadful."

" *Ordinance of the Lords and Commons touching* " *Stage Plays. Sept.* 2, 1642.

" Whereas the diſtreſſed ſtate of Ireland, " *ſteeped in her own blood*, and the diſtracted " eſtate of England, *threatened with a cloud* " *of blood* by a civil war, call for all poſſible " means to appeaſe and avert the wrath of " God appearing in theſe judgments; amongſt " which faſting and praying having been often " tryed to be very effectual, have been lately " and are ſtill enjoyned; and whereas public " ſports do not well agree with public cala-

" mities,

" mities, nor public ſtage plays with the " ſeaſons of humiliation; this being an exer- " ciſe of ſad and pious ſolemnity, and the " other being ſpectacles of pleaſure too com- " monly expreſſing laſcivious mirth and le- " vity: it is therefore thought fit and or- " dained by the Lords and Commons in this " parliament aſſembled, that whilſt theſe ſad " cauſes and ſet times of humiliation do con- " tinue, public ſtage plays ſhall ceaſe and " be forborn. Inſtead of which are recom- " mended to the people of this land the pro- " fitable and ſeaſonable conſiderations of re- " pentance, reconciliation, and peace with " God, which probably may produce out- " ward peace and proſperity, and bring again " times of joy and gladneſs to theſe nations."

It is ſaid by Echard, that " Oliver Cromwell " was particularly afflicted with the death of " his old friend and ally the Earl of Warwick. " But what chiefly broke his mind, was the " death of his daughter Claypole, who had " always been his greateſt joy and delight, " and who in her ſickneſs (which was an in- " ward impoſthume in her loins) had ſeveral " diſcourſes with him, which inwardly per- " plexed him, though none was near enough " to hear the particulars; yet by her frequent

" mentioning in her agonies the blood her " father had ſpilt, particularly that of Dr. " Hewett, people conclude that ſhe had " preſented his worſt actions to his conſide- " ration."

But perhaps what more than all embittered the Uſurper's laſt days was the publication of Colonel Titus's pamphlet of 'Killing no Murder,' which excited his countrymen " to run down and deſtroy him as a " wild beaſt, as *humani generis prædonem.*"

" *Neceſſe eſt, ut multos timeat, quem multi* " *timent,*" ſays Publius Laberius to Julius Cæſar:

" He who fears many, is by many fear'd;"

and the ſentence was received with applauſe by the Roman people.

Could any thing deter mankind from indulging ambition, the following deſcription of the ſtate of anxiety and trepidation in which Ariſtippus the tyrant of Argos, according to Plutarch, paſſed his life after he had gained poſſeſſion of deſpotic power and regal ſtate, which are ſo generally admired, extolled, and envied, as the height of human happineſs:

" The

" The tyrant, who had Antigonus for his " friend and ally, who maintained ſo many " troops for the ſecurity of his perſon, and " who had taken care not to leave one of his " enemies alive in the city, would not ſuffer " his guards to do duty in his palace, but in " ſeveral ſtations round about it. As ſoon " as his ſupper was over, he ſent away all his " ſervants, faſtened the doors himſelf, and " then aſcended with his concubine to a " little chamber above, through a trap-door, " on which he placed his bed, and ſlept (as a " man in his condition may be ſuppoſed to " ſleep), full of fear, terror, and anxiety. " An old woman, the mother of his concu- " bine, every night removed the ladder by " which he climbed into his bedchamber, " and locked it up in another room. In the " morning ſhe brought it in again, and called " up this happy, this wonderful tyrant, who " came crawling out like a ſerpent from his " hole."

In this example, as in many others, hiſtory too often ſpreads her inſtructive page in vain, to warn mankind of the fatal conſequences attendant on the indulgence of ambition and other ſtrong paſſions. The gratification of the preſent moment prevails over any conſide-

rations reſpecting the future; and we add one more example in our turn for the inſtruction of mankind, from which we may be tolerably certain they will not profit. Robeſpierres and Marats will ſtill ariſe, and with their own blood make a ſcanty atonement for that of others which their ambition had cauſed to be ſhed.

FRANCIS,

EARL OF BEDFORD.

" THIS nobleman," ſays Lord Clarendon, " was a wiſe man, and of too plentiful a for-
" tune to wiſh the ſubverſion of govern-
" ment *; and it quickly appeared that he
" only intended to make himſelf and his
" friends great at court, and not at all to
" leſſen the court itſelf." Indignation and

* " I pardon," ſays Xenophon in his Account of the Republic of Athens, " the people for being attached to a " popular government; for is it not allowable to endeavour " to do good to one's ſelf? But if I ſee a man of " high birth, who likes better to live in a democracy than " in an oligarchy, I ſhall always ſuppoſe that he has cri-
" minal views, being well convinced that it is much eaſier " for a man who has done wrong to remain concealed in a " democratic than in an oligarchic government."

pique,

pique, however, make the wiſeſt perſons do ſtrange things, and hurt themſelves and others very materially: the froward child, whoſe hurt is occaſioned, as he thinks, by the ground, and not by himſelf, is not contented till he has beaten that ground, however his efforts contribute to do greater miſchief to himſelf.

Lord Leiceſter, in his 'State Papers', calls the Earl of Bedford by the name of "Higgledy "Piggledy," upſide down, every thing in confuſion.

JOHN EVERARD.

"The Council of State," ſays Whitelock, "had intelligence of new levellers at St. "Margaret's-Hill, near Cobham, in Surry; "that they digged up the ground and ſowed "it with roots and beans; and that John Eve-"rard, once of the army, and who termed "himſelf a prophet, was the chief of them; "that they were about thirty men, and that "they ſaid they ſhould ſoon be four thou-"ſand. They invited all to come in and help "them, and promiſed them meat, drink, and "clothes. They threatened to pull down "park pales and to lay all open; and aſſured

" the neighbours that they would ſhortly make
" them come up to the hills and work.

" Everard came to Lieutenant-General
" Cromwell, and made this declaration to
" juſtify their proceedings: He ſaid, that
" he was of the race of the Jews; that all
" the liberties of the people of England
" were loſt by the coming-in of William the
" Conqueror; and that ever ſince the people
" of God had lived under tyranny and op-
" preſſion worſe than that of their forefathers
" under the Egyptians.

" But that now the time of the deliverance
" was at hand, and that God would bring his
" people out of this ſlavery, and reſtore them
" to their freedom in enjoying the fruits and
" the benefits of the earth.

" That there had lately appeared to him a
" viſion, which bade him ariſe, dig, and plough
" the earth, and receive the fruits thereof;
" and that their intention was to reſtore the
" creation to its former condition.

" That as God had promiſed to make the
" barren land fruitful, ſo now what they did
" was to renew the ancient community of the

" enjoying

" enjoying the fruits of the earth, and to dif-
" tribute the benefit thereof to the poor and
" needy, and to feed the hungry, and clothe
" the naked.

" That they intend not to meddle with any
" man's property, nor to break down any
" pales or incloſures, but only to meddle with
" what is common and untilled, and to make
" it fruitful for the uſe of man; and that the
" time ſhall ſoon be, in which all men ſhall
" willingly come in and give up their lands
" and eſtates, and ſubmit themſelves to this
" community. And that for thoſe who will
" come in and work, they ſhall have meat,
" drink, and clothes (which is all that is ne-
" ceſſary for the life of man); and that for
" money there was no need of it, nor of
" clothes more than to cover nakedneſs *.

" That they will not defend themſelves by
" arms, but will ſubmit to authority, and wait

* A few years ago Mrs. White and her followers, in Scotland, went out and preached the ſame doctrines, and obſerved the ſame practices. They lived out in the field in common, and held a community of goods. This laſted one ſummer; but on the approach of winter they parted, finding it neceſſary in thoſe northern countries to live in houſes, and that the ſoil was too ungrateful to produce without the mutual and varied labour of its inhabitants.

" till the promiſed opportunity be offered,
" which they conceive to be near at hand; and
" that as their forefathers lived in tents, ſo it
" would be ſuitable to their deſcendants now
" to live in them.

" While theſe fanatics were before Crom-
" well, they ſtood with their hats on; and be-
" ing aſked the reaſon of it, they replied,
" Becauſe he was but their fellow-creature.'
" Being then aſked the meaning of that place
" in ſcripture, 'Give honour to whom honour
" is due,' they replied, 'That their mouths
" ſhould be ſtopped who gave them that
" offence.'

" This," adds Whitelock, " is ſet down
" the more largely, becauſe it was the begin-
" ning of the appearance of this opinion, and
" that we might the better underſtand and
" avoid thoſe weak perſuaſions."

LADY DAVIES,

the widow of the Attorney-General of Ireland, having ſpoken ſomething relative to Villiers, the firſt Duke of Buckingham, that he

he ſhould not be alive till the end of Auguſt, (which really happened) got the reputation of a cunning woman amongſt the common people. She then became ſo mad, that ſhe fancied the ſpirit of the prophet Daniel was infuſed into her, and this ſhe grounded on an anagram which ſhe made of her own name, Eleanor Davies, "Reveal O Daniel;" and though the anagram had too much by an *L*, and too little by an *S*, yet ſhe found "Daniel" and "reveal" in it. For this ſhe was brought before the High Commiſſion Court; but whilſt the biſhops and the divines were reaſoning the point with her out of the Holy Scriptures, Lamb, the Dean of the Arches, took a pen in his hand, and wrote the following exact anagram upon her name, "Dame Eleanor Davies, "*never ſo mad a ladie*," which having been proved to be true, by the rules of art, "Ma-"dam," ſaid he, "I ſee you build much on "anagrams; I have found out one which I hope "will fit you." Having read it aloud, he gave it into her hands. This put the grave court into ſuch a laughter, and the poor weak woman into ſuch a confuſion, that ſhe afterwards grew wiſer, or became leſs regarded. HEYLIN'S *Life of Laud*.

LAUD,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Commons, in their accuſations againſt this Prelate, charged him with ſetting up and repairing Pope's images and pictures in the windows of his chapel at Lambeth. Amongſt other topics of defence, the archbiſhop inſiſted, that the Homilies allow an hiſtorical uſe of images, and that Calvin himſelf allows them in this ſenſe. See his 'Inſtitutes,' b. 1. cap. 11. ſect. 12. beginning *neque tamen eâ ſuperſtitione teneor*; and that the primitive Chriſtians approved and had the pictures of Chriſt himſelf; Tertullian recording that they had the picture of Chriſt engraven on their chalices, in form of a ſhepherd carrying home the loſt ſheep on his back.

Laud, when biſhop of London, attended Charles the Firſt at his coronation as King of Scotland. It was obſerved, that Laud was high in his carriage upon this occaſion, taking upon him the order and management of the ceremony. Spottiſwode, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, being placed on the king's right hand, and Lindſey, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, on his left, Laud took Glaſgow and thruſt him from

from the king with theſe words: "Are you "a Church-man, and want the coat of your "order?" (a rich cope, which he refuſed "to wear," ſays Ruſhworth, "as being a "moderate Church-man"), and put the biſhop of Roſſe at the king's left hand inſtead of him.

SAMUEL TORSHILL,

in an Eſſay of his, inſerted in the Phœnix, and addreſſed to both houſes of Parliament, recommends the diſpoſing the Bible into a method and harmony, by tranſpoſing the order of books and chapters, inſerting the ſacred oracles according to the times in which they were delivered, and the Pſalms in their places, or on thoſe occaſions, which they were framed to ſuit; in ſuch a manner, that by the mere force of ſeries and connection, the hiſtorical and prophetical parts might reciprocally explain and illuſtrate each other.

ARCHBISHOP

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

In a book belonging to this learned prelate was the following entry made with his own hand: "The King (Charles I.) once in the "preſence of George Duke of Buckingham, "told me of his own accord, that he never "loved Popery in all his life; but that he never "deteſted it before his going into Spain."

Dr. Uſher was charged by his enemies with adviſing his ſovereign to conſent to the death of the Earl of Strafford. "That is falſe," ſaid Charles one day to ſome one who had made that accuſation againſt him to the King; "for "after Lord Strafford's bill of attainder was "paſſed, the Archbiſhop came to me with tears "in his eyes and ſaid, 'Oh, Sir, what have "you done? I fear that this act may prove a "great trouble to your conſcience; and I "pray God that your Majeſty may never "ſuffer by the ſigning of the bill."

"The Archbiſhop," ſays his biographer, "lived at my Lady Peterborough's houſe near "Charing Croſs; and on the day that King "Charles was put to death got upon the leads, "at the deſire of ſome of his friends, to ſee his

" his beloved ſovereign for the laſt time. " When he came upon the leads the King " was in his ſpeech; he ſtood motionleſs for " ſome time and ſighed, and then, lifting up " his eyes full of tears to heaven, ſeemed to " pray very earneſtly. But when his Majeſty " had done ſpeaking, and had pulled off his " cloak and doublet, and ſtood ſtripped in his " waiſtcoat, and that the villains in vizards be- " gan to put up his hair, the good Biſhop, no " longer able to endure ſo horrible a ſight, " grew pale and began to faint; ſo that if he " had not been obſerved by his own ſervant " and others that had ſtood near him he had " fainted away. So they preſently carried him " down and laid him upon his bed."

Cromwell (at the interceſſion of the Archbiſhop, for whom he had a great reſpect) had promiſed to permit the miniſters of the Church of England the freedom of their mode of divine worſhip in private congregations. The Archbiſhop waited upon him to claim his promiſe, which had not been performed, and found him under the hands of his ſurgeon, who was dreſſing a great bile which he had on his breaſt. Cromwell ſaid to him, " If this " core, Sir," pointing to it, " were once out, " I ſhould be well." To whom Dr. Uſher replied, " I doubt the core lies deeper; there

" is

" is a core that lies at the heart that muſt be " taken out, or elſe it will not be well."— " Ah," replied Cromwell, " ſo there is in- " deed," and ſighed. The Biſhop not ſuc- ceeding in his application returned home, where he met with ſome of his friends, to whom he ſaid, " This falſe man hath broken " his word with me, and refuſes to perform " what he promiſed. Well, he will have little " cauſe to glory in his wickedneſs, for he " will not continue long; the King will re- " turn. I ſhall not live to ſee it; you may." Cromwell ordered his funeral to be public, and gave two hundred pounds towards it. On his death-bed he told his friends, " It is a " dangerous thing to leave every thing un- " done till our laſt illneſs. I fear a death-bed " repentance will avail us little if we have " lived vainly and viciouſly, and neglected " our converſion till we can ſin no longer."

Uſher afforded this atteſtation to the merits of our excellent Liturgy :

" Of the Book of Common Prayer I have " always had a reverent and a very high " eſteem; and therefore that at any time I " ſhould ſay it was an idol, is a ſhameleſs and " a moſt abominable untruth.

" *Jan.* 16, 1665. J. ARMAGH."

The

The motto to his epiſcopal ſeal was, "*Væ* "*mihi ſi non Evangelizarer*; wretched man "that I am if I do not preach the Goſpel." One of his directions to accompliſh that ſalutary purpoſe is excellent: "Meddle with "controverſies * and difficult points as little "as may be in your popular preaching; leſt "you puzzle your hearers, or engage them in "wrangling diſputations, and ſo hinder their "converſion, which is the main deſign of "preaching."

JUDGE HUTTON.

ECHARD ſays of this upright lawyer, "that "he was very conſcientious and charitable, "and that he became conſpicuous for giving "his judgment againſt ſhip-money; with "which the good King (Charles I.) was ſo "little diſobliged that he ſtill continued to "call him the honeſt judge."

* "Our clergy," ſays Dr. Butler, Biſhop of Hereford, in one of his Charges, "are too apt in their diſcourſes to "raiſe doubts againſt that religion they ſhould merely teach; "they raiſe doubts to perſons who have never heard them "before; and the doubts of thoſe who have had the miſ-"fortune to hear them before cannot be ſolved in a diſ-"courſe of half an hour."

LORD

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY,

according to Echard, ſent this requeſt to his ſovereign upon his death-bed, " that his Ma-
" jeſty would take all diſtaſtes from the Par-
" liament ſummoned againſt next April (1639)
" with patience, and ſuffer it to ſit without
" an unkind diſſolution."

ELIZABETH STEPHENS.

" This young gentlewoman, of the age of
" ſixteen, came to the Preſence Chamber in
" 1648 to be touched for the evil, with which
" ſhe was ſo afflicted that, by her own and
" her mother's teſtimony, ſhe had not ſeen
" with her left eye for above a month.

" After prayers read by Dr. Sanderſon, ſhe
" knelt down to be touched with the reſt
" by his Majeſty. His Majeſty then touched
" her in the uſual manner, and put a ribbon
" with a piece of money hanging to it about
" her neck: Which done, his Majeſty turned
" to the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of
" Southampton, and the Earl of Lindſey, to
" diſcourſe with them. And the young gen-

" tlewoman

" tlewoman of her own accord ſaid openly, " 'Now, God be praiſed! I can ſee of this " ſore eye;' and afterwards declared that ſhe " did ſee more and more by it, and could by " degrees endure the light of the candle. All " which his Majeſty *, in the preſence of the " ſaid Lords and many others, examined him- " ſelf and found to be true." OUDERT'S *MS. Diary*.

SERJEANT GLANVILLE,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

being ordered by the Houſe to put a queſtion propoſed to that aſſembly in 1628, replied, that he was otherwiſe commanded by the King. This brought up the learned Mr. Selden, who exclaimed, " Dare you " not, Mr. Speaker, put the queſtion when " we command you? If you will not put

* The monarchs of France were ſuppoſed to poſſeſs this extraordinary power in deſcent from St. Louis. On the day after their coronation at Rheims they went in ſolemn proceſſion to the abbey of St. Remy in that city, in the garden of which convent they touched all thoſe afflicted with the evil that were brought to them, making the ſign of the croſs with their fingers upon the forehead of the diſeaſed perſon, and exclaiming, " *Le Roi vous touche; Dieu* " *vous gueriſſe.*"

" it, we muſt ſit ſtill; thus we ſhall never " be able to do any thing. They that come " after you may ſay, 'We have the King's " command not to do it.' We ſit here by the " command of the King* under the great " ſeal; and you are by his Majeſty, ſitting in " his royal chair before both Houſes, ap- " pointed for our Speaker; and now you " refuſe to perform your office."

SIR JOHN BANKS, KNT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CHARLES THE FIRST,

preſented an information in the Star Chamber in the eleventh year of that King's reign againſt divers perſons of quality for reſiding in London, contrary to a proclamation for that purpoſe in the eighth year of the reign of the ſame monarch.

Amongſt other topics to enforce the obſervation of this order, he urges, that " by the

* A learned and acute Prelate of our times has incurred much obloquy for making uſe of words like theſe, words made uſe of by the moſt learned Engliſh lawyer that ever exiſted, by a lawyer whoſe motto was, " Liberty above all " things;" and the whole drift of whoſe conduct was to enforce liberty, not licentiouſneſs; for, as Tully nobly ſays, " *Libertas eſt poteſtas faciendi id quod jure licet*;" and where there is no law there can be no liberty.

" emigration

" emigration of the principal perſons of Eng-
" land from their eſtates in the country to the
" metropolis, a great part of the money they
" drew from their tenants is exported far away
" from them, and is not iſſued into the parts
" from whence it ariſeth, and that the people
" are not relieved therewith, or by their hoſpi-
" tality, or by being ſet to work by them; that
" they bring out of the country great numbers
" of idle and looſe perſons who follow them;
" that delinquents become ſo numerous, that
" the city and the places adjoining were not ſo
" eaſily governed by their magiſtrates as in for-
" mer times; that the people became diſeaſed
" and infirm; that the proviſions became dearer;
" that the country was left undefended; that the
" king, in imitation of his royal predeceſſors,
" had commanded the people, as well of the
" clergy as of the laity, to keep reſidence at
" their ſeveral dwellings in the ſeveral parts of
" the realm where, for defence and good ſafety
" thereof was moſt neceſſary; and to reſtrain
" their departure or changing their habitation
" from thence under divers pains; and that no-
" bleman or gentleman, biſhop, rector, or cu-
" rate, unleſs he were in the ſervice of the
" court or council, ſhould, in forty days from
" the proclamation, depart from the city of
" London and Weſtminſter, and the ſuburbs of

" them, and reſort to their ſeveral counties " where they uſually reſide, and there keep " their habitations and hoſpitality, attend their " ſervices, and be ready for the defence and " guidance of thoſe parts as their callings, " degrees, and abilities ſhould extend."

The information then proceeds to ſpecify the names of certain perſons of rank, men and women, who have not paid obedience to the proclamation, and to requeſt that they may be ſummoned to appear before the king in his Court of Star-Chamber.

HENRY MARTIN, ESQ.

having one day in the Houſe of Commons made a long invective againſt Sir Harry Vane the elder, he continued, " But as for young " Sir Harry—" and ſate down. Several perſons cried out, " And pray what have you to " ſay to young Sir Harry ?"—" Why, if young " Sir Harry lives long enough, he will be old Sir " Harry, that is all;" and then ſate down again. Oliver Cromwell, one day in the Houſe of Commons, called him in a ſcoffing manner Sir Henry Martin ; Mr. Martin riſes and bows

to

to Cromwell, adding, " I thank your *ma-* " *jeſty*; I always thought that when you were " *king*, I ſhould be knighted."

" I have lived," ſaid he one day to Mr. Speaker, " long enough to ſee the ſcripture " ſaying fulfilled, ' Thou haſt exalted the " humble and meek; thou haſt filled the " hungry with good things, and the rich thou " haſt ſent empty away *."

He was wont to ſleep in the Houſe. Alderman Atkins made a motion, that ſuch ſcandalous members as ſlept, and did not attend to the buſineſs of the Houſe, ſhould be expelled. Martin ſtarts up directly, and ſays, " Mr. " Speaker, a motion has been juſt made to " turn the nodders out of the Houſe; I de- " ſire that the noddees may be included."

LORD CLARENDON.

THE Earl of Rocheſter (Hyde) wrote the preface to the Hiſtory, in which he was aſſiſted

* Abbe Sieyes being one day aſked, when he thought the French revolution would end, ſaid, " When a particular " part of the Magnificat is fulfilled;" thoſe verſes of it which Mr. Martin quoted.

by Dean Aldrich, who came often to Cornbury for that purpoſe, as well as for conſulting his Lordſhip about the Hiſtory. Lord Rocheſter appears always to have been extremely anxious that the Hiſtory ſhould be printed moſt ſcrupulouſly, as his father, Lord Clarendon, intended it.

" My Lord Clarendon (ſon of the Chancel-
" lor) told his Grace the Duke of Ormond, that
" the ' Hiſtory of the Civil Wars,' will make
" three volumes in folio; but it is probable that
" his Lordſhip may be miſtaken in his calcula-
" tion, and be too much governed by the bulk
" of it in the writing. The biſhop of Ro-
" cheſter (Dr. Spratt), is deſired to peruſe, and
" to make ſome ſmall corrections in the ſtyle,
" if any thing in it ſhould appear to be amiſs."
MS. Letter, Dr. Gibſon to Dr. Charlett.

The following paſſages are in one of the MS. copies of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, and are not found in the printed copies. The figures ſhew the pages of the original from which they are taken.

MS. page 227, line 18 to 44.

" There was newly diſcovered a deſign
" amongſt ſome citizens, with the privity of
" members

" members of both houſes of beſt rank, to
" compel the Parliament by force to make
" peace with the King. The correſpondence
" between the perſons of honour and the
" citizens being managed by Mr. Waller;
" who, upon a ſlight diſcovery made by a
" falſe ſervant (who had overheard ſome diſ-
" courſes), very frankly confeſſed all he knew,
" and named lords, and ladies, and mer-
" chants; whereof ſome were condemned and
" executed, and others of all ſorts impri-
" ſoned. The relation of that whole affair,
" and his miſerable behaviour in it, deſerve
" to be part of a more formal diſcourſe. It was
" not thought proper to examine the buſineſs
" to the bottom when they found very conſide-
" rable perſons engaged or privy: but hav-
" ing taken the lives of ſome, with all the
" circumſtances of terror, cauſing them to be
" executed in the ſtreets before their own
" doors, in the ſight of their neighbours
" (whereof one was a gentleman of good
" reputation, who had married a ſiſter of
" Mr. Waller, and had been very aſſiſtant to
" him in his education, whom he ſacrificed
" now without the leaſt reluctancy), they
" thought it beſt to take the words of all the
" members of both Houſes for their own in-
" demnity, by their ſeverally pronouncing a

" ſolemn proteſtation, that they had no
" hand or privity in the deſign and plot;
" and in which they promiſed always to
" adhere to the Parliament, and to aſſiſt
" the forces raiſed by Parliament againſt the
" army raiſed by the King (which was an ex-
" preſſion never before heard of); and ſo
" all jealouſies were extinguiſhed; no man
" refuſing or pauſing to take it; chuſing
" rather to run the hazard of it than to be
" made a ſpectacle as his other friends were;
" though as ſoon as they had ſecured them-
" ſelves by that ſacred vow, they made what
" haſte they could to the King for better
" ſecurity, and where they might procure
" God's pardon as well as the King's without
" incurring any danger for aſking it. Mr.
" Waller would have been glad to have got
" his own liberty at that price or any other;
" but he was kept in priſon, and continually
" threatened with death, which he feared
" and abhorred, till at laſt he redeemed himſelf
" at a ranſom of ten thouſand pounds, to ſupply
" the affairs of the Parliament, and as much
" more ſpent upon divines and other inter-
" ceſſors; beſides marrying a wife whoſe
" friends had contributed to his abſolution,
" and beſides the diſpoſing them to do all
" this by a ſpeech pronounced by him at the
" bar

" bar of the Houſe of Commons of the great-
" eſt flattery and falſehood; ſuch a mean-
" neſs and lowneſs of ſpirit, that life itſelf
" was no recompence for it."

End of the Fifth Part.

MS. page 501, to the End.

" This declaration, as ſoon as printed, was
" ſent over to Cologne, and the Chancellor
" was commanded by the King to write ſome
" diſcourſe upon it to awaken the people,
" and to ſhew them their concernment in
" it; which he did by way of a letter to a
" friend, which was likewiſe ſent into Eng-
" land, and there printed. When Cromwell
" called his next Parliament it was made
" great uſe of to inflame the people and make
" them ſenſible of the deſtruction that at-
" tended them, and was thought to produce
" many good effects; and ſo we conclude
" this part."

MS. page 411, line 28, to the End.

" All that paſſed at the Hague, both with
" the States and Scots, is more particularly
" contained in papers and memorials, but
" will be found in the Haire-Cabinet, out

" of which any thing that is material may be
" added or altered; as alſo the names of all
" the miniſters at the tyme in Madrid are in
" a paper book that ſtands in the ſhopp."

Page 91, line 1 to line 19.

" His Majeſtie's expedition to York, the
" Earl of Strafford's going to the army, the
" Earl of Northumberland remaining ſick at
" London, and the combination of the offi-
" cers of the army againſt him; the calling
" the great court of the peers to attend his
" Majeſty, and the ſeveral intrigues there to
" the prejudice of the King; the treaty at
" Rippon, and the perſons employed in that
" treaty; the petition ſent from ſeveral of the
" popular Lords to the King at York that he
" would call a parliament; and the King's
" reſolution declared for iſſuing writs to call
" a Parliament at Weſtminſter the third of
" November following; the adjournment of
" the treaty from Rippon to London, and
" the engagement to pay 80,000l. per month
" for the maintenance of the two armies,
" with the ſending the Earl of Pembroke,
" with ſome other Lords, to borrow 200,000
" pounds of the city of London for the pay-
" ment of the armies; the indirect and factious

" contrivances

" contrivances to procure diſcontented per-
" ſons to be choſen to ſerve in Parliament,
" and to prevent the election of thoſe who
" were known to be well affected to the go-
" vernment; the artifices to incenſe the
" people againſt the government of the church
" and againſt the perſons of the moſt eminent
" prelates; the notorious and ſeditious in-
" ſurrection of the ſeamen, and their attempt
" to take Lambeth Houſe, the palace of the
" Archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom they at-
" tempted to murder; and many other extra-
" ordinary preparations towards the provoking
" and indiſpoſing the enſuing Parliament, are
" particulars which cannot be omitted by any
" man whoſe buſineſs it will be to make a
" clear and lively repreſentation of the temper
" and ſpirit of the times in the hiſtory of it.
" To the ſubject of this diſcourſe little of it
" would be applicable; and it would be
" looked upon by exact ſurveyors as foreign
" to the matter."

P. 113, line 31 to line 36.

" The memorials and extracts are ſo large
" and particular of all theſe proceedings in
" the notes and papers of the perſon whoſe life *
" is at the end of this diſcourſe, that even

* Lord Clarendon's.

" many

" many things are inſerted not ſo immedi-
" ately applicable to his own perſon, which
" poſſibly may hereafter in ſome other method
" be communicated to the world; and there-
" fore we ſhall again reſort only to ſuch par-
" ticulars as moſt immediately relate to him,
" in which there will be ſometimes a digreſ-
" ſion into foreign matters to make the other
" underſtood."

Page 130, line 2 to line 6.

" It was at that time concluded that the
" King choſe rather to paſs through the town
" to Hampton Court, without ſtaying at White-
" hall, which many men wiſhed he had done,
" and which would have kept up the ſpirits
" of his friends; and it was viſible enough
" the governing people feared it much, and
" were dejected with the apprehenſion; but
" in a few daies recovered their courage and
" ſent their remonſtrance to the King by a
" committee of their members to Hampton
" Court; and at the ſame time ſent it care-
" fully over the kingdom in print and with
" diligence," &c.

Page 503, line 4. *Government.*

" So that he might have enjoyed ſome part " of that comfort and pleaſure which Velleius " Paterculus ſays Marius and Carthage had " when his baniſhment reduced him to end " his life in the ruins of that city, ' *Cum Ma-* " *rius aſpiciens Carthaginem, illa intuens Ma-* " *rium alter alteri poſſent eſſe ſolatio* ;' whilſt he " refreſhed himſelf with the memory of his " greatneſs when he overthrew the great and " famous city, and ſhe again delighted to " behold her deſtroyer expelled from his " country, which he had ſerved ſo eminently, " and forced, forſaken of all men, to end his " life and to be buried in her aſhes. If the " King's nature could have been delighted " with ſuch reflection, he might have argu- " ment abundant in ſeeing Scotland."

Page 558, ult.

" King's intereſt, and deſiring well-affected " men of all conditions, eſpecially the city of " London, to join with them, in order to the " calling a free Parliament, for ſettling the " government of the nation in church and " ſtate ; with the determination whereof they

" would

" would willingly ſubmit, and lay down their
" arms, with thoſe expreſſions which they
" knew would be moſt acceptable to the
" Preſbyterians, but giving all countenance,
" &c."

MS. page 560, line 34.

" diſcharged it well. It was a great bleſſing
" of God that this melancholy conjuncture
" happened in the winter, that men could not
" execute all the thoughts and purpoſes the
" unhappy ſtate of affairs ſuggeſted to them.
" The King could not make his way by Ger-
" many till the ſpring; and in the mean time
" many men thought of providing a religion
" as well as other conveniences for the jour-
" ney, and that might be grateful to thoſe
" people and places where they were like to
" reſide. The Proteſtant religion was found to
" be very unagreeable to their fortune, and
" very many exerciſed their thoughts moſt
" how to get handſomely from it; and if it
" had not been for the King's own ſteadineſs
" (which was very manifeſt) men would have
" been more out of countenance to have
" owned the faith they were of; and many
" made little doubt but that it would ſhortly
" be very manifeſt to the King, that his reſto-
" ration

" ration depended wholly on Catholic princes,
" who would never be united but on behalf
" of the Catholic religion."

MSS. page 579, line 9.

" ſpeech to him, in which he extolled the
" great ſervice he had done to the Parliament,
" and therein to the kingdom; which was in
" danger to have loſt all the liberty they had
" gotten with ſo vaſt an expence of blood and
" of treaſure, and to be made ſlaves again,
" if he had not magnanimouſly declared him-
" ſelf in their defence; the reputation whereof
" was enough to blaſt all their enemies de-
" ſigns, and to reduce all to their obedience.
" He told him that his memory ſhould flouriſh
" to all eyes, and the Parliament (whoſe thanks
" he preſented to him) would take all occa-
" ſions to manifeſt their kindneſs and grati-
" tude for the ſervice he had done. The
" General was not a man of eloquence or
" of any volubility of ſpeech; he aſſured them
" of his conſtant fidelity, which ſhould never
" be ſhaken, and that he would live and die
" in their ſervice; and then informed them
" of the ſeveral addreſſes he had received in
" his march, and of the obſervation he made
" of the general temper of the people, and of
" their

" their *impatient deſire of a free Parliament*, which
" he mentioned with more than his uſual
" warmth, as a thing they would expect
" to be ſatisfied in *(which they obſerved and diſ-*
" *liked)*; yet concluded, that having done his
" duty in this repreſentation, and thereby
" complied with the promiſe he had made
" to thoſe who had made their addreſſes, he
" entirely left the conſideration and the de-
" termination of the whole to their wiſdom;
" which gave them ſome eaſe and hopes that
" he could be faithful to them."

MSS. page 405, line 36.

" Here at Giron they found an old prieſt,
" who governed the town, and was maſter of
" the poſts; an office which he had held when
" Lord Cottington was laſt there, when the
" Prince Charles the Firſt was in Spain, who
" was a jolly talking man, and glad to hear
" old ſtories. They were no ſooner in their
" lodging, but the Inquiſition came to exa-
" mine the books they brought into the coun-
" try, at firſt with ſome rudeneſs, the chief of
" them being a prieſt of a large ſize, and a
" very barbarous aſpect and behaviour. They
" urged to have a view of all the books they had,
" but afterwards were contented with the ca-
" talogue

" talogue of their names, ſubſcribed by one " of the ſecretaries; and received a piece of " eight very thankfully.

" *Variations in* OLIVER CROMWELL'S CHARACTER.

" To follow Machiavel's method" for " totally declined Machiavel's method;" " was " guilty of many crimes," for " had all the " wickedneſſes;" for " virtues," " ſome good " qualities;" for " brave bad man," " brave " wicked man."

Memorandum, April 21ſt, 1726.

" This morning Dr. Terry, canon of Chriſt " Church, came to ſee me; and knowing that " he ſuperintended the firſt edition of 'Lord " Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion,' and " corrected the preſs, I aſked him what be- " came of the manuſcript copy from which " it was printed: he ſaid, he thought it was " returned to the Earl of Rocheſter. I men- " tioned to him what I heard Sir Joſeph Jekyll " ſay lately in the Houſe of Commons, that " he had reaſon to believe, or to that purpoſe, " that it was not printed faithfully. The " Doctor aſſured me, that he knew of no one " thing omitted, but an imperfect account " of a bull feaſt at Madrid when the author

" was

" was ambaſſador there, which did not con-
" cern the purpoſe of the Hiſtory; nor of any
" thing added, beſides ſome circumſtances of
" King Charles's removing from Bruſſels to
" Breda, which the Earl of Rocheſter de-
" clared he found in his father's papers. As
" for the reſt, Dr. Terry aſſured me it was
" moſt exactly printed from the written copy,
" and the Earl of Rocheſter was ſo nicely
" ſcrupulous in having it followed, that he
" would not ſuffer any ſmall variation, though
" only to make the ſenſe clearer, and the com-
" poſition leſs intricate; which I have alſo
" heard confirmed by Dr. Aldrich, the late
" worthy dean of Chriſt Church, and my
" good friend Mr. Hill of Richmond, who
" both have been preſent when it was pro-
" poſed to change or tranſpoſe a word or two,
" in order to make the ſenſe and meaning of
" the author more perſpicuous; and this pro-
" poſal has ſometimes been made by the Dean
" himſelf; but the Earl of Rocheſter would
" never conſent to it, ſaying that it was his
" father's book, and ſhould be printed as he
" left it, which his Lordſhip had ſolemnly
" promiſed when he received it.

" I aſked Dr. Terry who wrote the pre-
" face to the firſt volume; he anſwered, the

"Earl

" Earl of Rocheſter he ſuppoſed; for it was " delivered to him all in that Earl's hand, and " printed from that copy.

" GEORGE CLARKE *."

Mr. Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, was chairman of the Committee that ſat upon the complaint made againſt the Earl Marſhall's Court, as a court of honour, and delivered to the Houſe of Commons the opinion of himſelf and of the Committee reſpecting it, " That " it had no juriſdiction to hold plea of words, " and that it was a grievance;" an opinion that muſt be univerſally adopted, when it is known that the following iniquitous deciſion was given by that Court:

" A citizen of London was complained of " in this court, who, going to a gentleman " well deſcended for ſome money that was " due unto him, the gentleman not only " refuſed to pay him the money, but gave " him hard words; then ſaid the citizen, " Surely you are no gentleman that would not

* Extracted from the original in one of the blank leaves of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, preſented to the library of Worceſter College, Oxford, by George Clarke, Eſq. Secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

" pay your debts*; with ſome other reflect-
" ing language, and the citizen underwent
" the cenſure of the court." RUSHWORTH.

Dom Noel D'Argonne, a Carthuſian, of Gallion, in Normandy, ſays, " The Lord Chan-
" cellor (Clarendon) told me and his friends in
" that country, that the civil war in Charles
" the Firſt's time took its riſe from an opi-
" nion that was entertained, that the monarch
" intended to reſtore to the church the
" eſtates that had been taken from it at the
" time of the Reformation, and which had
" paſſed into the hands of the noblemen and
" principal gentlemen of England."

* A maxim has prevailed much in our time, that a man ſhould be generous before he is juſt; as if a man could be truly generous before he is juſt. Juſtice, according to Ariſtotle, comprehending in itſelf every other virtue, the preference of one virtue to another, the ſacrifice of that virtue we like leaſt to another we like better, is a ſoleciſm in morality. Sterne ſays well in his 'Sermon upon Conſcience,' " Truſt not that man's conſcience in one thing
" who has it not in every thing;" and words more awful inform us, that " he that is guilty of one breach of the
" commandments of God, is guilty of them all."

SAMUEL

SAMUEL BRET.

THE Jews have in general been ſuppoſed to have proceeded in their traditions from father to ſon, without any of thoſe public Councils which obtained ſo often in the Chriſtian church. Samuel Bret gives an account of a Jewiſh Council, at which he was preſent, on the plain of Ageda, in Hungary, on the 12th of October 1650. The account of the matters agitated in it is very curious, and it ended *re infectâ*, as moſt Chriſtian councils did. It is publiſhed in the fourth volume of 'The Phœnix,' in 1707; alſo at the end of Dr. Clayton, biſhop of Clogher's 'Diſſertation on Prophecy,' 8vo. 1749; and has lately been reprinted in a learned and elegant little work, entitled '*Horæ Biblicæ*,' written by an eminent Advocate, who, to the profoundeſt and moſt extenſive knowledge of his profeſſion, adds a variety of erudition and literature hardly ever to be met with in the moſt finiſhed ſcholar. To the detriment of the country and literature in general, the modeſty of this elegant writer has permitted only a few copies of the work to be printed for the uſe of his friends. It is, however, moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, that the great merit of the work may

prevail upon him to extend the diffuſion of its valuable contents, and to give up his perſonal feelings to the wiſhes and inſtruction of the public.

The following letter on the ſubject of the '*Horæ Biblicæ*' was received by the Compiler from an eminent Scholar in Scotland:

Edinburgh, 15*th Jan.* 1798.

" Dear Sir,

" I had the favour of your letter, and of " what your friend has printed on the ſubject " of the Bible and of the Jews, which I think " is very well worth the reading. The Jews " are certainly the moſt ancient people of " whom we have any record; and their anti- " quity is better vouched than that of any " other people. Your friend has collected " their Hiſtory ſince the taking of their city " by the Romans, of which I was entirely " ignorant till I read the book you ſent me. " They are, I think, a moſt curious people " in one reſpect; that they are a nation, and " a moſt numerous nation, and very cloſely " united, and yet they have no country pe- " culiar to themſelves, but may be ſaid to be " of I don't know how many countries. And

" in

" in this reſpect there is only one other race of
" men which I think can be compared to
" them, I mean the Gypſies. There are ſeve-
" ral very curious things mentioned in your
" friend's book; particularly the account he
" gives of the *Maſorites*, who have furniſhed a
" ſpecimen of ſuch a reverential attention to
" the ſacred books, and ſuch a minute induſ-
" try in executing not only all the verſes, but
" all the words, and even all the letters of the
" twenty-four books of the Old Teſtament.
" This, I think, is the greateſt curioſity of
" the literary kind that ever was heard of.
" He ſpeaks of a butchery * of the Jews in
" the ſpace of four years betwixt the years
" ſixty-ſix and ſeventy of the Chriſtian æra,
" when it is computed that two millions of
" them periſhed; I ſhould be glad to know
" upon what occaſion or for what cauſe. He
" gives us a very curious and intereſting ac-
" count of a meeting of the Jews in the laſt
" century, where it was debated whether the
" Meſſiah was yet to come, or whether he
" was not already come, and whether Jeſus
" Chriſt was not the Meſſiah. This inclines
" me to believe, that ſooner or later the pro-

* This maſſacre of the Jews aroſe from their inſurrections, and conſtant proneneſs to rebel againſt their governors.

" phecy will be fulfilled of the Jews becom-
" ing Chriſtians.

" I think of coming to London in the
" month of March next, if my health will
" permit, and taking my laſt leave of you and
" my other friends there. But if I ſhould
" never ſee you again, be aſſured that I am
" moſt ſenſible of your friendſhip, and ſhall
" continue to the laſt hour of my life,

" Your Friend,

" And humble Servant,

" J. B.

" P. S. I am much obliged to you for mak-
" ing me the compliment which Solon made
" to himſelf, ' I grow old ſtill learning.' I
" deſire to live no longer than I am able to
" acquire knowledge, and can ſay with Solo-
" mon, ' That day unto day uttereth ſpeech,
" and night unto night ſheweth knowledge."

COUNTESS OF ORMONDE.

"IT was my chance," ſays the learned Sir Thomas Smith, in one of his Orations on the propoſed Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, "to "be at dinner with the Counteſs of Ormonde, "whom Sir Francis Benyon married. She "ſaid, ſhe had now borne ten children, and "that ſhe was brought to bed not ſo nicely "as the ladies are here in England, but either "in a tent or a wide barn, after the manner of "her country, Ireland: and I tell you," ſaid ſhe, "that I felt no manner of pain at "theſe births; nor I ſee no cauſe why I "ſhould make ſo nice of the matter as you do "here in England; we do not ſo in our "country." Whereat an old lady was won-"derfully offended, and ſaid that they were "beaſts, and that Lady Ormonde was but a "beaſt to ſay ſo. Then Lady Ormonde, as a "witty lady, turned the matter, and ſaid it "was a gift which St. Patrick begged of Our "Lady for his countrywomen. But the "truth is," adds Sir Thomas, "that all wo-"men do not ſtir about to travail and to labour "as they do there, where they do not uſe them-"ſelves to reſt and to eaſe; as they can better "away with travail becauſe of uſe, ſo they

" bear that travail of childbirth with much " more eaſe, or in manner without pain."— *Sir Thomas Smith's Life*, 8*vo*. 1718.

INIGO JONES.

" *January* 18, 1635.

" THE laſt month, the queen's (Henrietta " Maria's) chapel in Somerſet Houſe was " conſecrated by her biſhop. The ceremony " laſted three days; maſſing, preaching, and " ſaying of litanies. Such a ſplendid ſcene " built over the altar, *the Glory of Heaven!* " Inigo* Jones never preſented a more cu-

* The genius of this great architect for ornament did not ſink below the invention of Milton and the learning of Ben Jonſon, whoſe maſques he embelliſhed with every grace and propriety of ſcenical decoration. He built the Queen's Chapel at Whitehall, one of the moſt happy efforts of his architectural talents, and which has given riſe to the preſent elegant front of Somerſet Houſe, more decorated indeed than the original, but in which, as the architect of it always ſaid, he did not ſtir any ſtep without conſulting thoſe two great maſters of his, Palladio and Scamozzi. The ſcreen of the Queen's Chapel, by Jones, was made a green-houſe by Sir William Chambers for his garden at Whitton near Hounſlow, and in that ſtate exhibits all the purity of ornament, and grandeur of effect, for which this maſter was ſo deſervedly celebrated. In the opinion of one of the French tranſlators of Vitruvius, the Banqueting Houſe at Whitehall is the fineſt ſpecimen of architecture on this ſide of the Alps.

rious

" rious piece in any of the maſques at White-
" hall."—*Mr. Gerard to Lord Strafford.*

JOHN MILTON.

In ſpite of the virulence of party, Echard thus deſcribes this great writer: " He was " the wonder of the age! Though always " affecting uncommon and heterodox opi- " nions; Latin ſecretary firſt to the parlia- " ment, and afterwards to Oliver Cromwell; " and a moſt inveterate enemy to King Charles. " But what did moſt, and moſt juſtly, diſtin- " guiſh him, was his poetry, particularly his " 'Paradiſe Loſt,' in which he manifeſts ſuch a " wonderful and ſublime genius as was never " exceeded in any age or nation, and of " which it appears impoſſible to give foreign " nations any idea." It ſeems indeed re- ſerved to our times to break through the ſpell, and to give to every country in the world an adequate notion, not only of the ſubli- mity but of the beauty of Milton's genius. Mr. Fuſeli's pencil, equally ſucceſsful in ex- preſſing ideas of amenity as of grandeur, is the only true tranſlator this great poet has ever poſſeſſed. The languages of other countries indeed ſink under the grand and beautiful images

images of Milton; but, like Michael Angelo's, the commentator of the terrible and gigantic ideas of Dante in the Seſtine Chapel, Fuſeli's pencil will pourtray the evaneſcent images of our divine bard, and give an habitation and a ſhape to his ideal forms, which the prints to be made from his paintings will diſplay wherever there ſhall be eyes to behold them,

It had been reported, that James the Second, when Duke of York, ſaid, "That the blindneſs of Milton was a judgment of heaven upon him for his daring impiety in writing againſt his father Charles the Firſt."—"Be it ſo, then," replied Milton; "but what was the execution of the Duke's father upon a public ſcaffold *?"

SIR BULSTRODE WHITELOCK.

When a meeting was held at the Speaker's houſe by the Lord General Cromwell and the other officers of the army and ſtate, reſpecting the ſettlement of the kingdom after the death of Charles the Firſt, this great lawyer obſerved, that

* Horace ſays wiſely,

——— *Quid æternis minorem*
Conſiliis animam fatigas?

"The

" The laws of England were ſo interwoven with " the power and practice of monarchy, that to " ſettle a government without ſomething of " monarchy in it would make ſo great an alte- " ration in the proceedings of the law, that " they had ſcarce time to rectify it, nor could " they well foreſee the inconveniences that " would ariſe thereby; therefore, he inſiſted, " that there might be a day given for the late " king's eldeſt ſon, or for the Duke of York " his brother, to come in to the parliament; " and, upon ſuch terms as ſhould be fit and " agreeable both to our civil and ſpiritual " liberties, a ſettlement might be made with " *them* *."

LORD LEICESTER.

" In the year 1639," ſays his Lordſhip in his Journal, " King Charles ſent for me to " come out of France (at the beginning of " our unhappy wars and differences with the " Scots); I was then in great favour at court, " and the king commanded me to follow him " to York, which I did; but it was not " God's will that the king ſhould follow the " advice which I gave him, to accommodate

* A ſimilar ſentiment took place in the mind of the great Lord Chatham, nearly at the end of the late diſaſtrous American war.

" his

" his differences with the Scots, and not to
" make war where nothing was to be gained,
" and much might be loſt, which the world
" hath ſince ſeen to be true."

Of the miniſters of Louis XIII. king of France, he ſays, " If I can gueſs at all at
" them, they muſt be plainly and roundly
" dealt with. I know they are full of
" tricks, which makes them look for the like
" in others; but I tell them the king my
" maſter will not be fed with tricks; and
" therefore they muſt come off freely and
" fully with what they mean to do, and not
" deliver it by piecemeal."

CHARLES THE SECOND,

KING OF ENGLAND.

" I WAS told," ſays the Earl of Dartmouth,
" by one that was converſant with this prince,
" that he had a conſtant maxim, which was,
" never to fall out with any one, let the pro-
" vocation be ever ſo great; by which, he
" ſaid, he had found great benefit all his life;
" and the reaſon he gave for it was, that he
" did not know how ſoon it might be neceſ-
" ſary

" ſary for him to have them again for his beſt " friends."

LORD ROCHESTER.

COULD any thing render vice more deſpicable than it really is in itſelf, it would be the behaviour of this diſſipated peer on his death-bed. According to Aubrey, at that dreadful period he ſent for all his ſervants (not excepting his cowherd) up to his bedſide, and made a ſolemn recantation of his former life and opinions.

He uſed (according to the ſame writer) to ſay of himſelf, " that whilſt he remained in " the country, he did tolerably well; but " that as ſoon as he came to Brentford, he " felt the devil enter into him."

During his laſt illneſs he often exclaimed, " Mr. Hobbes and the philoſophers have been " my ruin;" then putting his hand upon a large bible that lay beſide him, he cried out with great rapture, " This, this, is the " true philoſophy."

ALGERNON

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

THIS extraordinary man thus deſcribes to his father his ſituation when he was living in exile upon the Continent. The Letter is dated from Freſcati, near Rome, 1661.

" Here is what I look for, health, quiet, " and ſolitude. I am with ſomme eagerneſſe " fallen to reading, and finde ſoe much ſa- " tisfaction in it, that though I every morn- " ing ſee the ſunne riſe, I never goe abroade " 'till ſix or ſeven of the clock at night. Yet " cannot I be ſoe ſure of my temper as to " know certainly how long this manner of " life will pleaſe me. I cannot but rejoice, " and am delighted to find, that when I " wander as a vagabonde through the world, " foreſaken of my friends, poore and known " only to be a broken limbe of a ſhip-wrecked " faction, yet I find humanity and civility " from thoſe who are in the height of fortune " and reputation. But I doe alſoe well know " I am in a ſtrange land, how far thoſe " civilities do extend, and that they are too " aery to feed or clothe a man. I cannot ſo " unite my thoughts unto one object as abſo- " lutely to forbid the memory of ſuch things

" as

" as theſe are to enter into them, but I go as
" farre as I can; and ſince I cannot forget
" what has paſſed, nor be abſolutely inſenſible
" of what is preſent, I defend myſelf reaſon-
" ably well from increaſing or anticipating
" evils by foreſight. The power of foreſee-
" ing is a happy quality unto thoſe who
" proſper, and can ever propoſe to themſelves
" ſomething of greater felicity than they
" enjoy; but a moſt deſperate miſchief to
" them who by foreſeeing can diſcover no-
" thing that is not worſe than the evils which
" they do already feele: he that is naked,
" alone, and without help, in the open ſea, is
" leſſe unhappy in the night, when he may
" hope the land is near, than in the day when
" he ſees it not, and that there is no poſſibi-
" lity of ſafety."

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

Mr. Gerard ſays, in one of his letters to Lord Strafford, " No mercy ſhewed to
" Prynne. He ſtood in the pillory, and
" loſt his firſt ear in a pillory in the palace
" of Weſtminſter, in full term; his other in
" Cheapſide; where whilſt he ſtood his vo-
" lumes were burnt under his noſe, which
" had almoſt ſuffocated him.

" Prynne,

" Prynne, priſoner in the Tower, is re-
" lapſed into new errors; he hath got his
" ears cured, ſo that they grow again."

Gerard to Lord Strafford.

Prynne at the Reſtoration became a zealous royaliſt, and ſerved on a commiſſion of array for Charles the Second at Bath. He was ſo voluminous a writer, that the late Sir William Blackſtone, who was anxious to poſſeſs all his tracts, could never ſatisfy himſelf that he had made a complete collection of them.

JAMES THE SECOND,

KING OF ENGLAND.

In the ci-devant church of the Engliſh Benedictines at Paris was depoſited the body of this ill-adviſed monarch, with the following inſcription ordered by himſelf:

Cy gyſt
Jacques II.
Roi de la Grande Bretagne.

His body has moſt probably ſuffered that outrage which the modern French have in general ſo liberally beſtowed upon the bodies of ſovereigns.

reigns. His MS. papers, and the Memoirs of his own Life, written by Himſelf, likewiſe in MS. have very probably ſuffered the ſame fate with that of the body of him who wrote them.

" Church* and King are the ſame thing; " they ſtand or fall together," ſaid this prince to

* *Heads of a Petition to the Parliament in Charles the Firſt's Time.*

" We become ſuitors for the continuance of thoſe pious " foundations of cathedral churches, which with their lands " and revenues were dedicated to the ſervice of God, ſoon " after the plantation of chriſtianity in this kingdom.

* * * *

" As approved and confirmed by the laws of the land, " ancient and modern.

" As the principal eventual motive and encouragement of " all ſtudents, eſpecially in divinity.

" As affording a competent portion in an ingenuous " way to many younger brothers of good parentage, who " devote themſelves to the miniſtry of the goſpel.

* * * *

" As the goodly monuments of our predeceſſors piety, " and the preſent honour of this kingdom in the eye of " foreign nations †.

" As the chief ſupport of many thouſand families of the " laity, who enjoy fair eſtates from them in a free way."

† " England," ſays Sir William Chambers, " is rich in " the ſplendor of her ancient ſtructures, and contains many

to the vice-chancellor of Oxford the laſt time he viſited that univerſity. This obſervation the raſh and deluded ſovereign found to be true in his own country; and in a neighbouring one we have ſeen it again verified. The nobility and the third eſtate in France joined againſt the clergy, in hopes to ſhare in the ſpoils of that venerable order, and in deſtroying it deſtroyed themſelves, and their ſovereign with them. The ſame right which the two orders had to their poſſeſſions ſanctioned by law itſelf, the clergy had to their's; and one violation of juſtice in a ſtate, like the interſtice made of old in the Macedonian legion, effects the deſtruction of the whole.

Omne in præcipiti vitium ſtetit;

and he muſt be a ſhort-ſighted politician indeed, who does not ſee that, when once the ideas of mankind are confounded on ſubjects

" magnificent examples of Gothic architecture, equally ad-
" mirable for the art with which they are built, and the taſte
" and ingenuity with which they are compoſed." Senſible of of theſe advantages, our preſent Deans and Chapters, with a pious and elegant care, attend ſtrenuouſly to the preſervation and ſupport of the ſacred ſtructures committed to their charge; and, under the direction of that ingenious architect Mr. James Wyatt, beſtow upon them beauties unknown to thoſe who built them, and add to vaſtneſs and to grandeur the magic of perſpective, and the charms of pictureſque decoration.

which

which they have ever held ſacred and venerable, and when want of principle, and a general careleſsneſs reſpecting right and wrong, take place, property, the creature of eſtabliſhed government, invaded in one inſtance, will lead to the invaſion of itſelf in every other; and thoſe who counſelled its firſt violation will not be the laſt to feel the effects of their own pernicious doctrines in what themſelves may poſſeſs.

"It was the practice of this prince," ſays Mr. Nairne, "ever ſince he firſt appeared in "the world, to write ſhort notes from time to "time of all that was remarkable in the af-"fairs wherein he had any ſhare. All thoſe "memoirs of paſſages which occurred before "his laſt eſcape out of England have been "happily preſerved, though they were written "on ſeveral looſe papers; they have been "ſafely kept by his own order in the library "of the Scotch College at Paris *."

James

* It is to be hoped that care has been taken of theſe papers in the French Revolution, as well as of many other very curious ones relative to the tranſactions of King James the Second's reign and the archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow, which were depoſited in the ſame place. Could they poſſibly find their way to that excellent repoſitory of curious MSS. the Britiſh Muſeum, it would ſurely be well worth the attention

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James the Second ſays in the account of his life written by himſelf:

" 1695. The king applies himſelf wholly " to devotion, and makes a journey to La " Trappe." He adds, " I am a great ad- " mirer of La Trappe, and of the holy and " exemplary lives of the monks in that con- " vent, and am overjoyed when I hear that " any perſon has left the world to retire " thither."

King James's frequent pilgrimages to La Trappe are often mentioned in the Letters of Lord Middleton and Secretary Caryll. He kept up a conſtant correſpondence with the celebrated M. de Rancé, abbot of that convent, who introduced into it a more rigid and auſtere diſcipline than that to which its monks had been accuſtomed *.

of parliament to ſecure theſe authentic records in that kingdom, the hiſtory of which they would ſo forcibly illuſtrate. They might, not long ſince, have been purchaſed for two thouſand pounds.

* By the piety and benevolence of Mr. Weld, the monks of this venerable order, fugitives from the perſecution and impiety of the government of France, have found an aſylum in this country, which they enjoy in the beautiful and peaceable ſhades of Lulworth Caſtle.

JOHN

BRITISH
MUSEUM



JOHN HOUGH. D. D.

BISHOP of WORCESTER.

Engraved by T. Holloway from a Drawing by Richardson.

Published as the Act directs by J. Johnson St Pauls Church Yard Nov. 1. 1798.

JOHN HOUGH, D. D.

LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

THE ENGRAVING of this excellent Prelate was made from an original drawing by Mr. Richardſon, and well exhibits the character of the Biſhop's mind, ſpirit, and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition. The exhibition of one part of his character, his manly and dignified behaviour reſpecting the arbitrary conduct of James the Second and his unprincipled miniſtry at Magdalen College, Oxon, can never be forgotten by his admiring and grateful countrymen, as long as they preſerve the leaſt regard for the real liberties of their favoured country; and his milder virtues will long be remembered in the placid vale of Hartlebury, where his charity to the poor, his friendlineſs to his neighbours, and the elegant and cheerful ſimplicity of his diſpoſition, have ſtill left behind them indelible traces in the memories of many perſons.

The following letter of Dr. Hough is printed in Mr. Green's excellent 'Hiſtory of Worceſter,' and has been ſuppoſed the laſt he ever wrote. It was addreſſed by the Biſhop, three weeks before his death, to Lord Digby:

" My Lord, *April* 13, 1743.

" I think myſelf much obliged to your " Lordſhip's nephew for his kind viſit, whereby " I have a more authentic account of your " Lordſhip's health than is uſually brought " me by report, and an opportunity of inform- " ing myſelf in many particulars reſpecting " your noble houſe, and the good family; of " which I hear with uncommon pleaſure by " one who hath been no ſtranger to them."

" The young gentleman will account to " your Lordſhip for Hartlebury; but I fancy " you will expect me to ſay ſomething of " myſelf, and therefore I preſume to tell you " my hearing hath long failed. I am weak " and forgetful; having as little inclination " to buſineſs as ability to perform it. In other " reſpects I have eaſe (which may be more " properly called indolence) to a degree be- " yond what I durſt have thought on when " years began to multiply upon me. I wait " continually for a deliverance out of this " world into a better, in humble confidence " that by the mercy of God, through the " merits of his Son, I ſhall ſtand at the reſur- " rection at his right hand. And when you, " my Lord, have ended thoſe days that are to " come (which I pray may be many and proſ-

" perous) as innocently and as exemplarily as " thoſe that are paſt, I doubt not of our " meeting in that ſtate where the joys are " renewable and will always endure.

" I am your Lordſhip's

" Moſt obedient and affectionate ſervant,

" Jo. WORCESTER."

This worthy prelate, whom his friend and neighbour, Lord Lyttleton, ſays in his 'Perſian Letters' " no one ever thought lived too long, " unleſs it was out of an impatience to ſucceed " him," died, univerſally beloved and lamented, May 8, 1743, in the ninety-third year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of Worceſter. The monument dedicated to his memory is the maſter-piece of the genius of Roubiliac. The bas-relief upon it repreſents the Biſhop before the Privy Council of James the Second, where he behaved with that manly yet placid firmneſs which ſhewed that it was regard to his duty and his ſituation alone that made him oppoſe the violent and arbitrary meaſures of the executive government. The figure of the Biſhop is very grand; he appears to be in a pious extaſy, his countenance beaming with tranſport, with his hands claſped together, and his eyes uplifted to

Heaven, as if anticipating thoſe beatitudes which are promiſed to all thoſe whoſe lives, like his, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by worthy and by virtuous energies, by the moſt active benevolence and by the moſt ardent piety.

Biſhop Hough ſent the following circular letter to the clergy of his dioceſs on occaſion of a dreadful fire that happened at Wellingborough. It breathes the ſame ſpirit of charity and ſimplicity that pervaded every thing this good prelate did:

"GOOD BROTHER,

"You have heard ſome time ſince of the "diſmal calamity that befel the inhabitants "of Wellingborough, in the county of Nor- "thampton, by fire. It was dreadful in every "circumſtance, and I doubt not but you ten- "derly ſympathized with the ſufferers. They "now apply to your compaſſion for relief. "Their deplorable caſe pleads ſtrongly for it; "and you, I am ſure, will exert yourſelves in "ſtirring up the charitable diſpoſitions of your "people.

"Univerſal love, eſpecially to thoſe who "are of the houſehold of faith, and particularly "to ſuch as groan under heavy affliction, is

"the

" the diſtinguiſhing character of a Chriſtian.
" It is the root of Chriſtianity, and is the ſureſt
" evidence of ſincerity in the profeſſors of it.
" I therefore moſt earneſtly recommend to
" you this labour of love; and, praying God
" to bleſs and proſper you in all your cares
" for the ſervice of the church,

" I remain, good Brother,

" Your very affectionate Brother,

" Jo. WORCESTER."

The following anecdote of Biſhop Hough's good-humour is told upon reſpectable authority: " He kept a very hoſpitable table, and was
" viſited by all the gentry of his neighbour-
" hood. A whimſical lady in a certain ſitua-
" tion, with her huſband, dining with him,
" was much pleaſed with a ſilver turenne
" which ſhe ſaw at his table; and on her going
" home was, or pretended to be, ill in conſe-
" quence of the extreme deſire ſhe had for it.
" Remonſtrances, entreaties were in vain, and
" the poor huſband for quiet's ſake was ob-
" liged to go to the Biſhop and tell him the ſi-
" tuation of his wife. The Biſhop gave him
" the turenne for his lady; and ſome time af-
" terwards, when the lady had produced a
" chopping boy and was out of her bed, the

" Biſhop

" biſhop ſent a note to her to congratulate " her on her ſafe delivery; and to ſay, that he " now in his turn longed for the turenne, " which, however, ſhould be always at her " ſervice whenever ſhe again longed for it."

BISHOP BURNET,

while he was one day preaching before the Houſe of Commons at St. Margaret's church, turned his hour glaſs to ſhew that he was to continue his diſcourſe; and was nearly interrupted by the applauding murmurs of his hearers.

The prejudice and the raſcality of party has attempted to traduce this excellent prelate's character. He appears to have been a man of true piety and virtue, though occaſionally a ſlave to his credulity. When in reſidence at his ſee of Saliſbury, he preached every Thurſday night in St. Thomas's church in that city. What can be conceived more impreſſive and more ſolemn than the concluſion of his Hiſtory? what ſtronger arguments can be uſed in favour of religion, of virtue, and of patriotiſm, than thoſe he has there made uſe of? and his appeal to the conſciences of his

readers

readers is one of the moſt ſtriking and ſolemn paſſages we have in our language. It was printed ſeparately in 12mo. in 1751, by Mr. Millar, and in theſe times of laxity of principle, and of fluctuation of opinion reſpecting government, it ſhould be again preſented to the notice of the public.

" Gaming," ſays the biſhop in this addreſs, " is a waſte of time, riſing out of idleneſs, " and kept up by covetouſneſs. The ill me- " thods of ſchools and colleges give the chief " riſe to the irregularities of our gentry, as " the breeding young women to vanity, dreſſ- " ing, and a falſe appearance of wit and be- " haviour, without proper work, or a due " meaſure of knowledge, and a ſerious ſenſe " of religion, is the ſource of the corruption " of that ſex. Something like *monaſteries with- " out vows* would be a glorious * deſign, and " might be ſo ſet on foot as to be the honour " of a queen on the throne."

* So thought that great and good politician, Cardinal Ximenes, the ſenſible and wily Madame Maintenon, and the acute Catharine the Second, Empreſs of Ruſſia. See the excellent and entertaining account of her life and hiſtory, publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Tooke, late Chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Peterſburgh, 3 vols. 8vo.

" True

" True religion," concludes the biſhop, " is the perfection of human nature, and the " joy and delight of every one that feels it " ſtrong and active within. It is true, that it " is not attained all at once; and it will have " an unhappy allay even about a good man; " but as thoſe ill mixtures are the perpetual " grief of his ſoul, ſo it is his chief care to " watch over, and to mortify them. He will " be in a continual progreſs, ſtill gaining " ground upon himſelf; and as he attains to " a greater degree of purity, he will find a " noble ſtore of life and of joy growing upon " him. Of this I write with the more con- " cern and emotion, becauſe I have felt this " the true, and indeed the only joy which " runs through a man's heart and life. It is " that which has been for many years my " greateſt ſupport. I feel from it the earneſt " of that ſupreme joy which I pant and long " for. I am ſure that there is nothing elſe " which can afford any true or complete hap- " pineſs. I have (conſidering my ſphere) ſeen " a great deal of all that is moſt ſhining and " tempting in this world. The pleaſures of " ſenſe I did ſoon nauſeate. Intrigues of ſtate, " and the conduct of affairs, have ſomething " in them which is more ſpecious, and I was " for ſome years deeply immerſed in them;

" but ſtill with hopes of reforming the world,
" and of making mankind wiſer and better;
" but I have found " *that which is crooked*
" *cannot be made ſtraight.*" I acquainted my-
" ſelf with knowledge and learning, and that
" in a great variety, and with more compaſs
" than depth; but though *wiſdom excelleth folly,*
" *as much as* light doth darkneſs, yet it is a
" *ſore trial*; for it is ſo very defective, that
" what is wanting to complete it, *cannot be*
" *numbered.* I have ſeen that *two were better*
" *than one*, and *that a threefold cord is not eaſily*
" *looſed*; and I have therefore cultivated friend-
" ſhip with much zeal, and a diſintereſted
" tenderneſs; but I have alſo found that was
" alſo vanity and vexation of ſpirit, though it
" be of the beſt and nobleſt ſort. So that, up-
" on great and long experience, I could en-
" large upon the preacher's text, ' Vanity of
" vanities, all is vanity;' and I muſt alſo
" conclude with him, ' *Fear God and keep his*
" *commandments, for this is the end of man*;' the
" whole both of his duty and his happineſs."

Indeed, the whole of this addreſs may, excepting a few political notions not applicable to theſe times, be peruſed with great improvement by all thoſe, who wiſh to ſee the advantages of a peaceful government, of excellent morality, and of a proper ſenſe of religion,

ligion, pourtrayed in the ſtrongeſt and moſt vivid colours.

WILLIAM THE THIRD.

THE great work which this illuſtrious prince came to England to effect, Biſhop Hurd thus eloquently and elegantly deſcribes:

" The Revolution will be conſidered by " grateful poſterity as the true æra of Eng- " liſh liberty. It was interwoven, indeed, " with the very principles of the conſtitu- " tion. It was incloſed in the ancient trunk of " the feudal law, and was propagated from it; " but the operation was weak and partial in " that ſtate of its infancy. It acquired freſh " force and vigour with age, and has now at " length extended its influence to every part " of the political ſyſtem.

" Soon, however, after our liberation from " a gloomy and bloody tyrant, the nation " appeared to forget its deliverer; ingra- " titude and vexation embittered the remain- " der of his juſt and glorious reign, and cauſed " him in a moment of juſt indignation to ex-

" claim,

" claim, ' Had I a ſon, by heaven they would
" not have dared to uſe me ſo."

The ill-treatment this ſovereign, the wiſeſt and the moſt acute that has ever reigned over theſe kingdoms, met with from the country that was firſt ſo much indebted to him, extorted theſe reflections from his enemy and his adverſary, the depoſed James the Second.

1698.

" The Prince of Orange ill-treated by his
" parliament. They tore his laurels from
" *his* brows, and placed them on their own.
" They made him account like a ſteward for
" all the money they put into his hands.
" They forced him to ſend away his Dutch
" troops, though he humbled ſo far as to ſend
" a letter by way of petition to the Houſe of
" Commons." *James the Second's Diary.*

On giving the character of King William,
" We quit him with reluctance," ſays Sir J.
" Dalrymple. " There was a ſimplicity, an
" elevation, and an utility in all the actions of
" his life."

QUEEN

QUEEN MARY.

" The Duke of Leeds told me, that King " William before he went abroad told him, " that he muſt be very cautious of ſaying any " thing before the Queen that looked like diſ- " reſpect to her father, which ſhe never for- " gave any body, and that the Marquis of " Halifax in particular had loſt all manner " of credit with her for ſome unſeaſonable " jeſts he had made upon this ſubject. The " Earl of Nottingham, who was much in her " confidence, told me, he was very ſure if " ſhe outlived her huſband, ſhe would have " done her utmoſt to have reſtored her father, " but under ſuch reſtrictions as ſhould have " prevented his ever making any attempt " upon the religion or the liberty of his " country." *MS. Letters.*

" Queen Mary's letters are models of ſim- " plicity and affection. She ſays in one of " them to her illuſtrious huſband, ' I always " write what I think ;' and indeed her words " and her actions ſeem to agree. This ex- " cellent princeſs was placed in a difficult " ſituation, between her affection to her fa-

" ther,

" ther, and her duty to her huſband, in con-
" formity to the precept of the founder of her
" holy religion, ſhe preferred the latter to
" the former.

" Queen Mary was once requeſted to par-
" don a houſe-breaker, whilſt her huſband was
" in Ireland. She wiſely denied the requeſt,
" and gave as a reaſon, that King William
" would never pardon an offence of ſo inſi-
" dious and ſo pernicious a nature, an offence
" that ſtrikes at domeſtic ſecurity itſelf.

" Queen Mary has all the ſubmiſſion of a
" good wife, who leaves all to the direction
" of the king, and diverts herſelf with walk-
" ing ſix or ſeven miles a day, and looking
" after her buildings, making of fringes, and
" ſuch like innocent things; and does not
" meddle in government, though ſhe has bet-
" ter title to do it, than the late Queen had."
Letter of Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

It was obſerved by one of the perſons who attended the addreſs of condolence from the Univerſity of Oxford, on the death of Queen Mary, that King William's eyes filled with tears two or three times as they were delivering that memorial of her virtues, and of his affliction."

LORD DUNDEE.

" If terror ended or prevented war," ſaid this intrepid nobleman, " it were true mercy." " The ſeverity of his diſcipline," ſays Sir J. Dalrymple, " was dreadful. The only pu-" niſhment he inflicted upon his troops was " death. " All other puniſhment," ſaid he, " diſgraces a gentleman, and all that I have " with me are of that rank. Death is a re-" lief from the conſciouſneſs of crime." " It is reported of him, that having ſeen a " youth fly in his firſt action, he pretended " that he had ſent him to the rear on a meſ-" ſage. The youth fled a ſecond time: he " brought him to the front of the army and " ſhot him through the head with a piſtol, " obſerving, " That a gentleman's ſon ought " not to fall by the hands of the hangman *."

That elegant Latin poet, Dr. Pitcairne, wrote the following beautiful lines, as an epitaph for Lord Dundee:

* Ariſtotle ſays in his " Politics," that ſtripes and blows have often proved fatal to the lives of kings and perſons in power. Archelaüs, the tyrant of Macedon, was killed at the inſtigation of Decamnichus, whom he had cauſed to be ſcourged. *See Dr.* GILLIS'S *excellent tranſlation of Ariſtotle,* vol. ii. p. 368.

Ultime

Ultime Scotorum, potuit quo ſoſpite ſolo
Libertas patriæ ſalva fuiſſe tuæ
Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia Reges
Accepitque novos te moriente Deos.
Illa tibi ſupereſſe negat, tu non potes illi.
Ergo Calidoniæ nomen inane vale
Tuque vále gentis priſcæ fortiſſime Ductor
Optime Scotorum, atque optime Græme vale.

O laſt of Scots, whoſe life alone could ſtay
Thy country's freedom 'gainſt a foreign ſway!
See how thy death her every woe ſupplies,
New tyrants threaten, and new altars riſe.
Thy hapleſs lot involves ſad Scotia's fate,
Bereft of all that once had made her great.
Farewell, brave leader of thy country's fires,
Graham's bright name itſelf with thee expires!

Lord Dundee thus addreſſed his troops previous to the fatal battle of Killicranky.

" You are come hither this day to fight, " and that in the beſt of cauſes; for it is " the battle of your king, your religion, and " your country, againſt the fouleſt uſurpation " and rebellion. Having, therefore, ſo great " a cauſe in your hands, I doubt not but it " will inſpire you with an equal courage to " maintain it; for there is no proportion be- " tween treaſon and loyalty, nor ſhould there " be any betwixt the valour of good ſubjects " and traitors. Remember that to-day be- " gins the fate of your king, your religion,

" and your country. Behave yourſelves, there-
" fore, like true Scotchmen, and let us by
" this action redeem the credit of this nation,
" that is laid low by the miſchances and cow-
" ardice of ſome of our countrymen, in which
" I aſk nothing of you that you ſhall not ſee
" me do before you. And if any of us ſhall
" fall on this occaſion, we ſhall have the ho-
" nour of dying in our duty, and as becomes
" true men of valour and of conſcience; and
" ſuch of us as ſhall live and win the battle,
" ſhall have the reward of a gracious king,
" and the praiſe of all good men. In God's
" name then let us go on, and let this be your
" word, King James and the Church of Scot-
" land, which God long preſerve."

Soon after this engagement, King William aſked if Lord Dundee was not at Edinburgh, and was anſwered in the negative. " Then," ſaid he, " I am ſure he cannot be " alive." He was indeed killed in the battle of Killicranky.

SIR CHARLES LITTLETON, BART.

was Brigadier General to King James the Second. On making his apology to him, for his

ſons

ſons going off to King William, James replied, " Alas, Sir, are not my daughters with " him?"

After the revolution, King William offered to Sir Charles to ſend him Major General to Flanders, and to give him a regiment to fight againſt the French, of whoſe growing power Sir Charles was known to be apprehenſive. He replied, " I cannot, Sir, accept of your " very gracious offer. I have great obligations " to my old maſter King James; I hear that he " will be in the French camp; and if he ſhould " be there, I ſhould not anſwer but that I " may deſert to him."—" Sir Charles," ſays William nobly, " you are a man of honour. " I will not deſire you to act againſt your " principles. Diſturb not the government, " and I am ſure we ſhall be very good friends."

JOHN SELDEN.

THIS learned man, the glory of the Engliſh nation according to Grotius, thus deſcribes his countrymen:

" The people are of a middle temper, ac-
" cording to their climate; the northern me-
" lancholy, and ſouthern choler, meeting in
" their general conſtitution, doth render them
" ingenious and active; which, nouriſhed alſo
" under the wings of liberty, inſpires a cou-
" rage generous, and not ſoon out of breath.
" Active they are; and ſo nigh to pure act,
" that nothing hurts them more than pure
" quiet.

* * * *

" Their ingenuity will not allow them to
" be excellent at the cheat, but they are ra-
" ther ſubject in that kind to take than to give;
" and, ſuppoſing others as open hearted as
" themſelves, are many times in treaties over-
" matched by thoſe whom they overmatch in
" arms. Upon the ſame account, they are
" neither ungenerous over thoſe that are be-
" neath, nor ſtubborn againſt them that are
" above them. Man, woman, or child, is
" all one with them, they will honour ma-
" jeſty wherever they ſee it, and of the twain,
" tender it more when they ſee it ſet upon
" infirmity, as if they knew how to com-
" mand themſelves only in order to the public
" good.

" Nevertheleſs,

" Nevertheleſs, they love much *to be free* *.
" When they were under awe of the Pope's
" curſe, they bore off deſigns by the head
" and ſhoulders, but afterwards by watchful-
" neſs and foreſight; and, having attained a
" light in religion that will own their liber-
" ties, of them both they made up one gar-
" land, not to be touched by any rude hand;
" but as if it were the bird of the eye, the
" whole body ſtartles therewith, the alarm is
" ſoon given and taken, and when the alarm
" is given, neither high nor low are ſpared
" that ſtand in their way.

" This they do owe to the Eaſtern people,
" from whom they fetch their pedigree. So

* " *Liberty* above all things," was the motto of this learned and excellent man; not that abſtract liberty, the notion of which, at preſent, threatens the deſtruction of every government in Europe; but that tempered and uſeful liberty, for which Selden exerted himſelf with great ſpirit and energy; that liberty which ſecures to every individual the bleſſings of perſonal ſafety and private property, under the ſanction of law,† and which is more generally enjoyed in this nation, than it has ever been in any other country in the world.

† " *Legum ſervi ſumus ut liberi ſimus*," ſays Tully; and in the true ſpirit of this indiſputable maxim, the republic of Lucca inſcribes over the great door of its priſon, in golden capitals, *Libertas;* to ſhew that reſtraint is neceſſary to inſure freedom, and that where there is no law, there can be no liberty.

" the only way to conquer them is to let them
" have their liberties; for, like ſome horſes,
" they are good for carriage as long as their
" burdens are eaſy, and ſet looſe upon them;
" but if too cloſe girt, they will break all,
" or caſt their load and die.

* * * *

" The two ſtates of Lords and Commons,
" in their tranſmigration, being then in the
" nature of an army of ſoldiers, had a General
" by their election under whom, after they
" had obtained a peaceable ſettling, they
" named anew by the name of Konning (or
" the wiſe man), for then wiſdom was more
" neceſſary than valour. But after the clergy
" had won the day, and this Konning had
" ſubmitted himſelf to the ghoſtly father, they
" baptized him by the new name of Rex, and
" ſo he is ſtyled on all written monuments
" which we owe entirely to eccleſiaſtics, al-
" though the vulgar held their appellation ſtill,
" which by conſtruction, or rather corruption,
" did at length arrive at the word *King*, a no-
" tion which as often changeth the ſenſe as
" the air, ſome making the perſons all in all,
" and ſome nothing at all, but a compliment
" of ſtate.

Speak-

Speaking of the alteration made in the condition of the Houſe of Commons of England, by Henry the Seventh, he concludes, " Henceforth the Commons of England are " no mean perſons, and their repreſentatives " of ſuch concernment, as if a king will have " them to obſerve him, he muſt ſerve them " with their liberties and laws, and every one " the public good of the people. No man's " work is beneath, no man's above it. The " beſt honour of the king's work is to be *nobilis* " *ſervitus* (as Antigonus ſaid to his ſon), or in " plain Engliſh, *ſupreme ſervice* above all. I " now conclude, wiſhing we may obtain the " happineſs of our fore-fathers, the ancient " Saxons, who, according to Tacitus, were " *quilibet ſorte propriâ contentus*," every one " contented with his own ſituation. *Diſcourſes on the Laws and Government of England, folio.*

LORD TREASURER OXFORD,

in ſpeaking of the different factions of Whig and Tory, which have ſo long infeſted our politics, ſays, in his pamphlet of ' Faults on both Sides,' " That the former were moſt ſuc- " ceſsful in making proſelytes of men of " thought

" thought and underſtanding; whilſt the latter
" enliſted under their banners thoſe who were
" diſſipated and profligate, and looked no far-
" ther than the ſurface of things."

SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

By the kindneſs of the Rev. Mr. Green, rector of St. Lawrence's in Reading, the following curious particulars of Sir Godfrey are preſented to the public:

" In Auguſt 1772, Dr. Pearce, Biſhop
" of Rocheſter, related to my father the fol-
" lowing anecdotes of Sir Godfrey Kneller,
" which were told to the biſhop by himſelf:

" When he (Sir G.) was a young man at
" Venice, he ſtopped one day to hear a
" mountebank harangue a croud, who im-
" mediately broke off in the midſt of his diſ-
" courſe, and looked at him ſo ſtedfaſtly and
" earneſtly, that the eyes of the ſpectators
" were all turned upon him, and then cried
" out, Behold a happy countenance! This
" young man will go to a happy iſland,
" where he will attain great credit and riches,
" and live to a conſiderable age; and, to
" prove

" prove all this, if he ſtays in this city a " month longer, he will ſave the life of a " perſon who will be condemned innocently. " He did ſtay the month; and, during that " time, painted the wife of one of the pro- " curators of St. Mark, which picture gave " ſo much ſatisfaction to his employer, that, " at Sir Godfrey's requeſt, he reſpited the " execution of a condemned criminal for a " month, and during that time the real mur- " derer was diſcovered, and the innocent " perſon ſaved. Sir Godfrey came to Eng- " land, where the remainder of the prophecy " was fulfilled.

" Sir Godfrey told the Biſhop, that he had " naturally a military genius; and when- " ever he had the head-ache, if he took a " pinch of gunpowder, it cured him.

" He gave the following as his articles of " religion:

" 1ſt. That God Almighty was the moſt " ingenious of all beings.

" 2dly. That therefore he loved all inge- " nious perſons.

" 3dly. That painting was the moſt inge-
" nious of all arts, as it preſerved for cen-
" turies the remembrance of deceaſed perſons.

" 4thly. That he himſelf was the moſt in-
" genious of all painters.

" The biſhop one day viſiting Sir Godfrey
" at his country-ſeat at Whitton near Houn-
" ſlow, he carried him into his ſummer-
" houſe, where was a whole length picture of
" Lady Kneller, which was much damaged
" and ſcratched at the bottom; upon his
" Lordſhip's expreſſing a curioſity to know
" how it became ſo injured, Sir Godfrey ſaid,
" it was owing to a favourite dog of Lady
" Kneller's, who, having been accuſtomed to
" lie in her lap, ſcratched the picture in that
" manner in order to be taken up: this made
" the biſhop mention that Xeuxis, having
" painted a bunch of grapes upon a boy's
" head ſo naturally that a bird pecked at them,
" Sir Godfrey anſwered, That if the boy had
" been painted as well as the grapes, the bird
" would not have ventured to peck at them."

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT.

In the reign of Queen Anne, 1704, ſeveral freemen of the borough of Ayleſbury had been refuſed the liberty of voting at an election for a member of parliament, though they proved their qualifications as ſuch. The law in this caſe impoſes a fine on the returning officer of 100l. for every ſuch offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arreſted. The Houſe of Commons, alarmed at this ſtep, made an order of their houſe to make it penal for either judge, council, or attorney, to aſſiſt at the trial: however, the Lord Chief Juſtice, and ſeveral lawyers, were hardy enough to oppoſe this order, and brought it on in the court of King's Bench. The Houſe, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, ſent a ſerjeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that reſolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, be gone; on which they ſent a ſecond meſſage by their ſpeaker, attended by as many members as eſpouſed the meaſure. After the Speaker had delivered his meſſage, his Lordſhip replied to him in the following remarkable words: "Go back to

"your

" your chair, Mr. Speaker, within theſe five " minutes, or, you may depend on it, I'll " ſend you to Newgate. You ſpeak of your " authority; but I'll tell you I ſit here as an " interpreter of the laws and a diſtributor of " juſtice *, and were the whole Houſe of " Commons in your belly, I would not ſtir " one foot." The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the Houſe were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

LORD PETERBOROUGH.

By the kindneſs of the amiable and elegant Mrs. Lock, of Norbury Park, the following letter of Lord Peterborough to that intelligent foreign miniſter Sir Luke Schaub is permitted to decorate this Collection:

* It ſeems ſtrange that the right of voting at elections, like all other rights, ſhould not be decided in our courts of law. The deciſion would be ſpeedier, attended with leſs trouble and waſte of time, the proceſs would be more dignified and ſerious, and the judgment pronounced with greater ſolemnity by perſons uſed to evidence and to legal deciſions on all points †.

† An acute criminal ſaid, " If the trial of Mr. " Haſtings," which laſted nearly as long as the ſiege of Troy, " had taken place in his court, it would have been over in twelve days."

" Sir,

" Sir, I wiſh you a good journey, and all " poſſible ſucceſſe. I flatter myſelf with " happy events, if our united endeavours can " prevail with the Spaniards to be wiſe.

" If you give my letter yourſelf to the " lady to whom it is addreſſed, you will not " be diſpleaſed. Her houſe is agreeable, her " converſation eaſy; the moments of leiſure " may be ſpent there with ſatisfaction. You " may meet with Chriſtians who are ſocial and " amuſing; but pray ſpare the Mahometane: " for ſhe is, or I wiſh ſhe were, appropriated " to the old embaſſador, and your humble " ſervant,

" PETERBOROUGH*."

* This nobleman is thus deſcribed in a letter from Cardinal du Bois to Sir Luke Schaub:

" *My Lord Peterborough, quoique bien peint dans votre lettre* " *fera plus de mal en France que ne feroit ſon portrait, ſes de-* " *clamaions impoſent aux ignorans & aux gens mal intentionés* " *& il fait des portraits† de ſa patrie qui font croire a ceux* " *qui l'ecoutent qu'elle n'a pas aucune reſource. On ſe conſo-* " *leroit s'il n' n'etoit qu' importun; mais je vous aſſure qu'il* " *fait plus de mal à l' Angleterre pendant ſon ſejour en France* " *qu'il ne lui en pourvoit en faire a Londres & dans la Cham-* " *bre des Seigneurs.*

" *Janvier* 27, 1721."

† Lord Peterborough was then in oppoſition to miniſtry.

Dr.

Dr. Freind, in his remarks on the conduct of this intrepid nobleman, ſays, " that he " never ſent out a hundred men on any ex- " pedition without accompanying them him- " ſelf."

The great Lord Granville ſaid, " That one " day, after Lord Peterborough had received " the thanks of the Houſe of Lords, he got " into his coach, and ſtopped at a poulterer's " to buy him a fowl, to take home with him " to have dreſſed for his dinner." Lord Granville's coach followed his, and the owner of it, with his uſual good-nature, aſked Lord Peterborough to his houſe to dine with him, and drink a bottle of claret with him.

Lord Peterborough had long been married to that excellent and accompliſhed woman, Anaſtaſia Robinſon, before he thought fit to own her for his wife. One evening, however, in the Rooms at Bath, completely to divulge the ſecret, he called out at the door where the ſervants were waiting, " Lady Peterborough's " chair!" This noble method of treating her ſhe amply compenſated to him at his death, by preventing the publication of his manuſcript ' Memoirs,' in which he had confeſſed he had been guilty of three capital crimes before he was one-and-twenty.

LORD GALWAY

gave this excellent advice to Lord Cheſterfield: "If you intend to be a man of buſineſs, you "muſt be an early riſer *. In the diſtin-"guiſhed parts your rank and fortune will "lead you to fill, you will be liable to have "viſitors every hour of the day; and, unleſs "you riſe conſtantly at an early hour, you "will never have any time for yourſelf."

Biſhop Porteous ſays, in his excellent Life of Archbiſhop Secker; "He roſe at ſix the "whole year round, and had often ſpent a "buſy day before others began to enjoy it."

LORD

* A very eminent advocate and great ſcholar of our times riſes very early by this ſtratagem: He pays his hair-dreſſer very handſomely to come to dreſs him nearly at day-break every morning in winter and ſummer. When the frizeur knocks at the door, no one but the maſter himſelf is permitted to let him in. His good-nature, no leſs than his deſire to improve himſelf, arouſes him from his bed, and he deſcends and opens the door for him. Being once up, and the bands of ſleep once burſt aſunder, he proceeds to his buſineſs, and to his ſtudies, with that ardour and felicity of effect, that have ever diſtinguiſhed his literary character on the great variety of ſubjects which he has treated.

"If any one," ſays the Rev. Mr. John Weſley, the late celebrated preacher, "wiſhes to know what quantity of

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

WHEN the French prophets came over to England in the time of Queen Ann, and declared that they would raiſe to life a dead man at the Weſt end of St. Paul's Church, the miniſtry were alarmed, and were inclined to pre-

" ſleep his own ſituation requires, he may eaſily make the " experiment which I made ſixty years ago. I then waked " every night about twelve or one o'clock, and lay awake " for ſome time. I readily concluded that this aroſe from " my lying in bed longer than nature required. To be " ſatisfied, I procured an alarum which wakened me the " next morning at ſeven, near an hour earlier than I roſe " the morning before, yet I lay awake again at night; the " ſecond morning I roſe at ſix, but notwithſtanding this I " lay awake the ſecond night. The third morning I roſe " at five, but nevertheleſs I lay awake the third night. The " fourth morning I roſe at four (as by the grace of God I " have done ever ſince), and I lay awake no more; and I now " do not lie awake in the night, taking the year round, a " quarter of an hour together in a month. By the ſame expe- " riment (riſing earlier and earlier every morning) a man may " come to know how much ſleep he really wants." The quantity of ſleep in general required Mr. Weſley puts at ſix hours, and adds, " that the difference between riſing at " five and at ſeven o'clock in the morning for the ſpace of " forty years, ſuppoſing a man to go to bed every night at " the ſame hour, is equivalent to the addition of ten years " to a man's life."—*Weſley's Sermon on the Duty and Advantage of early Riſing.*

vent

vent their aſſembling together in ſo public a place. Bolingbroke very wiſely differed from them, and inſiſted on their being permitted to play their tricks in the place they intended, merely on account of its publicity. "You "will then," ſaid he, "prevent their aſſem- "bling in private; the conſequence of which "would have been that they would have aſſured "the world that they had raiſed the perſon "from the dead as they pretended; and no one "except thoſe of their own perſuaſion would "have been preſent to have ſeen whether they "had done ſo or not *."

Lord Bolingbroke ſays in one of his letters to Lord Strafford, "It is a melancholy conſi- "deration, that the laws of our country are too "weak to puniſh effectually thoſe factious ſcrib- "blers that blacken the brighteſt characters, "and give even ſcurrilous language to thoſe "who are in the higheſt degrees of honour. "This is, amongſt others, my dear lord, a

* "But theſe prophets," ſays the acute and learned Dr. Jortin, "were at laſt put not out of countenance (for "ſuch perſons never bluſh) but to flight, when they had "failed of their promiſe to raiſe a dead man, and had fallen "out among themſelves. There will in all probability," adds the Doctor, "be a ſucceſſion of ſuch perſons in every "age in one part or other of the Chriſtian world, not "exactly alike nor yet very different."

" ſymptom of the decayed condition of our " government, and ſerves to ſhew how fatally " we miſtake *licentiouſneſs* for liberty."

DEAN SWIFT.

By the kindneſs of that excellent inſtructor of youth, the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading, the following Letter of Dean Swift is permitted to decorate this Collection. It exhibits that ſingular character in a more amiable point of view than that in which he is generally ſeen.

" Sir, *London, April* 13, 1713.

" I am aſhamed to tell you how ill a phi- " loſopher I am, and that a very ill ſituation " of my affairs for three weeks paſt made me " utterly incapable of anſwering your ob- " liging letter, or thanking you for your moſt " agreeable copy of verſes. The prints will " tell you that I am condemned again to live " in Ireland; and all that the court and mi- " niſtry did for me was to let me chooſe my " ſituation in the country where I am ba- " niſhed. I could not forbear ſhewing both " your letter and verſes to our great men, as

" well as to the men of wit of my acquaint-
" ance, and they were highly approved by
" all. I am altogether a ſtranger to your
" friend Oppian; and am a little angry when
" thoſe who have a genius lay it out in tranſ-
" lations. I queſtion whether '*Res anguſta*
" *domi*' be not one of your motives. Perhaps
" you want ſuch a bridle as a tranſlation, for
" your genius is too fruitful, as appears by
" the frequency of your ſimiles; and this
" employment may teach you to write 'like a
" modeſt man,' as Shakeſpear expreſſeth it.

" I have been minding my Lord Boling-
" broke, Mr. Harcourt, and Sir William
" Windham, to ſollicite my Lord Chancellor
" to give you a living, as a buſineſs which
" belongs to our ſociety, who aſſume the title
" of rewarders of merit. They are all very
" well diſpoſed, and I ſhall not fail to nego-
" ciate for you while I ſtay in England, which
" will not be above ſix weeks; but I hope to
" return in October; and if you are not then
" provided for, I will move heaven and earth
" that ſomething may be done for you. Our
" ſociety hath not met of late, elſe I would
" have moved to have two of us ſent in form
" to requeſt a living for you from my Lord
" Chancellor; and if you have any way to

" employ my ſervices, I deſire you will let me
" know it, and believe me to be very ſin-
" cerely,

" Sir,

" Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

" J. SWIFT.

" *To the Reverend Mr. William Diaper,*
" *Dean, near Baſingſtoke, Hampſhire.*"

GEORGE II.

KING OF ENGLAND.

DURING the rebellion of 1745, this intrepid and excellent prince came one day to council later than uſual; and having aſked the ſubject of their deliberations, was told that they had been taking meaſures to enſure the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon. " Take care of your-
" ſelves, Gentlemen," ſaid he; " for I am
" reſolved to die King of England."

He was much diſpleaſed when his civil liſt happened to be in arrear. This, however, occurred in Mr. Pelham's adminiſtration, and he ſent for that miniſter in a great paſſion, and aſked him how this happened. He was told that

that the money appropriated to that ſervice was wanted for more important purpoſes at that time. "Mr. Pelham," ſaid he, "I will "not be the only gentleman in England "whoſe ſervants are not paid; and if you "will not get me the money to pay them, "ſomebody elſe ſhall*."

His Majeſty was anxious to pardon Lord Balmerino at the cloſe of the rebellion in 1745, and nobly ſaid, that there had been too much blood ſpilled already.

Courage and mercy ſeem hereditary in our preſent race of ſovereigns. In the diſgraceful riots of 1780 the property and the buildings of the metropolis were preſerved by the ſpirited behaviour of the preſent ſovereign†, whoſe

* The ſovereign's ſervants are appointed to be paid out of a certain ſum of money allowed by parliament to defray the expences of the civil liſt, which are in fact thoſe of the whole executive power of England; with that the ſovereign has nothing to do. The King's privy purſe, which is now about ſixty thouſand pounds a year, is appropriated to his private expences, and may be called the King's pocket money. Out of the privy purſe, it is ſaid, near thirty thouſand pounds a year are at preſent deſtined to charities and benevolences of a private nature.

† See ADDENDA at the end of this Volume.

conſtant deſire to ſave the lives of his ſubjects makes him ever anxious to extend that heavenly boon of his crown, mercy, to as many criminals condemned to death as is conſiſtent with as ſalutary a virtue, juſtice; and renders him extremely cautious in inveſtigating the trials of thoſe convicts in which there happen to be any doubts or difficulty: he humanely thinking with the poet,

——————— *audi;*
Nulla unquam de vitâ hominis cunctatio longa eſt.
JUVENAL.

Had every ſovereign in Europe watched over the lives and properties of his people with the ſame paternal and anxious care, what pretences could thoſe whom they governed have had to fear for their libertics, or to have aſſerted them in a manner ſo ſtrenuous and violent as moſt certainly to riſk, and perhaps loſe entirely, the very bleſſings they were ſo much in earneſt to preſerve.

SIR

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE,

LORD ORFORD.

THIS great Miniſter kept up for many years a ſecret correſpondence with Cardinal Fleury; and when Lord Waldegrave waited on the Cardinal to expreſs Sir Robert's wiſh that it might be continued, and to aſſure his Eminence of his reſpect for his character, the Cardinal expatiated on Sir Robert's diſtinguiſhed abilities, on his integrity, and on his ſpirit; "characteriſticks," as Mr. Coxe ſays, "highly neceſſary in the compoſition of a "great miniſter *." After his retirement from public buſineſs, Sir Robert made ſo impreſſive and ſo loyal a ſpeech in the Houſe of Peers in favour of ſupporting the houſe of Hanover, and of immediately attending to the communication of George the Second reſpecting the intelligence he had of the Pretender's deſign to invade England, that Frederick, Prince of Wales, roſe from his ſeat and took Sir Robert by the hand, adding many handſome ſpeeches on his loyal effuſions.

* See Coxe's 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.'

Sir

Sir Robert's general principle as a miniſter was, "*Quieta non movere* *; to let well alone." He poſſeſſed no vain deſire to diſtinguiſh himſelf by peculiarity of opinion or hardineſs of enterprize, and he deteſted war. This made the late acute Dr. Johnſon (who was no friend to his political opinions) ſay of him, "He "was the beſt miniſter this country ever had; "as, if *we* would have let him" (he ſpeaks of his own violent faction) "he would have "kept the country in perpetual peace." His celebrated exciſe ſcheme his very enemies, after his death, were the firſt to applaud; and that acute and honeſt politician, Dr. Tucker, calls it "a ſcheme by which the "whole iſland would have been one free port, "and a magazine and common ſtorehouſe "for all nations."

Sir Robert was ſo little agitated by the attacks that were made upon him, that, like the great Chancellor Oxenſtiern, he never loſt a night's reſt on account of public buſineſs. His ſon, the late ingenious Earl of Orford, has often ſaid, that his father, after the lateſt and

* When Sir William Keith propoſed to Sir Robert to tax America he replied, "I have Old England already ſet "againſt me; and do you think I will have New England "likewiſe?"

the

the moſt worrying night he ever had in the Houſe of Commons, had fallen into a ſound ſleep before his ſervant had left the room.

Lord Orford made an exquiſite collection of paintings, which were permitted to be ſent out of this country, almoſt to the Pole, for thirty-five thouſand pounds. They contained one of the fineſt pictures that Guido ever painted, the Diſpute of the Doctors of the Church reſpecting the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin *. It was valued at three thouſand five hundred pounds; and in the opinion of an excellent judge, the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, was not appreciated too highly for its merit. Lord Orford's ſon, with honeſt and yet modeſt indignation, thus ſpeaks of the ſale of his father's pictures: "Having lived unhappily to ſee the *nobleſt ſchool* of painting "that this kingdom ever beheld tranſported "almoſt out of the ſight of Europe, it would "be a ſtrange faſcination, nay a total inſenſibility to the pride of family, and the moral "reflections that wounded pride commonly "feels, to expect that a paper fabric, and an

* The Pope's antiquarian at firſt refuſed to let it go out of Rome; but when his Holineſs knew that the picture was deſtined for the Prime Miniſter of England, he took off the inhibition.

"aſſemblage

" aſſemblage of curious trifles made by an " inſignificant perſon, ſhould laſt longer, or " be treated with more veneration and reſpect " than the trophies of a palace, depoſited in " it by one of the wiſeſt and beſt miniſters " that this country has enjoyed."—*Preface to the Account of Lord Orford's Collection at Strawberry Hill.*

Letter of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE *to* SIR LUKE SCHAUB: *Printed from the* ORIGINAL *in the Poſſeſſion of* MRS. LOCK.

" SIR, *June* 6, 1723.

" My Lord Carteret has notified to you in " form the honour the King has done me in " appointing me one of his principal ſecre- " taries of ſtate, and giving you the proper " orders for tranſmitting to me duplicates of " all the diſpatches to Hanover, and ſuch " other advices and accounts as you ſhall " learn from time to time, and may be of uſe " and ſervice to his Majeſty to be communi- " cated to me.

" I take this firſt opportunity of beginning " a correſpondence with you, which I hope " will not be confined to the common forms " of buſineſs, but improved and carried on to " the utmoſt confidence. Your reſidence is

" at

" at the chief place of action in all Europe;
" and your zeal and diligence in his Majesty's
" service so well known and approved, that I
" am confident nothing will slip your notice
" wherein his Majesty's interest is in any
" degree concerned or may be affected; and
" as I am honoured here with the King's
" commands in the manner you are sensible
" of, I am very solicitous that I may be able
" to discharge the trust his Majesty has re-
" posed in me to his satisfaction; and in this
" I am persuaded I shall have all the assistance
" that is in your power to give me, which
" you may be assured I will by all possible
" means endeavour to deserve.

" I hope, Sir, the peace and quiet of the
" kingdom will not be disturbed during his
" Majesty's absence with any new alarms at
" home or from abroad; but if you can discover
" any the least tendency or motion of that
" kind, I desire you will give me the earliest
" notice that is possible of it.

" I send you inclosed a copy of the letter
" that is come to my hands since his Majesty's
" departure; you will be pleased to inform
" yourself of the matters contained in it; and

" whether

" whether there are any grounds of appre-
" henſion that deſerve regard.

" Lord Townſhend has recommended to
" my care an affair which you and Mr. Craw-
" ford are acquainted with, concerning ſome
" actions of Mr. Law, that are made a ſecu-
" rity to Lords Londonderry and Middleton.
" I ſhall be able in a few days to give a further
" account of it, and muſt deſire you in Lord
" Townſhend's and my name to uſe your beſt
" offices to ſerve the gentleman concerned.

" I believe by this time my ſon will be
" come out of Italy to Paris; I give you the
" trouble of this incloſed for him, or, if he is
" not yet arrived, to keep it till you hear he is
" at Paris.

" I muſt beg you will make my beſt com-
" pliments to the Cardinal *; and if I thought
" it poſſible that he ſhould want any aſſurance
" of my unalterable reſolutions to preſerve and
" cultivate to the utmoſt of my power the
" good underſtanding and friendſhip that are
" between the two crowns, I ſhould deſire

* Fleury.

" you

BRITISH MUSEUM



PURCELL

Engraved by T. Holloway from a Drawing by M^r. Godfrey Kneller

in the possession of Dr. Burney.

Published as the Act directs by J. Robinson, St Pauls Church Yard Novr 1st 1785

" you in the ſtrongeſt manner to give him in
" my name all poſſible aſſurance of my ſteady
" adherence to the meaſures his Majeſty is
" engaged in; and I muſt deſire in particular,
" that you will prevail with his Eminence
" to believe that nobody has a greater honour
" and regard for him than I ſhall upon all
" occaſions endeavour to demonſtrate; and
" you, Sir, I hope will depend upon the ſin-
" cere friendſhip and beſt ſervices that are in
" the power of, Sir,

" Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

" R. WALPOLE.

" *Sir Luke Schaub.*"

PURCELL.

FOR the following anecdotes and characters of this great muſician and of Handel, the Compiler is indebted to the elegant pen of his friend DR. BURNEY.

" Every Engliſh muſician that is well ac-
" quainted with the works of Purcell is
" proud of being his countryman. He was,
" indeed, the creator of our dramatic muſic;

" for

" for anthems and ſervices he had good mo-
" dels in the venerable Tallis, Bird, Morley,
" Gibbons, and Child; but for ſecular com-
" poſitions he had the whole to invent. An
" Italian opera had never been attempted here
" in his time; Lulli's compoſitions were in
" great favour in many parts of Europe beſides
" France, and Purcell ſeems to have imitated
" his recitative; but for his airs he had no-
" thing to imitate. He found our ſecular
" muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental, in a
" truly barbarous ſtate. Indeed there was
" little melody at that time, except old na-
" tional tunes, in Europe. Purcell had ſuf-
" ficient good taſte to ſee the merit of Stra-
" della's and Cariſſimi's elegant ſimplicity, of
" which he would probably have availed him-
" ſelf more if he had not been obliged to
" deform his melodies by writing down graces
" for ignorant fingers (and *what are called*
" *graces in muſic, like capricious faſhions, be-*
" *come obſolete and ridiculous very ſoon.)* Co-
" relli's elegant ſimplicity procured a longe-
" vity to his productions of which none of
" his countrymen were poſſeſſed. There is
" no coeval Italian inſtrumental muſic that
" is now bearable.

" The

" The church muſic of Purcell is ſtill the
" moſt intereſting which our cathedrals can
" boaſt. It is replete with learning, without
" labour or pedantry. His dramatic muſic,
" for which Dryden often furniſhed the po-
" etry, is admirable to all thoſe who can for a
" moment mount up to the period of his ex-
" iſtence. His correct accentuation of words,
" and expreſſion of the ſentiments they con-
" tain, are ſo congenial to the ears and feel-
" ings of unprejudiced Engliſhmen, that his
" melodies go by a more ſtraight road to the
" heart than much more modern and poliſhed
" muſic. Many paſſages that now ſeem on
" paper to be old faſhioned and uncouth, have
" this effect when ſung.

" His catches have continued for more than
" a hundred years to be the models of inge-
" nuity and humour in that ſpecies of con-
" vivial compoſition; and it will be long ere
" they are ſupplanted by ſuperior productions
" of the ſame kind.

" As an amiable and pleaſing man he has
" been as much celebrated as for his profeſ-
" ſional abilities *. The writer of this article
" is

* Dr. B. is in poſſeſſion of an original drawing of Purcell by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in which there is a glow of

" is old enough to remember the affectionate " rapture with which he was mentioned by " thoſe who knew him perſonally. Handel " lived in a more poliſhed age, and had to diſ- " play the talents of performers of a much " higher claſs than thoſe for whom Purcell " compoſed; but it may, perhaps, admit of a " diſpute which was gifted with the largeſt " portion of innate genius; had Handel been " Purcell, and Purcell Handel, with equal lon- " gevity, it may be doubted whether the public " would have received more pleaſure from " either of their productions. Handel moved " in a wider ſphere, and travelled the grand " high road to fame. Purcell moved on a " more contracted ſcale, and arrived at her " temple by a more private road; but he can- " not be ſaid to have loſt his way: He *did* " arrive there, and had an honourable niche " aſſigned him, though not in ſo conſpicuous " a place as Handel juſtly obtained."

beauty, expreſſion, and genius above humanity; it might with propriety paſs for the head of Apollo. It is engraven for this COMPILATION.

HANDEL.

HANDEL.

" It is frequently found in the biography " of great men, that they have purſued by " ſtealth a courſe of ſtudy totally different " from that which was deſtined them by their " friends.

" Among great aſtronomers Copernicus was " intended for a phyſician; Tycho Brahe for " juriſprudence; Paſcal, when a child, could " not be prevented from becoming a geome- " trician, in ſpite of his father's wiſhes to keep " him back; Euler, intended for the church, " relinquiſhed the ſtudy of theology for that " of mathematics, contrary to the deſire of his " family; nor could Handel, intended for the " profeſſion of the civil law, be deterred by his " father from the ſtudy of muſic ſurrepti- " tiouſly, even before he was allowed a maſter, " or arrived at ſeven years of age. He was " certainly a great performer on the organ " and a good contrapuntiſt before he went to " Italy at four-and-twenty; but it was there, "by thec ompoſitions of Cariſſimi, the elder " Scarlatti, and Corelli, that he refined his " taſte in melody; and by the ſtudy and " practice of the Italian language, and the

" performance of great theatrical ſingers, that " he qualified himſelf for compoſing Italian " operas, and for being ſelected, in preference " to all the maſters in Europe, to compoſe " and ſuperintend, under the auſpices of " the *Royal Academy*, the Italian opera in " London *.

" It ſeems manifeſt that Handel continued " to change and improve his vocal melody " from the taſte and talents of the great " ſingers who ſucceſſively arrived in England " during the exiſtence of the Royal Aca- " demy, and his own opera regency. Thus " we ſee the ſongs compoſed for *Nicolini*, " *Seneſino*, *Cariſtini*, *Boſchi*, the *Cuzzoni*, *Fauſ-* " *tina*, and *Strada*, all in different ſtyles, to " ſuit their peculiar powers and compaſs of " voice, and here we have his moſt flowery " melodies and proofs of his inventive powers. " But in compoſing *Te Deums*, *Anthems*, and " *Oratorios*, his immortal choruſſes, the off- " ſpring of profound knowledge and ſtudy,

* In his way to England, after his journey to Italy, Handel, at Hanover, ſat for his picture to the celebrated German painter *Wolfgang*. Dr. Burney is in poſſeſſion of this valuable portrait; it is a half length, and there are many perſons ſtill living who remember the great muſician very like this picture.

" chiefly

" chiefly occupied his attention; the ſolo airs
" being often compoſed for ordinary ſingers,
" he was obliged to degrade his fancy to the
" level of the performers for whom he had to
" write, and to conſider, not what he could
" invent, but what they could execute. He
" had, indeed, Franceſſina ſome time; and
" Fraſi and Galli, never opera performers of
" the firſt claſs, were the beſt ſingers for whom
" he had to compoſe; the reſt were little
" better than ballad ſingers, except Mrs. Cib-
" ber, who without knowledge of muſic, by
" thoroughly feeling and comprehending the
" words, and by a natural pathetic expreſſion
" and touching tone of voice, was enabled
" to ſing the two divine airs of 'He was
" deſpiſed,' in the *Meſſiah*; and 'Return, O
" God of Hoſts,' in *Sampſon*, with more ef-
" fect than any of the greateſt opera ſingers,
" with all their ſkill and refinements, could
" produce. Handel in his choruſſes, beſides
" the ſuperior merit of fugue and learned
" counterpoint, is a great painter; not merely
" by delineating obvious and common paſ-
" ſions and ideas, but by awakening in the
" mind ſenſations which ſeemed out of the
" reach of muſical expreſſion; particularly in
" *Iſrael in Egypt*, where the choruſſes, next to
" thoſe in the *Meſſiah*, are the moſt original,

 " impreſſive,

" impreſſive, and ſurpriſing. Other indivi-
" dual choruſſes might be pointed out in all
" his oratorios, ſuch as 'O God, who in thy
" heavenly hand,' in *Solomon*; others in
" *Sampſon*, *Judas Maccabæus*, *Deborah*, &c.
" are of unrivalled and of infinite merit; but
" as a whole, in no one oratorio are the cho-
" ruſſes ſo conſtantly ſublime and aſtoniſhing
" as in the *Meſſiah* and *Iſrael in Egypt*.

" His compoſitions for the organ, particu-
" larly the ſix fugues in the firſt book of his
" *Pieces de Clavecin* are, for pleaſing ſubjects,
" and maſterly treatment, perhaps, the moſt
" perfect productions of that elaborate kind,
" and for that divine inſtrument, that have
" ever been publiſhed.

" His performance on the organ can no
" otherwiſe be deſcribed than by ſaying that
" it was the moſt clear, pleaſing, and maſterly,
" that can be imagined. Full and rich har-
" mony, but never tinctured by crude, pe-
" dantic, and affected modulation; availing
" himſelf of the genius and powers of the in-
" ſtrument, the chain of kindred ſounds was
" never broken; his fingers ſeemed to grow
" to the keys, and all the harmonic relations
" to be combined and preſerved from the
" beginning of a movement to the end.

" Of

" Of his probity, bluntneſs, wit, humour,
" and original pleaſantry, nothing is left to
" be ſaid. His piety can never be doubted
" by thoſe who hear his divine ſtrains, which
" make others feel too much, not to aſſure us
" that he felt the ſacred ſubject he had to
" treat himſelf. In ſhort, he was in all things
" an extraordinary man; not only for his pro-
" feſſional abilities, but for his ſpirit, fortitude,
" manners, groteſque images, and original
" ideas."

Though Dr. Burney has ſo amply reviewed the works of Handel in his 'Hiſtory of Muſic,' and enthuſiaſtically pointed out the extraordinary merit of thoſe pieces that were ſelected for his Commemoration, in the excellent account he has given of that celebration, at the requeſt of the Sovereign *, the COMPILER could not help requeſting him to go over the ground again, and to furniſh him with ſome account of that great muſician for the preſent COLLECTION. Such an account, indeed, might have been eaſily extracted from the works juſt mentioned; but he wiſhed that the merits of Handel might be impreſſed on the minds of his rea-

* To this book he has prefixed a Sketch of the Life of Handel.

ders by one infinitely more capable of doing them juſtice than himſelf, and whoſe eminent knowledge of the ſubject leaves him without appeal.

DR. MEAD.

THIS great phyſician was a man of various and extenſive learning, and ſupported with great ſucceſs the character for general knowledge and polite letters for which his predeceſſors in his own uſeful and honourable art in England have been ever diſtinguiſhed.

He wrote with great ſcience, and with extreme elegance, on the medical ſubjects which he treated. His 'Eſſay on the Influence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies' was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed at firſt. Since his death the obſervations contained in it have been nearly verified; and in this inſtance, as in many others, the truth has been found to lie between the two extremes; and time, the patient and the unprejudiced judge of all matters in diſpute, has done juſtice to Dr. Mead's opinions.

This great inveſtigator of nature died with the ſame tranquillity with which he lived. Not many hours before he breathed his laſt, he

he was employed in reading one of Cicero's philoſophical pieces.

" During almoſt half a century," ſays his biographer, " he was at the head of his buſi-
" neſs, which brought him in one year up-
" wards of ſeven thouſand pounds. His
" generous and benevolent temper was con-
" ſtantly exerciſed in acts of charity. Clergy-
" men, and in general all men of learning,
" were welcome to his advice; and his doors
" were open every morning to the moſt in-
" digent, whom he frequently aſſiſted with
" his purſe."

" Ingenious men," adds he, " were ſure
" of finding at Dr. Mead's the beſt helps in
" almoſt all their undertakings. Nothing
" pleaſed him more than to be the voice of
" any thing that could call every hidden ta-
" lent into light, to give encouragement to
" the greateſt projects, and to ſee them exe-
" cuted under his own eyes. Scarce any
" thing curious hath appeared in England
" ſince the beginning of this century but
" under his patronage. He continually kept
" in his pay a great number of ſcholars, and
" of artiſts of all kinds, who were continually
" at work for him, or rather for the public.

" As

" As he was a perfect judge of whatever was " excellent, and as he admitted nothing elſe " into his collection, ſo he always purchaſed " it at its value."

" Nothing did more honour to this patron of " learning than the free and conſtant acceſs of " men of different qualifications to his table, " who were each employed the reſt of the day " at his particular work or ſtudy. No foreigner " of any learning, taſte, or even curioſity, ever " came to London without being introduced to " Dr. Mead: it would have been diſgraceful to " return home without having ſeen him. On " theſe occaſions his table was always open, and " he united the magnificence of a prince with " the refinement of a philoſopher. Every " one found himſelf ſurrounded with objects " capable of inſtructing or of amuſing him. " Our Mecænas was frequently the only " man in company who was acquainted with " all their different languages, and was able to " perform the office of interpreter to them all. " He conſtantly queſtioned them, in a moſt " obliging manner, about their different occu- " pations, taking great pleaſure in commending " their ſeveral performances and diſcoveries, " and by this means inſpired them with emu- " lation and a natural eſteem for each other.

" There

"There no man's talents were miſplaced, none "was honoured with an undue preference. "The ſcholar took his place near the natu- "raliſt, and the mathematician near the anti- "quarian or the painter. Every one found "himſelf ſurrounded with objects capable of "inſtructing him or exciting his emulation.

"His library was open to every one who "wiſhed to conſult it, and he permitted his "books to be taken out of it, for the uſe of "his friends and of the learned *."

"Dr. Mead," ſaid the preſent illuſtrious Father of Phyſic in this country, "by his exten- "ſive and varied learning, his extreme gene- "roſity, and the elegance of his manners, dig- "nified the profeſſion which he exerciſed;" † a very high compliment indeed to Mead,

* Whoever has the honour to know Sir Joſeph Banks will perceive in many parts of Dr. Mead's character a ſimilarity between him and the preſent liberal and active Preſident of the Royal Society.

† "I intend," ſays Biſhop Warburton, in one of his MS. letters, "to ſend one of my pamphlets to Dr. Mead, "as a man to whom all perſons who pretend to letters "ought to pay their tribute, on account of his great know- "ledge in them, and extenſive patronage of them."

which

which poſterity will not fail amply to repay to Dr. Heberden *.

It is ſaid that Mead, when very young, conſulted Dr. Radcliffe on the means of riſing in his profeſſion. "There are two ways of "doing ſo," replied that ſagacious and extenſive practitioner, "by bullying or cajoling "mankind. I have bullied them, and have "done very well, as you ſee; you, perhaps, "will cajole them, and that may do full as "well."

LORD CHANCELLOR HARDWICKE.

For the following account of this great magiſtrate the Compiler is obliged to a learned Advocate;

"The Earl of Hardwicke was certainly one "of the greateſt ornaments of the Engliſh na-

* A friend of Dr. Heberden, on hearing of the accident of his fall, which in ſome degree has embittered the latter part of his honourable, uſeful, and virtuous life, exclaimed from Virgil,

——— ——— *nec te tua plurima, Pantheu,*
Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit!

"tion.

" tion. He was born in very humble life, com-
" mencing his legal career in the loweſt walk of
" the profeſſion; but, uniting uncommon abi-
" lities with uncommon induſtry, advanced him-
" ſelf to the higheſt office of the Engliſh judi-
" cature, and to the dignity of a peer of Great
" Britain. He acquired an immenſe fortune,
" and obtained for his ſons ſome of the firſt
" offices in church and ſtate. It is obſervable,
" that his Lordſhip, and his great contempo-
" rary the Earl of Mansfield, differed extremely
" in their mode of fructifying their money; the
" former inveſting it immediately in the pur-
" chaſe of land, the latter placing it out upon
" mortgage. In the event, the mode adopted
" by Lord Hardwicke proved moſt productive,
" the increaſe of the value of land, and the
" advance of rents, greatly counterbalancing
" the advantage of 5 per cent. intereſt. In the
" years 1740, 1748, and 1752, his Lordſhip
" was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices for
" the adminiſtration of the government during
" King George the Second's abſence on his
" journies in thoſe years to his German domi-
" nions. In 1749, he was unanimouſly choſen
" high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge.
" In 1736-7, he was appointed lord high chan-
" cellor of England, and held that office till
" 1756, when he reſigned the ſeals, to the great

" concern of the bar, and, as it was ſaid at the
" time, to the great mortification of the king.
" The period during which he preſided in
" chancery is an æra in the judicature of that
" court. The bar was never more reſpectable;
" but the ſuperior powers of his Lordſhip were
" univerſally felt and acknowledged; and, ex-
" cept ſome petulant expreſſions which fell from
" Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, when he was called
" to his aſſiſtance in the caſe of Omychund
" againſt Barker, his Lordſhip was treated in
" his court with a degree of reſpect that bor-
" dered nearly on veneration. He was moſt
" patient in hearing a cauſe, almoſt always
" pronounced immediate judgment upon it,
" and very ſeldom poſtponed his deciſions from
" one term to another. In his arguments
" from the bench his language was eaſy and
" dignified; he diſplayed a profuſion of legal
" learning; his mode of applying it was lu-
" minous, and his concluſions carried con-
" viction. Three appeals only were made
" from his decrees, and in theſe his deciſions
" were confirmed. A determination of Lord
" Hardwicke is, to this day, the very higheſt
" authority that can be urged in any court of
" equity. He had three ſons. Philip, his
" eldeſt ſon, and his ſucceſſor in his title, was
" a man of learning and taſte, and is ſuppoſed
" to have contributed greatly to the publica-

" tion

" tion called 'The Athenian Letters.' The " celebrated Mr. Charles Yorke was his Lord- " ſhip's ſecond ſon.

" The following is a copy of the introduc- " tory part of the will of Mr. Charles Yorke:

" Being lately called upon, by the death " of my moſt affectionate and entirely be- " loved wife, to reflect on the uncertainty of " all enjoyments in this world, I think it an " act of duty and prudence to make ſome " diſpoſition of my real and perſonal eſtate by " will. But, having mentioned the affecting " occaſion which has turned my thoughts " to this ſubject, I ought, in the firſt place, " to return my grateful acknowledgments to " Almighty God (the author of every good " and perfect gift) for many great mercies " and unmerited advantages, particularly for " that greateſt of all bleſſings conferred upon " me in my marriage with my moſt amiable " wife Catherine, whoſe artleſs manner, " ſweet temper, tender, generous, and " diſintereſted kindneſs, unaffected piety to " God, and habitual cheerfulneſs (the happy " reſult of the pureſt innocence, and the moſt " ſteady principles of religion and virtue), " made her the delight of all who knew her,

" and

" and an example worthy of imitation. It " was the goodneſs of God to indulge me in " the enjoyment of ſuch a bleſſing; it was " his wiſdom and righteous will to make that " enjoyment ſhort, and to take her from me " in the bloom of her age, and in the midſt " of my beſt hopes, leſt I might feel more " calmneſs and proſperity than was good for " me; being conſcious of many frailties, er- " rors, and tranſgreſſions, of which I humbly " implore his forgiveneſs, through the merits " of Jeſus Chriſt my only Saviour; and that " his providence will graciouſly deliver me, " both here and in another ſtate of exiſtence, " from the evil conſequences of them all. " In the next place, I deſire my executors to " bury me in the ſame vault at W——, in " C——ſhire, with my ſaid deareſt * wife and " my two infant daughters, M. and C. in the " firm belief and hope of the reſurrection of " the innocent and pure in heart to a bleſſed " immortality."

* "The lady ſo affectionately mentioned by Mr. Yorke, " was his firſt wife Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. " Dr. William Freeman, of Hammells, in Hertfordſhire."

LORD MANSFIELD

was in early life acquainted with the Batchelor Lord Foley, as he was frequently called, who, on his Lordſhip acquainting him that he was afraid he ſhould be obliged to give up the ſtudy of the law, and to go into orders, on account of the ſcantineſs of his income, very nobly requeſted his acceptance of two hundred pounds a year out of the income of five hundred which his father allowed him. Lord Mansfield accepted the offer, and ever afterwards was much attached to the family of Foley.

MR. HOWARD

ſeems, like a genius beneficent to mankind, to have loſt his own life in endeavouring to ſave that of others, and to make the repoſitories of ſuppoſed criminals, what they were, in the humane ſpirit of our laws, intended to have been, repoſitories *in cuſtodiam, non in pœnam.*

He told Mr. Seward, that of the preſence of immediate infection he thought he had a criterion by a pain over his eyes, with a ſenſe of tightneſs. As a preventive againſt its effects, he ſaid he knew of nothing effectual; and that even the Turks themſelves, ſo often viſited by peſti-

lence, had no confidence in any particular ſpecific. *

RICHARD FARMER, D. D.

MASTER OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, AND CANON RESIDENTIARY OF ST. PAUL'S.

For the following character of this ingenious and excellent man the Compiler is indebted to Isaac Reed, Esq. a Collector of great liberality and generoſity; a man who, modeſtly and wiſely confining his efforts to one particular branch of literature, has arrived at ſuch a degree of eminence in it, that his lite-

* The following mixture, invented by Dr. Carmichael Smyth, has been found nearly a ſpecific againſt contagion. It has been tried with conſtant ſucceſs on board the Ruſſian and Britiſh fleets, and in many military and marine hoſpitals; and by analogy bids fair to ſtop the contagion of the plague itſelf:

"Put ſome heated ſand in a ſmall earthen pipkin; in this "place a tea-cup filled with half an ounce of ſtrong vi- "triolic acid; when warmed a little, add to it half an "ounce of purified nitre in powder, ſtirring the mixture "with a ſlip of glaſs, or the ſmall end of a tobacco-pipe. "This proceſs ſhould be renewed from time to time; or, if "you wiſh to keep up a conſtant fumigation, it is only "putting the pipkin over a lamp, or making uſe of one "of Moſer's fumigating lamps, made expreſsly for this "purpoſe." See *Dr. Carmichael Smyth's Letter to Lord Spencer, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty*, 8vo.

rary

rary friends are at a loſs which to admire moſt, his power or his inclination to aſſiſt them.

" Richard Farmer, D.D. was the architect of " his own fortune; and without the aid of friends " or powerful connections elevated himſelf to an " honourable and lucrative ſituation, in the en- " joyment of which he bounded his ambition at " a time when he might have obtained higher " preferment. From his entrance into the Uni- " verſity he ſeemed to have fixed on Cambridge " as the place deſtined for his future reſidence, " and uniformly rejected every offer the accept- " ance of which would occaſion his entire re- " moval from that place. His attention to the " intereſts of the town and univerſity never was " ſuſpended, and by his exertions every improve- " ment and convenience introduced for the laſt " thirty years were either originally propoſed or " ultimately forwarded and carried into execu- " tion. The plan for paving, watching, and " lighting the town, after many ineffectual at- " tempts, was accompliſhed in his ſecond Vice- " Chancellorſhip, greatly to the ſatisfaction of " all parties, whoſe petty objections and jea- " louſies, and diſcordant and jarring intereſts " he exerted himſelf with ſucceſs to obviate, to " moderate, and to reconcile. As a Magiſtrate " he was active and diligent, and on more than

" one occaſion of riots diſplayed great firmneſs
" of mind in dangerous conjunctures. As the
" Maſter of his College he was eaſy and acceſ-
" ſible, cultivating the friendſhip of the fellows
" and inferior members by every mark of kind-
" neſs and attention; and this conduct was re-
" warded in the manner he moſt wiſhed by the
" harmony which prevailed in the ſociety, and
" by an entire exemption from thoſe feuds and
" animoſities which too often tore to pieces and
" diſgraced other colleges. In his office of Re-
" ſidentiary of St. Paul's, if he was not the firſt
" mover he was certainly the moſt ſtrenuous ad-
" vocate for promoting the art of ſculpture by
" the introduction of ſtatuary into the metropo-
" litan cathedral; and many of the regulations
" on the ſubject were ſuggeſted by him, and
" adopted in conſequence of his recommen-
" dation. His literary character reſts on one
" ſmall work, " The Eſſay on the Learning of
" Shakſpeare," compoſed in the early period of
" his life, and which completely ſettled a much
" litigated and controverted queſtion, contrary
" to the opinions of many eminent writers, in
" a manner that carried conviction to the mind
" of every one who had either careleſsly or
" carefully reflected on the ſubject. It may
" in truth be pointed out as a maſter-piece,
" whether conſidered with a view to the ſpright-

lineſs

" lineſs and vivacity with which it is written,
" the clearneſs of the arrangement, the force
" and variety of the evidence, or the com-
" preſſion of ſcattered materials into a narrow
" compaſs; materials which inferior writers
" would have expanded into a large volume.
" He had no taſte for the prevailing purſuit
" in the univerſity, the mathematicks, nor ever
" paid any regard to it after he had obtained
" his firſt two degrees; but he cultivated the
" belles lettres with great aſſiduity, though with
" little appearance of regular ſtudy. His know-
" ledge of books in all languages, and in every
" ſcience, was very comprehenſive. He was
" fond of reading, and continued the habit
" until the laſt ſtage of his exiſtence. His
" good humour, liberality, pleaſantry, and hoſ-
" pitality might afford ſubjects for unmixed
" panegyric to which every one who knew
" him would readily aſſent. Theſe will live
" in the memory of his ſurviving friends, who,
" whenever his name occurs, cannot but ſigh
" at the reflection that thoſe qualities which
" have ſo often ſoothed and gladdened life were
" ſuffered to exiſt no longer in the poſſeſſor
" than until he had attained the age of ſixty-
" two years. He died the 8th September 1797.

" The illiberal practice of the preſent times
" may expect a drawback of the foibles of a man

" of genius and virtue. That Dr. Farmer had " ſome it would be ridiculous to deny and uſe- " leſs to conceal. They were, however, ſuch as " ſuperſeded no duty, encouraged no vice, and " might paſs in review before the moſt rigid " moraliſt without calling for more than a very " ſlight cenſure. In reality they were loſt in " the recollection of his many amiable qualities. " Some of them, however, are delicately glanced " at in the following maſterly character drawn " by the Reverend Dr. PARR, and publiſhed a " ſhort time before Dr. Farmer's death :

" Of any undue partiality towards the " maſter of Emmanuel college I ſhall not be ' ſuſpected by thoſe perſons who know how ' little his ſentiments accord with my own " upon ſome eccleſiaſtical and many political " matters. From rooted principle and ancient " habit he is a Tory ; I am a Whig ; and we " have both of us too much confidence in " each other, and too much reſpect for our- " ſelves, to diſſemble what we think upon any " grounds or to any extent. Let me then do " him the juſtice which amidſt all our dif- " ferences in opinion I am ſure that he will " ever be ready to do to me. His knowledge " is various, extenſive, and recondite. With " much ſeeming negligence, and perhaps in

" later

" later years ſome real relaxation, he under-
" ſtands more and remembers more about
" common and uncommon ſubjects of litera-
" ture, than many of thoſe who would be
" thought to read all the day and meditate
" half the night. In quickneſs of apprehen-
" ſion and acuteneſs of diſcrimination I have
" not often ſeen his equal. Through many a
" convivial hour have I been charmed by his
" vivacity; and upon his genius I have re-
" flected in many a ſerious moment with
" pleaſure, with admiration, but not without
" regret, that he has never concentrated and
" exerted all the great powers of his mind in
" ſome great work upon ſome great ſubject.
" Of his liberality in patronizing learned men
" I could point out numerous inſtances.
" Without the ſmalleſt propenſities to ava-
" rice, he poſſeſſes a large income; and,
" without the mean ſubmiſſions of depen-
" dance, he is riſen to high ſtation. His am-
" bition, if he has any, is without inſolence;
" his munificence is without oſtentation; his
" wit is without acrimony; and his learning
" without pedantry."

" Dr. Farmer, when a young man, at the re-
" queſt of a friend, wrote the following Direc-
" tions for ſtudying the Engliſh hiſtory, which,

" with his permiſſion, were printed in his life-
" time in the European Magazine for June
" 1791 :

" Dear Sir,

" You will not expect to be ſent to the
" authors who are uſually called Claſſical for
" much information on the Engliſh Hiſtory.
" Very little is met with in the Greek, and
" not a great deal in the Latin. Cæſar, Ta-
" citus, and Suetonius, are the only ones
" worth mentioning on this ſubject.

" Nor will you chooſe to be referred to the
" Monkiſh writers. Jeffrey of Monmouth
" and his ſtory of Brute are now generally
" given up. Some of them indeed, as Wil-
" liam of Malmſbury, Matthew Paris, &c.
" have a more authentic character; but I
" ſuppoſe any one (except a profeſſed anti-
" quary) will be contented with them at ſe-
" cond-hand in the modern hiſtorians. Carte
" has made the moſt and beſt uſe of them,
" which is the greateſt merit of his book.
" Hume often puts their names in his margin;
" but I fear all he knew of them was through
" the *media* of other writers. He has ſome miſ-
" takes, which could not have happened had
" he really conſulted the originals.

" The

" The firſt planting of every nation is ne-
" ceſſarily obſcure, and always loſt in a pre-
" tended antiquity. It matters little to us
" whether our iſland was firſt peopled by
" Trojans, Phœnicians, Scythians, Celts, or
" Gauls, who have all their reſpective advo-
" cates; and the famous Daniel de Foe makes
" his 'True-born Engliſhman' a compound of
" all nations under heaven. If you chooſe,
" however, to read about this matter, 'She-
" ringham *de Anglorum Origine*,' 8vo. 1670, is
" the beſt book for the purpoſe. I may juſt
" mention, that ſome writers would cavil at
" the word *iſland* juſt above, and inſiſt that
" we were formerly joined to the French
" continent.

" Little real knowledge is to be picked up
" from our hiſtory before the Conqueſt; yet
" it may not be amiſs to have a general idea
" of the Druidical government among the
" ancient Britons; of the invaſion of the
" Romans under Julius Cæſar, and again in
" the time of Claudius; the ſtruggles for
" liberty under Caractacus, Boadicea, &c.;
" the deſertion of the iſland by the Romans;
" the irruption of the Picts and Scots; the
" calling in of the Saxons as allies; who,
" after a time, turned their arms againſt the
" natives,

" natives, and conquered them (ſome few ex-
" cepted, who ſecured themſelves in the
" mountains of Wales, whence their de-
" ſcendants affect to call themſelves Ancient
" Britons); the eſtabliſhment of the Hep-
" tarchy; &c. the union under King Eg-
" bert; the invaſion and various fortunes of
" the Danes; and, laſtly, the Normans under
" William the Conqueror.

" The beſt authors for this period are
" Milton and Sir William Temple; the lat-
" ter more pleaſing, but the former more ac-
" curate. Milton's proſe works are exceed-
" ingly ſtiff and pedantic, and Sir William's
" as remarkably eaſy and genteel; but he
" ſhould have attended more to the *minutiæ*
" of names and dates.

" As to the religion of our anceſtors, ſome-
" thing of the Druids may be learned from
" 'Schedius *de Diis Germanis*,' and an eſſay in
" 'Toland's Poſthumous Works.' Chriſtianity
" ſeems to have been introduced, perhaps by
" ſome of the Romans, in the firſt century.
" Some indeed pretend, that St. Paul himſelf
" came over.

" The

" The Saxons brought their own gods with
" them, viz. the Sun, Moon, Tuiſco, Woden,
" Thor, Friga, and Seater, and, in imitation
" of the Romans, dedicated to them reſpec-
" tively the days of the week; and hence the
" names which continue to our times. For
" this ſubject I would recommend 'Ver-
" ſtegan's Reſtitution of decayed Intelli-
" gence.'

" From the Conqueſt our annals are more
" clear than thoſe of any other nation in the
" world. This happens from the cuſtom or
" obligation that every mitred abbey was
" under to employ a regiſtrary for all extraordi-
" nary events; and their notes were uſually
" compared together at the end of every
" reign. Hence the great number of Mon-
" kiſh hiſtorians.

" It luckily happens, that no party-ſpirit
" has biaſſed the hiſtorians in their accounts
" of our old kings; and it therefore does not
" much ſignify what author is read. You
" would ſmile at my love of black letter, were
" I to refer you to Hollinſhed or Stowe; men,
" I aſſure you, by no means deſpicable, and
" much ſuperior to Caxton, Fabian, Graf-
" ton, &c.; nor will you chooſe to read
" chro-

" chronicles in rhyme; as Robert of Glou-
" ceſter and Harding. The moſt elegant old
" hiſtory we have is that by Samuel Daniel, a
" poet of no mean rank. Though he wrote more
" than half a century before Milton, his ſtile
" appears much more modern. His conti-
" nuator Truſſel is not ſo well ſpoken of.
" Daniel is very conciſe in his accounts before
" the Conqueſt, but much fuller afterwards.
" He ends with Edward III. and Truſſell
" with Richard III. This book is reprinted in
" Biſhop Kennet's 'Collections;' but the old
" editions are the beſt. The Biſhop em-
" ployed Oldmixon, a hero of the Dunciad,
" in the republication; who, we are told, fal-
" ſified it in many places.

" If we are not content with general ac-
" counts of the ſubſequent reigns, it may not
" be amiſs to look at their particular writers.
" 'Buck's Hiſtory of Richard III.' is remark-
" able, from the pains he takes to clear his
" character againſt the ſcandal (as he calls it)
" of other hiſtorians. Lord Bacon's florid
" 'Hiſtory of Henry the Seventh' comes next.
" You muſt know this king was a favourite
" with James the Firſt; and, as it was written
" to recover his favour, the author, you may
" ſuppoſe, has not been impartial. Lord Herbert's
" 'Henry

" 'Henry the Eighth' well deſerves reading;
" he was a free thinker and a free writer; his
" information was good, and the era particularly
" intereſting. The next work of importance
" (not quite forgetting Dr. afterwards Sir John
" Hayward's 'Edward the Sixth') is 'Cam-
" den's Elizabeth,' a performance worthy of
" its author. The ſtory of Mary Queen of
" Scots may be more particularly learned from
" her countrymen Melvil, Buchanan, &c.

" The Stuarts have brought in a flood of
" hiſtories, many high-flying panegyrics, and
" many ſcandalous invectives. On James the
" Firſt, Wilſon, Saunderſon, Weldon, &c.
" and a late writer, one Harris, an Anabap-
" tiſt parſon.

" For Charles the Firſt appears our greateſt
" hiſtorian Lord Clarendon: on the other
" ſide Ludlow, who, however, is particularly
" ſevere on Cromwell. I omit Whitlock,
" Ruſhworth, Warwick, and a thouſand others.

" After the Reſtoration, Biſhop 'Burnet's
" Hiſtory of his Own Times' will come in,
" and carry us to the end of Queen Anne's
" reign; a curious work, but to be read with

" great caution, as the biſhop had ſtrong " prejudices. Salmon wrote an anſwer to it.

" Rapin ſeems the next writer of much " conſequence. Voltaire, certainly a good " judge of hiſtory, calls him our beſt hiſto- " rian; but perhaps he was partial to his coun- " tryman. It is, however, a work of much " accuracy, but barren of reflection, and con- " ſequently heavy in the reading. Carte, " who emphatically ſtiles himſelf an Engliſh- " man, wrote purpoſely againſt him, on the " Tory ſide of the queſtion.

" The later hiſtorians, Hume, Smollett, " &c. you know perhaps as well as I do. " Hume is certainly an admirable writer; his " ſtile bold, and his reflections ſhrewd and " uncommon; but his religious and political " notions have too often warped his judg- " ment. [Mrs. Macaulay has juſt now pub- " liſhed againſt his account of the Stuarts; " but I have not yet had an opportunity of " reading her book.] Smollett wants the " dignity of hiſtory, and takes every thing " upon truſt; but his books, at leaſt the " former volumes, are ſufficiently pleaſing. " I have purpoſely omitted a multitude of

" writers;

" writers; as Speed, Baker, Brady, Tyrrel,
" Echard, Guthrie, &c.

" Collections of Letters and State Papers
" are of the utmoſt importance, if we pretend
" to exactneſs; ſuch as a collection called
" the 'Cabala,' Burleigh's, Sydney's, Thur-
" loe's, &c.

" The laſt obſervation I ſhall trouble you
" with is, that ſometimes a ſingle pamphlet
" will give us better the clue of a tranſaction
" than a volume in folio. Thus we learn from
" the Ducheſs of Marlborough's 'Apology,'
" that the peace of Utrecht was made by a
" quarrel among the women of the bed-
" chamber! Hence Memoirs, Secret Hiſ-
" tories, Political Papers, &c. are not to be
" deſpiſed; always allowing ſufficiently for
" the prejudice of the party, and believing
" them no farther than they are ſupported by
" collateral evidence.

" I remain, &c.

" R. F."

The arts have particular obligations to Dr. Farmer in this country. He opened a new and ſplendid theatre for their exertions. His good ſenſe pervaded every thing in which he

was concerned. As Reſidentiary of St. Paul's he ſaw but too plainly the deſolate ſtate of the fabric, and that, for want of proper decorations, it appeared only to be the moſt beautiful ſtone quarry * in Europe. He prevailed upon the Chapter of that cathedral to admit monuments into it, under proper reſtrictions; and by the wiſe and liberal regulations that they made, to render it, as Sir Joſhua Reynolds exultingly ſaid, "the Britiſh Temple of "Fame †." Mr. Howard's monument was the firſt that was propoſed for it; which gave riſe to the following judicious obſervations on ſepulchral decorations, which were addreſſed to the Committee appointed to conduct the buſineſs of that monument by the Marquis of Lanſdowne:

"In complimenting or commemorating any "great character, expence is a ſecondary con-

* Had the times been more auſpicious to matters of taſte and of elegance, Mr. Burke, at the ſuggeſtion of his friend Sir Joſhua Reynolds, intended to have applied to parliament for a certain annual ſum to gild the capitals of the columns and other ſalient parts of the cathedral of St. Paul's.

† The Genius of Taſte in vain perambulates this ſacred fabric, to find in it the ſtatue of her favourite ſon Sir Joſhua Reynolds, which perhaps, like thoſe of Brutus or of Caſſius, in the funeral proceſſion of one of their family, *præfulget, quia non cernitur.*

"ſideration.

" ſideration. All works of art pleaſe or diſ-
" pleaſe in proportion as taſte and judgment
" prevail over it. In architecture, the great-
" neſs of the maſs ſometimes impoſes, even
" where the ſtructure is barbarous; but in
" ſculpture, the maſs becomes an intolerable
" enormity, where it is not highly executed
" and imagined; which, in a groupe of
" figures, implies the arts to have attained the
" utmoſt degree of perfection. In the caſe
" of monuments this is the more true, as the
" mere maſſy monument, compoſed of com-
" mon-place allegory, may be raiſed to any
" body, whoſe will or whoſe poſterity may
" direct the payment for it, without creating
" any intereſt, and often without being at all
" underſtood. Beſides, the public is in ge-
" neral grown cold to allegory, even in paint-
" ing, where nevertheleſs it is much more
" ſupportable than in ſtatuary. The great
" object, where a character admits of it,
" ſhould be to produce thoſe ſenſations which
" reſemblances of exalted characters never
" fail to do, even in perſons moſt experienced
" in the human character; and at the ſame
time create an aſſociation of ideas, which
' may tell themſelves in honour of the perſons
" intended to be remembered.

" The propoſal for erecting a monument to " the late Mr. Howard ſuggeſts theſe reflec- " tions. If they have any foundation, it will " be difficult to find an occaſion ſo proper, " and ſo free from objection, to inforce and " carry them into effect; as, beſides conti- " nuing his likeneſs to poſterity by a ſingle " ſtatue, three public points may be obtained; " which, combined all together, muſt reflect " the higheſt honour on his memory; namely,

" 1ſt, To reſerve St. Paul's, the ſecond " building in Europe, and the firſt in Great " Britain, from being disfigured or miſap- " plied in the manner of Weſtminſter Abbey.

" 2dly, To aſſiſt the arts moſt eſſentially, " by advancing ſtatuary, which may be con- " ſidered as the firſt, becauſe it is the moſt " durable, amongſt them.

" 3dly, To commence a ſelection of cha- " racters, which can alone anſwer the pur- " poſe of rewarding paſt or exciting future " virtues; and the want of which ſelection " makes a public monument ſcarcely any " compliment.

" It

" It would be not only invidious, but un-
" fair, to criticiſe the ſeveral monuments in
" Weſtminſter Abbey; but let any perſon of
" the leaſt feeling, not to mention taſte or
" art, unprejudice his mind, and he muſt
" find himſelf more intereſted in viewing the
" ſingle ſtatue erected by Mr. Horace Wal-
" pole to his mother Lady Orford, than with
" any of the piles erected to great men. And
" if Mrs. Nightingale's monument captivates
" beyond many others, it is greatly on ac-
" count of its ſimplicity, and its being very
" little more than a ſingle figure. It may as
" well be ſuppoſed that a young perſon can
" begin to write whole ſentences without
" making ſingle letters, as that ſtatuaries can
" make groupes with ſo little practice as they
" have in ſingle figures. But if the example
" is once ſet, it will moſt likely become a
" general faſhion to erect ſtatues or buſts to
" every perſon whoſe family can afford it,
" throughout the country. Fifty ſtatues and
" a hundred buſts will be beſpoken where one
" groupe now is; ſince a ſtatue will probably
" be to be had for 300l. and a buſt for 50l.
" Beſides which, ſimple tablets may be ad-
" mitted into country churches, ſubject to
" ſome arrangement, which may anſwer the
" purpoſe of general ornament, and prevent

" churches from being disfigured, as they now
" universally are. The same reason which
" makes our chimney-pieces better worked,
" and sharper carved, than those which come
" from Rome, namely, the greatness of the
" demand, will gradually improve our artists
" in the more elevated line of their profession.
" Their numbers and their constant employ-
" ment will give a greater chance, if not a
" certainty, of genius discovering itself from
" time to time.

" The selection might be made subject, in
" the first instance,

" 1. To the King's sign manual.

" 2. The vote of either House of Parlia-
" ment.

" 3. The vote of the East India Company.

" 4. The ballot of the Royal Society.

" 5. The sense of any profession, taken
" under such regulations as may be deemed
" most unexceptionable.

" 6. The

" 6. The ſame as to artiſts, men of letters,
" or other deſcriptions, ſubject to proper re-
" gulations.

" The ſubſcription and the vote muſt be a
" ſufficient check upon all perſons of the
" latter deſcription.

" The liberality ſhewn in firſt opening
" the door of St. Paul's to the monument of
" Mr. Howard, who was a Diſſenter, already
" gives the aſſurance, that difference of reli-
" gion will not deter from doing honour to
" ſtriking worth, without regard to the per-
" ſuaſion of thoſe who may afford examples
" of it. All partaking in the good which
" they may have done, all are bound to ac-
" knowledge and encourage it.

" Upon the ſame reaſoning, ſome ſpot
" might be reſerved for eminent foreigners,
" who are very properly, upon principles of
" the ſame general kind, while living, aſſo-
" ciated to the Royal Society and other learned
" bodies.

" But none ought to be admitted in conſe-
" quence of the wiſh or ſole opinion of fa-
" milies or individuals.

" It might, perhaps, be thought proper to " leave it to the Royal Academy to form a " general plan; and they might claſs the ſe- " veral deſcriptions, allotting places to each.

" It is ſurely of ſome conſequence to whom " the firſt monument in St. Paul's ſhould be " erected; and who can be ſo proper to be- " gin this ſelection as Mr. Howard? He " ſpent his life and fortune in ſervices which " were highly dangerous to himſelf, but be- " neficial to every country and every age. " Though engaged in doing the moſt active " good, he created no enemies, and excited " no envy, even in his life-time; the purity " of his intentions leaving him ſuperior to all " purſuits of vanity or ambition. His merits " were of ſuch a general and fundamental " nature, as to ſerve for an example to all " ranks, profeſſions, and nations.

" It belongs to the Committee to deter- " mine, whether there is any thing in theſe " reflections which can contribute to do that " real juſtice to his memory which it de- " ſerves.

" L."

SAMUEL

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

was of opinion that the happieſt as well as the moſt virtuous perſons were to be found amongſt thoſe who united with a buſineſs or profeſſion a love of literature.

He was conſtantly earneſt with his friends when they had thoughts of marriage, to look out for a religious wife *. "A principle of "honour, or fear of the world," added he, "will many times keep a man in decent order; "but when a woman loſes her religion ſhe in "general loſes the only tie that will reſtrain "her actions. Plautus in his Amphytrio "makes Alcmena ſay beautifully to her huſ- "band:

* An able and excellent inſtructor of youth in Berkſhire has (as he tells his friends) univerſally obſerved, that unleſs in early life boys have ſerious impreſſions of religion they ſeldom or ever turn out well when they come into the world. He tells with pleaſure, that one of his pupils had behaved in a brutal manner to one of the uſhers; but having occaſion ſome time afterwards to undergo a religious examination previous to his taking the ſacrament, he of his own accord viſited the uſher, and in terms of the greateſt contrition and humility aſked his pardon, and aſſured him that he would never give him any offence again.

Non ego illam mihi dotem duco eſſe, quæ dos dicitur,
Sed pudicitiam, et pudorem, et ſedatum cupidinem.
Deûm metum, *parentum amorum, et cognatum concordiam.*
Tibi morigera, atque ut munifica ſim bonis, proſim probis.

He was one day aſked by Mr. Cator, what the Oppoſition meant by their flaming ſpeeches and violent pamphlets againſt Lord North's adminiſtration. "They mean, Sir, rebellion," ſaid he; "they mean in ſpite to deſtroy that "country which they are not permitted to "govern."

Mrs. Cotterell having one day aſked him to introduce her to a celebrated writer, "Dear-"eſt Madam," ſaid he, "you had better let "it alone; the beſt part of every author is in "general to be found in his book, I aſſure "you." This opinion he has dilated with his uſual perſpicuity, and illuſtrated by one of the moſt appropriate and excellent ſimilies in the Engliſh language *.

* "A tranſition from an author's book to his converſa-"tion is too often like an entrance into a large city after a "diſtant proſpect: remotely we ſee nothing but ſpires of "temples and turrets of palaces, and imagine it the reſi-"dence of ſplendour, grandeur, and magnificence; but "when we have paſſed the gates we find it perplexed with "narrow paſſages, diſgraced with deſpicable cottages, em-"barraſſed with obſtructions, and clouded with ſmoke."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

On

On being aſked in his laſt illneſs, what phyſician he had ſent for—" Dr. Heberden," replied he, " *ultimum Romanorum*, the laſt of the " learned phyſicians *".

The learned and excellent Mr. Charles Cole having once mentioned to him a book lately publiſhed on the ſacrament, he replied, " Sir, I look upon the ſacrament as the palla- " dium of religion: I hope that no prophane " hands will venture to touch it."

To his friend Dr. Burney he ſaid a few hours before he died, taking the Doctor's hands within his, and caſting his eyes towards Heaven with a look of the moſt fervent piety: " My dear friend, while you live " do all the good you can."

The following Letter of Dr. Johnſon to the ſon of an old and learned friend of his on his taking orders, ſhould be put into the hands of every young man deſtined to that holy profeſſion:

* Dr. Johnſon was not acquainted with that elegant ſcholar, Sir George Baker, late Preſident of the College of Phyſicians.

" DEAR

" DEAR SIR,

" Not many days ago Dr. L. ſhewed me a " letter in which you make kind mention of " me; I hope, therefore, you will not be diſ- " pleaſed that I endeavour to preſerve your " good will by ſome obſervations which your " letter ſuggeſted to me.

" You are afraid of falling into ſome im- " proprieties in the daily ſervice by reading " to an audience that requires no exactneſs. " Your fear, I hope, ſecures you from danger. " They who contract abſurd habits are ſuch " as have no fear. It is impoſſible to do the " ſame thing very often without ſome pecu- " liarity of manner; but that manner may " be good or bad, and a little care will at " leaſt preſerve it from being bad: to make it " very good, there muſt, I think, be ſome- " thing of natural or caſual felicity which " cannot be taught. Your preſent method of " making your ſermons ſeems very judicious; " few frequent preachers can be ſuppoſed to " have ſermons more their own than yours " will be. Take care to regiſter ſomewhere " or other the authors from whom your ſe- " veral diſcourſes are borrowed; and do not " imagine that you ſhall always remember

" even

" even what perhaps you now think it impoſ-
" ſible to forget.

" My advice, however, is, that you attempt
" from time to time an original ſermon, and in
" the labour of compoſition do not burden your
" mind with too much at once; do not exact
" from yourſelf at one effort of excogitation
" propriety of thought and elegance of ex-
" preſſion. Invent firſt, and then embelliſh.
" The production of ſomething where nothing
" was before, is an act of greater energy than
" the expanſion or decoration of the thing
" produced. Set down diligently your thoughts
" as they riſe, in the firſt words that occur,
" and when you have matter you will eaſily
" give it form; nor perhaps will this method
" be always neceſſary, for by habit your
" thoughts and diction will flow together.

" The compoſition of ſermons is not very
" difficult; the diviſions not only help the
" memory of the hearer, but direct the judg-
" ment of the writer. They ſupply ſources
" of invention, and keep every part in its
" proper place. What I like leaſt in your
" letter is your account of the manners of
" the pariſh, from which I gather that it has
" been long neglected by the parſon. The

" Dean

" Dean of Carliſle (now Biſhop of Dromore),
" who was then a little rector in Northamp-
" tonſhire, told me, that it might be diſcerned
" whether or no there was a clergyman re-
" ſident in a pariſh, by the civil or ſavage
" manners of the people. Such a congre-
" gation as yours ſtand in much need of re-
" formation; and I would not have you think
" it impoſſible to reform them. A very ſavage
" pariſh was civilized by a decayed gentle-
" woman, who came among them to teach a
" petty ſchool. My learned friend, Dr.
" Wheeler, of Oxford, when he was a young
" man, had the care of a neighbouring pariſh
" for fifteen pounds a year, which he was
" never paid; but he counted it a conve-
" nience that it compelled him to make a
" ſermon weekly. One woman he could not
" bring to the communion, and when he re-
" proved or exhorted her, ſhe only anſwered
" ſhe was no ſcholar. He was adviſed to ſet
" ſome good woman or man of the pariſh, a
" little wiſer than herſelf, to talk to her in
" language level to her mind. Such honeſt,
" I may call them holy artifices, muſt be
" practiſed by every clergyman; for all means
" muſt be tried by which ſouls may be ſaved.
" Talk to your people, however, as much as
" you can; and you will find that the more

" frequently

" frequently you converſe with them upon " religious ſubjects, the more willingly they " will attend, and the more ſubmiſſively they " will learn. A clergyman's diligence always " makes him venerable. I think I have now " only to ſay, that in the momentous work " that you have undertaken I pray God to " bleſs you.

" I am, Sir,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" SAM. JOHNSON."

Bolt Court, Aug. 30, 1780.

The pen of the poet and of the orator has often been employed in deſcribing the miſeries of war; but have the horrors of that hideous ſcourge of the human race been ever depicted with greater ſtrength of language and power of deſcription than by this ſublime and impreſſive writer?

" It is wonderful," ſays Dr. Johnſon, " with " what coolneſs and indifference the greater " part of mankind ſee war commence. Thoſe " that hear of it at a diſtance, or read of it " in books, but have never preſented its evils " to their minds, conſider it as little more than " a ſplendid game; a proclamation, an army,

" a battle,

" a battle, and a triumph. Some indeed " muſt periſh in the moſt ſucceſsful field; " but they die upon the bed of honour, re- " ſign *their lives amidſt the joys of conqueſt, and, " filled with England's glory, ſmile in death.*

" The life of a modern ſoldier," continues he, " is but ill repreſented by heroic fiction. " War has means of deſtruction more formi- " dable than the cannon and the ſword. Of " the thouſands and ten thouſands that pe- " riſhed in our late conteſts with France and " Spain, a very ſmall part ever felt the ſtroke " of the enemy; the reſt languiſhed in tents " and in ſhips, amidſt damps and putrefac- " tion; pale, torpid, ſpiritleſs, and helpleſs, " gaſping and groaning, unpitied amongſt " men made obdurate by long continuance of " hopeleſs pity, and were at laſt whelmed in " pits, or heaved into the ocean without no- " tice and without remembrance. By incom- " modious encampments and unwholeſome " ſtations, where courage is uſeleſs and en- " terpriſe impracticable, fleets are ſilently " diſpeopled, and armies ſluggiſhly melted " away. Thus is a people gradually exhauſted, " for the moſt part, with little effect. The " wars of civilized nations make very few " changes in the ſyſtem of empire. The

" public

" public perceives ſcarcely any alteration but
" an increaſe of debt; and the few individuals
" who are benefited have not the cleareſt right
" to their advantages. If he that ſhared the
" danger enjoyed the profit, and, after bleed-
" ing in the battle, grew rich by the victory,
" he might ſhew his gains without envy;
" but, at the concluſion of a ten years war,
" how are we recompenſed for the death of
" multitudes * and the expence of millions,
" but by contemplating the ſudden glories of
" paymaſters and agents, contractors and
" commiſſaries, whoſe equipages ſhine like

* Fifteen millions of Americans were put to death in the ſpace of forty years after the diſcovery of America; and by the confeſſion of Philip the Second, King of Spain, he was the occaſion of the death of five millions more! Mr. Scott, of Amwell, ſays pathetically on the miſeries of war:

" I hate that drum's diſcordant ſound,
" Parading round, and round, and round;
" To thoughtleſs youth it pleaſure yields,
" And lures from cities and from fields:
" To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
" And burning towns, and ruin'd ſwains,
" And mangl'd limbs and dying groans,
" And widows tears and orphans moans,
" And all that miſery's hand beſtows
" To fill the catalogue of human woes."

" meteors,

" meteors, and whoſe palaces riſe like exha-
" lations ?"

Johnſon's ' Lives of the Poets' have been found fault with on account of certain minute details of the weakneſſes of ſome of the perſons which they commemorate. He ſaid, in defence of this, " that, as a biographer, he " was bound to deſcribe the perſon as he really " was, and not to terrify or to render mankind " deſperate, by holding out models of abſo-" lute and unattainable perfection to their " imitation." Johnſon's works will remain as long as the language, of which he has fixed the baſis, ſhall remain ; and, whatever miſtakes with reſpect to etymology, and a knowledge of the northern tongues, his Dictionary may contain, they are in general thoſe of Junius and Skynner, of perſons who had made thoſe languages their peculiar ſtudy. With reſpect to his moral writings, it will ever be ſaid, in honour of the purity of them, with the elegant Mrs. Montague, " an angel " himſelf could never have denied an *impri-* " *matur* to any of them."

" Dr. Johnſon addreſſed the following ele-
" gant letter to Mr. Haſtings .

" To

" To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS,
" Governor General of Bengal, &c. &c.

" Amidſt the importance and multiplicity
" of affairs in which your great offices engage
" you, I take the liberty of recalling your
" attention for a moment to literature, and
" will not prolong the interruption by an apo-
" logy which your character makes needleſs.

" Mr. Hoole, a gentleman long known and
" long eſteemed in the India Houſe, after
" having tranſlated Taſſo, has undertaken
" Arioſto. How well he is qualified for his
" undertaking he has already ſhewn. He is
" deſirous of your favour in promoting his
" propoſals, and flatters me by ſuppoſing that
" my teſtimony may advance his intereſt.

" It is a new thing for a Clerk of the India
" Houſe to tranſlate poets; it is a new thing
" for a Governor of Bengal to patronize learn-
" ing. That he may find his ingenuity re-
" warded, and that learning may flouriſh
" under your protection, is the wiſh of,

" Sir,

" Your moſt humble ſervant,

" *Jan.* 1781. " SAMUEL JOHNSON."

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

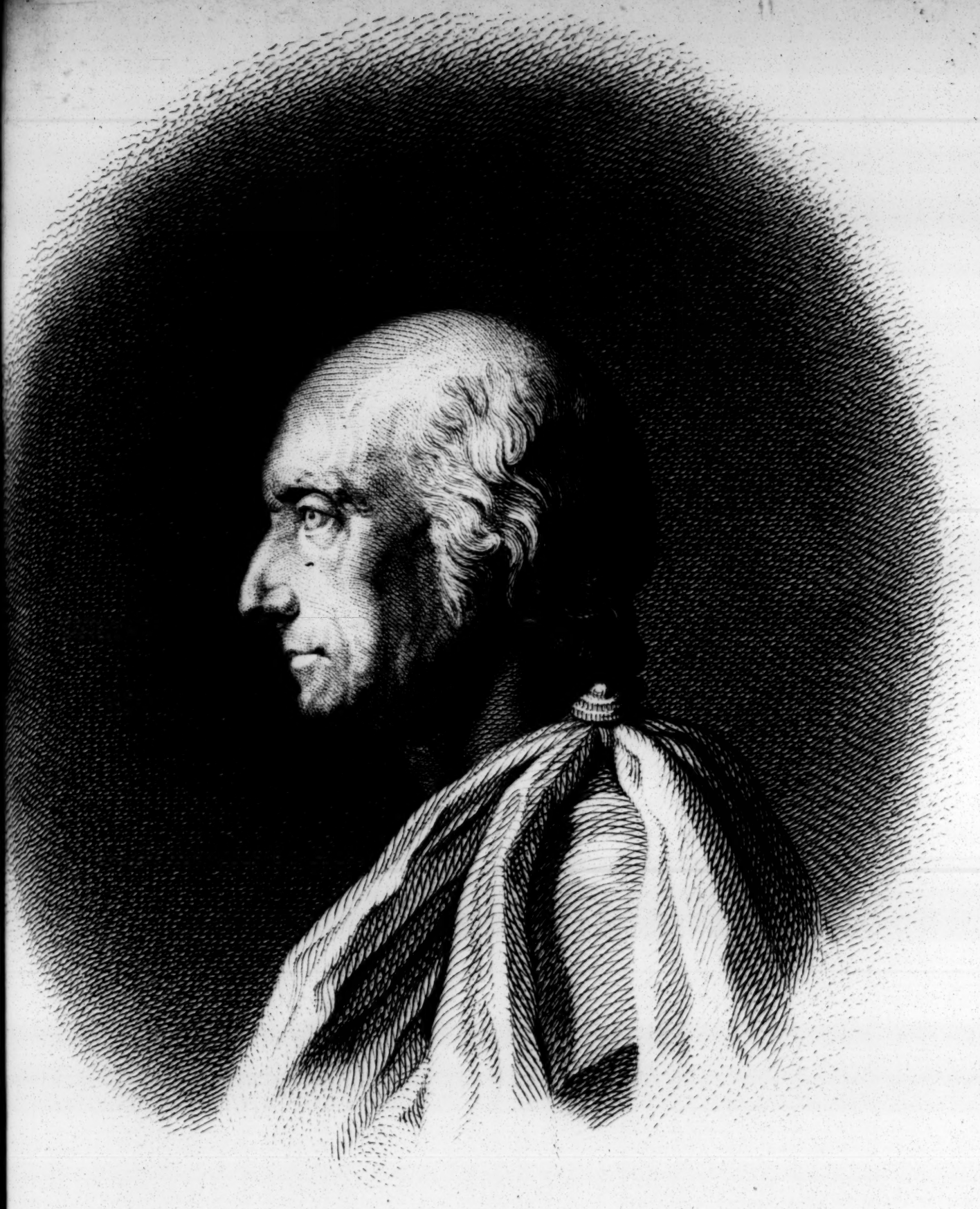
For the following Memoirs of Mr. Hastings the Compiler is indebted to Major John Scott, the ſtrenuous and grateful * friend of that diſtinguiſhed perſon.

Mr. Haſtings was born in the year 1732-3, and deſcended from a family of great reſpectability, which for many centuries had poſſeſſed conſiderable eſtates in the counties of Worceſter and Glouceſter.

The Father of Mr. Haſtings was a Clergyman, and held the living of Churchill, in Glouceſterſhire, a village near Daylesford. On his deceaſe Mr. Haſtings was removed by his uncle Mr. Howard Haſtings to Weſtminſter School, where he was educated, and went into College the head of his election in the year 1746. His acquaintance with the firſt Lord Mansfield commenced while he was at Weſt-

* Mr. Haſtings has ſo completely the talent of attaching perſons to him, in common with many other excellent qualities of Julius Cæſar, that his friends may ſwear with thoſe of the Roman Emperor, *Ita ipſo vivente vivam, ita ipſo moriente moriar.*

minſter



a. Foster Delin.t

T. Holloway Sculp.t

WARREN HASTINGS ESQ.R

From a Bust by. T.s Banks Esq.r R.A.

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BRITISH

minſter School, and at a time when the former was Attorney General: Lord Mansfield, through life, profeſſed the ſtrongeſt friendſhip for him, and the higheſt opinion of his talents and public ſervices.

On the deceaſe of his uncle Howard Haſtings, whoſe fortune was inconſiderable, compared to the general idea of its amount, young Warren Haſtings was to determine on his future ſituation. Doctor Nichols, the Head Maſter of Weſtminſter School, had ever treated him with the greateſt kindneſs, and, on ſo unexpected a turn in his fortune, offered to be himſelf at the whole expence of completing his education at Oxford. Mr. Creſwick, an India Director, and executor of his uncle, offered him a writer's appointment to Bengal. Fortunately for his country, Mr. Haſtings choſe the latter, embarked for Bengal in the winter of 1749, and arrived in Calcutta in the ſummer of 1750. The Engliſh at that time were mere merchants, and Calcutta an inconſiderable commercial town. They had factories alſo in different parts of Bengal for the purpoſe of providing an annual inveſtment for the Eaſt India Company, which was principally purchaſed by bullion ſent fro n England. To one of theſe factories Mr. Haſtings was

ſoon appointed, and from thence detached into the interior parts of Bengal, where, in a ſecluſion from the ſociety of his countrymen, he acquired a knowledge of the Perſian language which few then poſſeſſed, though his example has ſince been ſo generally followed, that it is now critically underſtood by almoſt every civil ſervant of the Company, and by many of their officers in the army.

At the capture of Calcutta by the Nabob Surajah Doulah in 1756, orders were iſſued for the ſeizure of every Engliſhman in Bengal, and Mr. Haſtings was brought a priſoner to Moorſhadabad, the capital; but being well known to many men of rank at the Nabob's court, he was treated with indulgence, and allowed to reſide at the Dutch factory of Calcapore. When the fleet and army under Watſon and Clive arrived in the river of Bengal, Mr. Haſtings joined Colonel Clive, and ſerved as a volunteer at the re-capture of Calcutta, and at the night attack of the Nabob's camp. He then reſumed his civil appointments; and, after the depoſition of the Nabob Surajah Doulah, became the Britiſh Miniſter at the court of his ſucceſſor. This office he filled with great credit to himſelf, and advantage to the public, until the

year

year 1761, when he became a Member of the Government. In February 1765 he quitted Bengal with his friend Mr. Vanſittart; his fortune did not, as was ſuppoſed, exceed thirty thouſand pounds, the principal part of which he left behind him, and, his remittances failing, he was early compelled to apply for leave to return to Bengal. His friends, however, had then little influence in the direction, and his application was unſucceſsful. In the year 1766, Mr. Haſtings, by the advice of Doctor Johnſon, propoſed the inſtitution of a Profeſſorſhip for the ſtudy of the Perſian Language at Oxford, and might have been at the head of that inſtitution at this moment, if, fortunately for his country, a change in the politics of Leadenhall Street had not taken place. In the winter of 1766 the affairs of the Eaſt India Company were brought before Parliament, and Mr. Haſtings was examined for ſeveral hours at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, where the information which he gave was ſo clear and ſatisfactory, that it brought him into general notice.

A change in the next year took place in Leadenhall Street, and he was appointed ſecond member of the adminiſtration at Madras, and to ſucceed to the government. He left

England in the winter of 1768, and remained at Madras until January 1772, when he proceeded to Bengal, being appointed by the Company to fill that government, and with unlimited powers. This appointment he received very unexpectedly, and without ſolicitation on his part. The circumſtances which led to it properly make a part of his hiſtory.

In the year 1765, the Company obtained the ſovereignty of Bengal, which Lord Clive had aſſured them would yield, after the payment of every poſſible expence, a clear profit of a million *per annum*; the conſequence of this repreſentation was, that their ſtock roſe to double its former value, and the King's miniſters claimed a right to Bengal for the nation. To prevent the agitation of this queſtion of right, the Company agreed to pay five hundred thouſand pounds a year to government, and they increaſed their dividend from eight to twelve and a half *per cent*. A very ſhort time proved the fallacy of Lord Clive's ſtatement; for, between the years 1765 and 1771, the reſources of Bengal barely balanced its public expenditure. Bills were drawn by Bengal upon England for twelve hundred thouſand pounds, and a debt to that amount was contracted abroad.

The

The Company did not impute their diſappointment to a want of ability in Bengal to yield a million ſurplus, but to the defective ſyſtem which Lord Clive had eſtabliſhed, whoſe principle it was to leave the collection of the revenues, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in the hands of a native miniſter; they determined, therefore, to try a new experiment: they diſplaced the native miniſter, and left it to the Britiſh government of Bengal to form a new ſyſtem, to be directed by their own adminiſtration.

At the head of this adminiſtration, and with unlimited authority, they placed Mr. Haſtings; and the man who was rejected in 1766, when he applied to return upon any terms to Bengal, who was reduced by their refuſal to propoſe the inſtitution of a profeſſorſhip at Oxford as a plan for adding to his means of ſubſiſtence, was, without any ſolicitation of his own, appointed to fill the higheſt office which a Britiſh ſubject could poſſeſs.

In April 1772 Mr. Haſtings aſſumed the government of Bengal, and for two years was ſedulouſly employed in forming and carrying into effect thoſe plans and regulations under

which Bengal has for ſix-and-twenty years enjoyed internal tranquillity, the natives private ſecurity and happineſs, and the Britiſh nation the greateſt public advantages. In this period, he regulated the collection of the public revenues, and the adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice. He formed foreign alliances, which added to the ſecurity and the wealth of Bengal. He opened a communication with Egypt by the Red Sea, which promiſed the greateſt advantages to Bengal, and would have fixed the Britiſh influence in Egypt on a foundation not to be ſhaken by any efforts which France might now make, if the ſhort-ſighted policy of the Company had not counteracted his meaſures in this inſtance, under an idea that a commercial intercourſe with Turkey through Egypt might affect the trade of London. He deputed a public miniſter to Thibet, and kept up a friendly intercourſe with the Lama, which has continued uninterruptedly to the preſent time. It is but bare juſtice to Mr. Haſtings to ſay, that every thing of domeſtic regulation or foreign connection, by which Bengal has ſo eminently flouriſhed, originated in the meaſures which he himſelf adopted in the firſt year of his adminiſtration.

While Mr. Haſtings was laborioufly exerting himſelf for the public ſervice in Bengal, a rigid enquiry into the paſt conduct of the Company's ſervants was carried on in the Houſe of Commons. Violent (and in moſt inſtances very unjuſt) cenſures were caſt upon them; but no part of this general cenſure reſted upon Mr. Haſtings, whoſe reputation roſe ſtill higher from the ſcrutiny. The reſult was, that the Miniſter, Lord North, propoſed to fix a new government for Bengal, and that the members ſhould be nominated by parliament. He pronounced a very warm panegyrick on the character and conduct of Mr. Haſtings, who was nominated Governor General of Bengal for five years, with the unanimous conſent of both Houſes.

It would be invidious, and would make no proper part of the preſent Biographical Sketch, to enter into the diſſentions which prevailed in Bengal under the new ſyſtem, and which continued with little intermiſſion until Mr. Francis quitted it in 1780. It can however with truth be aſſerted, that thoſe diſſentions did not diſturb the public tranquillity. The regulations adopted by Mr. Haſtings on his ſucceeding to the government in 1772 produced all the effects which he had predict-

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ed from them: the public debt was paid off, and Bengal yielded a tribute of more than a million a year to Great Britain, until meaſures originating in England again involved us in difficulties in India.

The American War excited the reſtleſs ambition of France. She early determined on an interference, nor had ſhe beheld without jealouſy the riſe, progreſs, and great improvement of our Indian Empire. Her great object was, to annihilate our power. To effect this, ſhe commenced her intrigues in India long before ſhe threw off the maſk in Europe. The fleet, commanded by D'Eſtaing, which ſailed for America in April 1778, was originally deſtined for India, though, by the preſſing ſolicitations of Dr. Franklin, its deſtination was ſubſequently changed. In the ſucceeding years of the war, France ſent twenty ſail of the line, ſeven thouſand land forces, and ſeven millions ſterling to India. We had alſo to contend with Hyder Ally Cawn and the Mahrattas. During the whole of this arduous conteſt, Mr. Haſtings remained at the head of the Bengal government—peace was concluded with all our enemies—we loſt no territory: on the contrary, by reſtoring the conqueſts made from France and Holland

Holland in India, Lord Lanſdown recovered two Weſt India Iſlands to Great Britain.

Were we not writing at a period when the events are freſh in our recollection, it could hardly be credited, that the Houſe of Commons, during the moſt critical period of the war, voted the recal of Mr. Haſtings—a vote which the better ſenſe of the Company reſiſted; and for ſo doing, at a ſubſequent period, the Member (Mr. Dundas) who moved the recal declared that the Company deſerved the thanks of the public.

Mr. Haſtings was expreſsly deſired by the Company to retain the government until peace was completely reſtored in India. He did ſo, and on the return of tranquillity, applied for the appointment of a ſucceſſor, and notified his intention to return to England.

The meaſures which were at that time purſued in England prevented the Company from appointing a ſucceſſor to Mr. Haſtings. In November 1783 Mr. Fox propoſed his celebrated India bill. It was rejected by the Houſe of Lords, and his adminiſtration diſmiſſed. Under the new miniſtry, a ſyſtem was framed for the government of India.

Full

Full juſtice was done to the merits of Mr. Haſtings—thanks were tranſmitted to him for his long, faithful, and able ſervices by the Company; and in compliance with his requeſt a ſucceſſor was appointed.

In June 1785, Mr. Haſtings arrived in England, and was received with every mark of attention by his Sovereign, the Miniſters, and the Eaſt India Company. The Directors repeated their thanks to him unanimouſly for his long, faithful, and valuable ſervices. On leaving Bengal, public addreſſes were preſented to him by the Britiſh ſubjects of Calcutta, regretting his departure, and ſtating in ſtrong terms his beneficial exertions in the public ſervice. Similar addreſſes were tranſmitted to him from the army, and he appears to have been held in univerſal veneration by the natives of India.

If there ever was a man whoſe life had been ſpent in the ſervice of the public, that might look to an undiſturbed enjoyment of *otium cum dignitate* for the remnant of his days, ſurely Mr. Haſtings was that man. He had been thirteen years the Governor or Governor General of Bengal; the firſt under the Company's appointments, the latter by five ſepa-

rate

ſtate parliamentary appointments. He recovered that government, loaded with a heavy public debt contracted in peace, and its reſources not exceeding three millions ſterling a year, a ſum barely adequate to its annual expences. He quitted it, after a long, arduous, and ſucceſsful war, with its empire conſiderably extended, with the general voice of his countrymen and the natives in his favour, and its annual reſources five millions and a half ſterling, being two millions beyond the annual expenditure. Mark the contraſt at home! When his government commenced in 1772, the empire of Great Britain extended over America—her debt was one hundred and thirty millions. In 1785 ſhe had loſt America, ſome of her Weſt India Iſlands, Minorca, and her debt was two hundred and ſixty millions. It was broadly ſtated by Mr. Dundas, and not denied, that Bengal had been in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement under the Britiſh government. Facts of public notoriety proved the truth of this aſſertion; but what individual unſupported merit can reſiſt the fury of Party? On the day Mr. Haſtings arrived in London, Mr. Burke notified to the Houſe of Commons, that early in the next ſeſſions he would move an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Haſtings.

During

During the receſs, Mr. Haſtings was ſtrenuouſly adviſed by men who well knew the nature of Parliament to pay no attention to this menace; or, if he was determined to notice it, to come into Parliament himſelf, and a ſeat was offered to him. He rejected the advice in both inſtances, declaring that he neither wiſhed to court nor to elude the enquiry, ſtill leſs was he diſpoſed to owe his ſecurity to the forbearance of Mr. Burke; he, therefore, expreſsly deſired Major Scott to aſk Mr. Burke in his place at the next meeting of parliament, whether he meant to inſtitute the enquiry or not? To this queſtion Mr. Burke gave an evaſive anſwer, but Mr. Fox a direct one. Subſequent to this converſation in the Houſe, a general meeting of the Party in oppoſition aſſembled at Burlington Houſe. The queſtion was debated, and great difference of opinion prevailed. The late Lord North, the preſent Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Surry, and many other gentlemen, were againſt any further proceedings; but Mr. Fox, with an unjuſtifiable generoſity, for which he has been amply repaid, ſupported Mr. Burke, and, conceiving his character to be at ſtake, ſtrenuouſly contended for the proceeding, and it was taken up as a party meaſure. Mr.

Dempſter, the late Colonel Cathcart, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Nichols, and a few other members, ſeceded; but the party in general went with Mr. Fox. Two years were ſpent in the Houſe of Commons before the impeachment was voted. The trial laſted ſix years in Weſtminſter Hall, and a ſeventh in the chamber of Parliament; ſo that if we reckon from 1785, when Mr. Burke gave his notice, to 1795, when the acquittal was pronounced, this celebrated trial might vie for duration with the ſiege of Troy*.

The evidence on this celebrated trial was ſummed up by Lord Thurlow with an accuracy and preciſion that reflect the higheſt honour on that diſtinguiſhed character; and his ſpeeches contain the beſt hiſtory of Mr. Haſtings's adminiſtration that has hitherto been publiſhed †.

This remarkable proſecution coſt the nation above one hundred thouſand pounds, and the law expences of Mr. Haſtings amounted to more

* *Quem neque Tydides, nec Lariſſæus Achilles,*
Non anni domuêre decem *non mille* loquelæ.
VIRGIL.

† They are to be found in Debrett's Lords Debates for February, March, and April 1795.

than

than ſixty thouſand pounds; to which, if we add the incidental expences attending it, we may fairly ſay, that the trial coſt him one hundred thouſand pounds alſo. While it was depending, it had been repeatedly ſaid in the Houſe, that in the event of his acquittal he had an undoubted right to remuneration from parliament. A petition was accordingly drawn up by him, but the Miniſter would not adviſe his Majeſty to agree to its being preſented. A general court was afterwards called at the India Houſe, and a motion made by Mr. Alderman Luſhington, prefaced by a very eloquent and energetic ſpeech in favour of Mr. Haſtings. After the fulleſt acknowledgment of his ſervices, it was propoſed to pay the legal expences of his trial, and to grant him a penſion of five thouſand pounds a year for the remainder of the charter. Both motions were carried by conſiderable majorities; but doubts were ſtarted as to the right of the Company to diſpoſe of their own money without the conſent of the Board of Commiſſioners. The great lawyers held different opinions; but the attorney and ſolicitor general were decidedly againſt ſuch a right being veſted in the Company. On this deciſion a new motion was brought forward in concert with his Majeſty's Miniſters, who agreed

agreed (without any reference to the trial), in conſideration of Mr. Haſtings's public ſervices, to grant him a penſion of four thouſand pounds a year for twenty-eight years and a half; of this penſion they immediately gave him forty-two thouſand pounds, and lent him in addition fifty thouſand pounds. The whole ſum voted was one hundred and fourteen thouſand pounds, of which they immediately paid him ninety-two thouſand; the remainder he was to receive at the rate of five thouſand pounds a year to the cloſe of the charter; the other two thouſand pounds were to be ſtopped to repay the loan of fifty thouſand pounds, and his eſtate was charged with a mortgage for the ſum of fourteen thouſand pounds, which would be due to the Company when the charter expired.* We have given this account, becauſe few have known what ſum was really granted to Mr. Haſtings.

There have been various impeachments at different periods of our Hiſtory; but Mr. Haſtings is the firſt Britiſh ſubject acquitted after a trial on an accuſation preferred by the Commons. There are many inſtances of acquittal at the bar of the Houſe of Lords; but in all others they have proceeded from a dif-

ference between the two Houſes, as in the caſes of the Whig Lords in the reign of William the Third, and of Lord Oxford in the reign of George the Firſt, and ſometimes by the Commons not proſecuting. But to the honour of the adminiſtration of juſtice in this reign, the trial of Mr. Haſtings was brought to a legal determination without any interference on the part of the Crown, the King's Miniſters, or the Houſe of Commons, and by thoſe Lords only who had generally attended the trial. Two other circumſtances highly honourable to Mr. Haſtings ought alſo to be mentioned. He was impeached in the name of the people of England, for acts of tyranny, injuſtice, and oppreſſion exerciſed upon the natives of India. While the trial was yet pending, the natives of India, of all ranks and ſects, tranſmitted to the Eaſt India Company, through Lord Cornwallis, their full diſavowal of the charge, and expreſſed their perfect ſatisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Haſtings, and their ſtrong attachment to him. When the intelligence of his acquittal arrived in India, it was received with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure. Addreſſes of congratulation were tranſmitted to him by the Britiſh ſubjects in Calcutta, by the officers of the army, and by all claſſes amongſt the natives:

natives: and the event was celebrated by public rejoicings in every part of Bengal.

The charge preferred againſt him in behalf of the Eaſt India Company was alſo diſclaimed by that body. He was accuſed of having brought upon them great loſs and damage, and of having wantonly waſted their property. Men bred to buſineſs reſorted to the evidence of figures; they found that Mr. Haſtings had preſerved the Britiſh Empire in India entire, had even improved it during a hazardous war, and had added two millions a year to their annual reſources. They thought him entitled to applauſe rather than to cenſure, and they returned him their unanimous thanks for his long, faithful, and able ſervices.

Prejudice has now ſubſided, and England and India proclaim with united rapture their obligations to Mr. Haſtings.

In private life, he is univerſally allowed to be a man of very general knowledge—an excellent Engineer (having practiſed that art under the celebrated Mr. Robins), and an Architect. His Minutes on military ſubjects prove him well qualified to command an army; and that he is an able Financier, and an admi-

rable Lawyer, appears by his 'Plans for the Better Adminiſtration of Juſtice,' which have been publiſhed.

Many ſcholars and men of talents have tranſlated the celebrated Ode of Horace which begins, "Otium divos rogat, &c." The tranſlation of Mr. Haſtings is ſuperior to them all. He wrote the following lines in Mr. Mickle's excellent Verſion of the Luſiad of Camoëns, to be inſerted at the end of the ſpeech of Pacheco:

"Yet ſhrink not, gallant Luſiad, nor repine
"That Man's eternal deſtiny is thine;
"Whene'er ſucceſs the advent'rous chief befriends,
"Fell Malice on his parting ſteps attends;
"On Britain's candidates for fame await,
"As now on thee, the harſh decrees of Fate;
"Thus are Ambition's fondeſt hopes o'erreach'd,
"One dies impriſon'd, and one lives impeach'd."

The ENGRAVING of Mr. HASTINGS which accompanies theſe Memoirs is taken from a Buſt made by that claſſical Sculptor Mr. Banks, of Newman-ſtreet. It reſembles very much the head of Aratus, the founder of the celebrated Achæan League, in the Ludoviſi Gardens at Rome.

RICHARD WARREN, M.D.

THIS celebrated phyſician being aſked one day what was the beſt ſchool of phyſic, replied, "The beſt ſchool of phyſic that I know is "a large London hoſpital *." Lord Manſfield ſaid of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, that Wiſdom herſelf would have choſen to ſpeak by his mouth: Sagacity itſelf would have choſen that of Dr. Warren to record its obſervations; his expreſſions were neat and forcible, and plainly evinced that they aroſe from a mind pregnant with information and acuteneſs. Of every ſubject on which he converſed he always went to the leading feature, the diſcriminating trait; and left every hearer convinced, that, had he purſued the Law, had he ſtudied Theology, or had he taken to Politics, he would have been as diſtinguiſhed in them as he was in his own particular ſcience. In this he verified what was ſaid of the illuſtrious Marſhal Catinat to Louis XIV. "Does your Majeſty want an

* This however, like every other aphoriſm, muſt be underſtood with allowance. The great phyſician who made it ſuppoſed that a certain portion of medical reading and lectures had been gone through before the ſtudent obſerved the practice of that uſeful and arduous ſcience.

"arch-

" archbiſhop, a chancellor, a general, or a " prime miniſter? You may take Catinat " for any of thoſe great ſituations; he will " fill either of them with honour to you and to " himſelf."

DR. LANCASTER

was the author of a very elegant Eſſay on Delicacy, printed in Dodſley's Collection of Proſe Pieces, in two volumes, 12mo.

He ſays in a MS. letter to the Rev. Dr. Charlett:—" I never heard Engliſh printers " blamed ſo much for any thing, as for their " papers being too white. I have found by " experience, that eyes are very good things; " and yet I will not ſay that I found it out " firſt, for they ſay old Friar Bacon knew it, " and even ſome Antediluvians lived long " enough to diſcover it. Now brown paper " preſerves the eye better than white, and " for that reaſon the wiſe Chineſe write " upon brown. So the Ægyptians, ſo Aldus " and Stephens printed, and on ſuch paper or " vellum are old MSS. written; and when " authors and readers agree to be wiſer, we " ſhall avoid printing on a *glaring white* " *paper* *."

* The completeſt ſpecimen of excellent typography in every reſpect is the Louvre Thomas à Kempis, folio.

FINIS.

ADDENDA.

To the Article *BEAUMELLE.*

Note.

" In all political conteſts," ſays Ariſtotle in his Politics, " the contending parties alternately appeal to juſtice; but " the one party meaſures juſtice by an arithmetical, and the " other by a geometrical ſtandard: whereas in fact it ought " to be regulated by both; and ſuch governments as equi- " tably combine arithmetical and geometrical proportion " together into one compound political ratio can alone ex- " pect to be proſperous or ſtable." See the excellent Tranſlation of the Works of Ariſtotle, by John Gillies, LL. D. Vol. II. p. 335.

Who that underſtands the Britiſh conſtitution does not ſee in this ſentence of Ariſtotle a complete deſcription of its peculiar excellence?

To the Article *GEORGE THE SECOND.*

Note on the word " Metropolis."

" The King ſaid in Council, that the Magiſtrates had " not done their duty, but that he would do his own; and " a Proclamation was publiſhed, directing us to keep our " ſervants within doors, as the peace was now to be pre- " ſerved by force. The ſoldiers were ſent out to dif- " ferent parts, and the town is now quiet."

Dr. Johnſon to Mrs. Thrale, London, June 9, 1780.

AIR by Mrs. CARR.

Con Spirito ma non Presto e con espresione assai

for:

pia. Cres.

for: pia.

Cres. for:

8

for.mo

for:

I hate that Drums discordant sound pa-

pia.

-rading round and round and round to

thoughtleſs Youth it plea-sure yields and

lures from Ci-ties and from Fields;

To

sell their Li - ber - ty for charms of

tawdry lace and glitt'- ring Arms, and

when Am - bition's voice commands, to

March, and fight, and fight and fall in

for. Minore

foreign lands. I hate that Drums dis-

-cor-dant sound, pa-ra-ding round and

Cres.

round and round to me it talks of

ra - vag'd Plains and burn - - ing

Towns and ru - in'd Swains and

tria.

man - - gled limbs and - dy - - ing

Calando con espreſsione

groans and Wi - dows tears and

for.

Orphan's moans and all, and all that

Mise _ _ ry's hand be _ stows to

fill the ca _ talogue of hu _ _ man

dim.

woes, of hu _ man woes. I

pia.mo

for.

hate that Drums discor_dant sound, pa_

_ ra_ding round and round and round, to

thoughtleſs Youth if pleasure yields and

lures from Ci_ties and from Fields

pia.

To thoughtleſs Youth it

Cres.

pleaſure yields and lures from Cities

for:

and from Fields to thoughtleſs Youth it

pleaſure yields and lures from Cities

pia.

and from Fields to thoughtleſs Youth it

for:

pleasure yields and lures from Ci_ties

and from Fields to thoughtleſs Youth it

dim. *Cres.*

pleasure yields and lures from Ci_ties

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